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Reprinted 1985 by Historical Times, Inc.

Distributed by Broadfoot Publishing Company
Historical Times, Inc.
Morningside House

THE REPUBLICATION, in its entirety, of the *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, is a service project undertaken by the National Historical Society in the interest of libraries and scholars who have long needed a reissue of this indispensable work. Each of the 128 volumes is published in full, including the *Index*, and all are heavily bound in buckram for long and continued use. This and other volumes of the set are available only from the National Historical Society.

ISBN 0-918678-07-2

LC No. 72-176712

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THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Harrisburg, PA 17105

Printed on 45 lb. Glatfelter Acid-Free
Paper by Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, MI 48106

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XLVIII—IN TWO PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1896.

PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott system-

atized the work and the plan and presented the records in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

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*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

> That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

July 1, 1895, by direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. George W. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army, relieved Maj. George B. Davis, U. S. Army, as the military member and president of the Board of Publication.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete, in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. W. DAVIS, *Major 11th Infty., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., March 26, 1896.*

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

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	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Sept ..	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
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Dec ...	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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	31	....	....	....	....	....	....

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JANUARY 1–JUNE 30, 1865.

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2–10, 1865.—Scout from Fort Wingate to Sierra del Datil, N. Mex.
4–16, 1865.—Expedition from Bloomfield to Poplar Bluff, Mo., and vicinity.
4–27, 1865.—Expedition from Brownsville to Augusta, Ark.
6, 1865.—Skirmish at Huntsville, Ark.
7, 1865.—Skirmish in Johnson County, Ark.
Skirmishes with Indians at Valley Station and Julesburg, Colo. Ter.
7–9, 1865.—Expedition from Pine Bluff, Ark., and skirmish (9th).
7–11, 1865.—Scout from Fort Ellsworth, Kans.
8, 1865.—Skirmish near Ivey's Ford, Ark.
Action at Dove Creek, Concho River, Tex.
9–11, 1865.—Skirmishes in Texas County, Mo.
10, 1865.—Skirmish near Glasgow, Mo.
11, 1865.—Skirmish near Lexington, Mo.
11–13, 1865.—Expeditions from Helena, Ark., to Harbert's Plantation, Miss.
11–21, 1865.—Scout from Fort Wingate to Sierra del Datil and vicinity, N. Mex.
12, 1865.—Affair near Sugar Loaf Prairie, Ark.
12–15, 1865.—Expedition from Morganza, La., with skirmishes.
Scout from Camp Grover to Texas Prairie, Mo.
12–17, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg to Miami, Mo.
14–29, 1865.—Operations on the Overland Stage Road between Julesburg and Denver, Colo. Ter., and skirmishes with Indians at Godfrey's Ranch (14th), at Morrison's or American Ranch, at Wisconsin Ranch, and near Valley Station (15th), at Gittrell's Ranch (25th), at Moore's Ranch (26th), at Lillian Springs Ranch (27th), and near Valley Station (28th).

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*Including Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas, and the Department of the Northwest, embracing Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

†Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

Jan. 15, 1865.—Skirmish in Madison County, Ark.
15-17, 1865.—Expedition from New Orleans to Mandeville, La.
15-18, 1865.—Expeditions from Pine Bluff, Ark.
15-21, 1865.—Scout from Fort Larned to Pawnee Fork, Walnut Creek, and Smoky Hill River, Kans.
16-18, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Whisky Bayou, La.
16-22, 1865.—Operations about Waynesville, Mo., including skirmish near McCourtney's Mills, on Big Piney.
18, 1865.—Skirmish at Clarksville, Ark.
18-19, 1865.—Expedition from Napoleonville to Grand River, La.
18-22, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg to the Snibar Hills, Mo.
19-20, 1865.—Scout from Donaldsonville, La.
19-22, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Marion, Ark., with skirmishes (20th and 21st) at and near Marion.
20, 1865.—The Territory of Arizona reannexed to the Department of the Pacific.
Skirmish at Point of Rocks or Nine-Mile Ridge, Kans.
Skirmish near Fort Larned, Kans.
21-22, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Bayou Sorrel, La.
22, 1865.—Skirmish on the Benton Road, near Little Rock, Ark.
22-Feb. 4, 1865.—Expedition from Little Rock to Mount Elba., Ark., with skirmish at Saline River.
23, 1865.—Skirmish at Thompson's Plantation, La.
24, 1865.—Skirmish near Bayou Goula, La.
Skirmish at Fayetteville, Ark.
24-Feb. 22, 1865.—Expedition from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Eleven Points River, Ark.
26-31, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff toward Camden and Monticello, Ark., with skirmishes.
26-Feb. 4, 1865.—Expedition from Plaquemine to The Park, La., with skirmish (February 4) at The Park.
26-Feb. 11, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Southeastern Arkansas and Northeastern Louisiana.
27, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Pinney to Kimball's Plantation, Ark.
28-Feb. 9, 1865.—Operations on the Upper Arkansas, with skirmish (February 1) at Fort Zarah, Kans.
29-Feb. 7, 1865.—Scouts from Bayou Goula to Grand River, La., with skirmish (January 30) at Richland Plantation.
30, 1865.—The Department of Kansas merged into the Department of the Missouri.
The Military Division of the Missouri created, including the Departments of the Missouri and the Northwest.
Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Missouri.
Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, transferred to the command of the Department of the Northwest.
Skirmish in La Fayette County, Mo.
30-31, 1865.—Expedition from Thibodeaux to Lake Verret and Bayou Planton, La., with skirmish (30th) near Lake Verret.
31, 1865.—Expedition from Morganza to New Roads, La.
Skirmish near Oxford, Kans.
31-Feb. 1, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Pike to Bayou Bonfouca, La., with skirmish (January 31).
Feb. 1, 1865.—Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, C. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Arkansas.

Feb. 1-5, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg to Wagon Knob, Big Grove, Greenton, and Texas Prairie, Mo.

Scout from Warrensburg to Tabo Creek, Dover, Oaklin Church, and Davis' Creek, Mo.

2-18, 1865.—Operations against Indians on the North Platte River in Colorado and Nebraska Territories.

3-8, 1865.—Scouts in La Fayette County, Mo.

Scout from Fort Larned to South Fork of Pawnee Creek and Buckner's Branch, Kans.

4, 1865.—Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Military Division of the Missouri.

6-8, 1865.—Operations in Ozark County, Mo.

7-10, 1865.—Scouts from Morganza to Fausse River and Grossetete Bayou, La.

8, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, assumes command of territory formerly comprised in the Department of Kansas.

8-9, 1865.—Expedition on the Arkansas River, near Little Rock, Ark.

8-13, 1865.—Scout from Helena to Madison, Ark., with skirmish (12th) near Madison.

9, 1865.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Confederate Armies.

The Northern Division of Louisiana formed, to consist of the Districts of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, and the Post of Morganza, and Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.

The Defenses of New Orleans changed to the Southern Division of Louisiana, with Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. Army, in command.

9-19, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Devall's Bluff, Ark., with skirmish.

10, 1865.—The Department of Mississippi declared to embrace so much of the State of Mississippi as was occupied by the troops of the Division of West Mississippi, on the river.

All troops in the Departments of Kentucky and the Cumberland declared subject to the orders of Major-General Thomas except the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi River, which were subject to Major-General Canby's orders in movements for protecting the navigation of that river.

The Department of the Gulf declared to embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Skirmish at Kittredge's Sugar House, near Napoleonville, La.

Scout from Friar's Point, Miss., and skirmish.

10-11, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Lake Verret, La.

10-13, 1865.—Expedition from Thibodeaux to Lake Verret, La.

11, 1865.—Skirmish at Clear Creek, Ark.

Skirmish near Pine Bluff, Ark.

12, 1865.—Skirmish near Columbia, Mo.

Skirmish at Macon, Mo.

Skirmish near Lewisburg, Ark.

12-20, 1865.—Operations about Forts Riley and Larned, Kans.

13, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the Northwest.

Skirmish in Mississippi County, Mo.

14, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Northern Division of Louisiana.

14-18, 1865.—Expeditions from Donaldsonville to Grand Bayou and Bayou Goula, La., with skirmish (15th) at Martin's Lane.

Feb. 15, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Mosby M. Parsons, C. S. Army, assigned to temporary command of the District of Arkansas.

16–18, 1865.—Operations about Bennett's Bayou and Tolbert's Mill, Ark.

16–20, 1865.—Scout in Ozark County, Mo., and Marion County, Ark.

16–21, 1865.—Scout from Fort Larned, Kans.

17, 1865.—The Territory of Utah and that part of Nebraska Territory lying west of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude added to the Department of the Missouri.

Skirmish in Washington County, Ark.

17–18, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff, Ark., to the Arkansas River, with skirmish (17th) near Bayou Meto, Ark.

17–22, 1865.—Expedition from Plaquemine to The Park, La.

18, 1865.—The Thirteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps constituted; the former from the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, the latter from the troops arriving from the Army of the Cumberland.

Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, assigned to command the Sixteenth Army Corps.

19–22, 1865.—Expedition from Helena, Ark., to Friar's Point, Miss.

20, 1865.—Skirmish at Center Creek, Mo.

21, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the District of the Indian Territory.

21–22, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Douglas' Plantation, Ark., and skirmish (22d).

22, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. John McNeil, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the District of Central Missouri.

22–24, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Bayou Meto, Ark., and skirmishes at Mrs. Voche's (23d) and Bayou Meto (24th).

23–Mar. 2, 1865.—Scouts from Salem and Licking, Mo., to Spring River Mills, Ark., with skirmishes.

24, 1865.—Affair at Switzler's Mill, Mo.

Scout from Helena to Clarke's Store, Ark.

26–28, 1865.—Expedition from Pine Bluff to McMilley's Farm, Ark., with skirmish (27th) at McMilley's Farm.

27, 1865.—Skirmish near Sturgeon, Mo.

Brig. Gen. Edmund J. Davis, U. S. Army, assumes temporary command of U. S. Forces at Morganza, La.

Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, U. S. Army, assigned to command of Post of Saint Charles, Ark.

Brig. Gen. John McNeil, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Central Missouri.

Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Vicksburg, Miss.

Mar. 1, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, assigned to command the cavalry of the Military Division of West Mississippi.

Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, C. S. Army, assumes command of the District of the Indian Territory and superintendency of Indian Affairs.

1–12, 1865.—Expedition from Baton Rouge to Jackson and Clinton, La.

2, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, assumes command of the cavalry forces in the Military Division of West Mississippi.

Mar. 3, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Morganza, La.

3-7, 1865.—Expeditions from Bloomfield into Dunklin County, Mo., with skirmishes (3d and 7th) near Bloomfield and (4th) in Dunklin County.

4, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of West Tennessee.

Affair near Pine Bluff, Ark.

5-12, 1865.—Scouts from Waynesville to Hutton Valley, Rolla, and Lebanon, Mo.

6, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the District of Eastern Arkansas.

7, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Missouri Division of Infantry, and Brig. Gen. Mosby M. Parsons, C. S. Army, to the command of Parsons' Missouri Brigade.

Skirmish with Indians eighty miles west of Fort Larned, Kans.

7-15, 1865.—Scout from Glasgow to the Perche Hills, Mo.

7-25, 1865.—Operations about Licking, Mo.

8, 1865.—Headquarters Department of Mississippi transferred from Vicksburg, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn.

Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Missouri Division of Infantry.

Skirmish at Poison Creek, Idaho Ter.

Col. Edwin C. Catherwood, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, assumes command of the District of Rolla, Mo.

9, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Eastern Arkansas.

9-15, 1865.—Scout from Cape Girardeau into Bollinger, Wayne, and Stoddard Counties, Mo.

Scout from Fort Larned to Crooked Creek, Kans.

10-13, 1865.—Scout from Little Rock to Clear Lake, Ark., with skirmish (11th) at Clear Lake.

11, 1865.—Affair near the Little Blue River, Mo.

Skirmish at Washington, Ark.

Brig. Gen. Edmund J. Davis, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the District of Baton Rouge, La.

12, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Mosby M. Parsons, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Missouri Division of Infantry, vice Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, relieved.

Affair near Lone Jack, Mo.

Skirmish at Morganza Bend, La.

12-23, 1865.—Scout from Lewisburg into Yell and Searcy Counties, Ark.

13, 1865.—Col. John Morrill, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, assigned to command of the District of Rolla, Mo.

15-21, 1865.—Scout from Fort Sumner, N. Mex.

17, 1865.—Col. John Morrill, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, assumes command of the District of Rolla, Mo.

17-20, 1865.—Expedition from Pine Bluff to Bass' Plantation, Ark.

18, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Brent, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Cavalry Forces, Front Lines, District of West Louisiana.

Skirmish at the Amite River, La.

Col. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry, assigned to temporary command of the District of Baton Rouge, La.

18-30, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Gibson to Little River and Hillabee, Ind. Ter.

Mar. 19-23, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg to Columbus, Mo., with skirmish near Greenton.
20, 1865.—Skirmish at Talbot's Ferry, Ark.
20-22, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Bayou Pigeon, La., with skirmish (21st) at Bayou Teche, La.
Scout from Lexington, Mo.
21, 1865.—The Department of Arkansas and the Indian Territory transferred from the Military Division of West Mississippi to the Military Division of the Missouri.
21-23, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Monticello, Ark.
22-23, 1865.—Operations about Stephenson's Mill, Mo.
23, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Michael K. Lawler, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the District of Baton Rouge, La.
23-24, 1865.—Scout from Donaldsonville to Bayou Goula, La.
24, 1865.—Scout from Bayou Bœuf to Bayou Chemise, La.
Affair near Rolla, Mo.
25-27, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Indian Bend, La.
25-28, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to near Oyster Bayou, La.
26-29, 1865.—Expedition from Bonnet Carré to Amite River, La.
27, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Elkanah Greer, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Reserve Corps in State of Texas, vice Brig. Gen. Jerome B. Robertson, relieved, and assigned to command of a brigade.
28, 1865.—Skirmish at Bull Creek, Christian County, Mo.
The District of the Plains formed, to consist of the Districts of Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska, and Brig. Gen. Patrick E. Connor, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.
Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, relieved from command of the District of Nebraska, and assigned to the command of the District of North Kansas.
28-30, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Pike, La., to Bay Saint Louis, Miss.
29, 1865.—Col. William H. Dickey, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, assumes command of the U. S. Forces at Morganza, La.
Skirmish in Southwest Missouri.
29-Apr. 2, 1865.—Scout from Waynesville, Mo.
30, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Patrick E. Connor, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of the Plains.
30-Apr. 2, 1865.—Expeditions from Baton Rouge to Clinton and the Comite River, La.
31, 1865.—Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, vice Maj. Gen. John G. Walker, C. S. Army, relieved.
31-Apr. 1, 1865.—Operations about Aquia Eria, N. Mex.
Apr. 1, 1865.—Affair near Fort Garland, Colo. Ter.
1-4, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Bayou Bartholomew, Ark.
1-30, 1865.—Scouts from Licking, Mo.
1-May 27, 1865.—Operations against Indians west of Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., with skirmish (May 20) at Deer Creek Station.
2, 1865.—Skirmish near Van Buren, Ark.
Skirmish near Hickory Station, Ark.
2-5, 1865.—Expedition from The Hermitage to the French Settlement, La.
2-10, 1865.—Expeditions from Thibodeaux, Bayou Bœuf, and Brashear City to Lake Verret, Grand Bayou, and The Park, La., with skirmish (4th) at Grand Bayou, La.
3, 1865.—Pursuit of bushwhackers near Farmington, Mo.

Apr. 4, 1865.—Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, C. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

7, 1865.—Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Saint Louis District.

8, 1865.—Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Saint Louis District.

8-10, 1865.—Pursuit of guerrillas in Northeast Missouri.

11, 1865.—Skirmish at Saint Charles, Ark.

Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of North Kansas.

12-13, 1865.—Expedition from Port Hudson to Jackson, La.

Scout from Tallahassa Mission, Ind. Ter.

12-16, 1865.—Scout from Dakota City, Nebr. Ter.

12-25, 1865.—Scout from Fort Stanton, N. Mex.

15, 1865.—Skirmish at McKenzie's Creek, near Patterson, Mo.

17, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of Wisconsin.

19, 1865.—The Districts of Arkansas and West Louisiana consolidated to form the District of Arkansas and West Louisiana, and Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, C. S. Army, assigned to its command.

19-23, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Brownsville, Miss.

19-25, 1865.—Expedition from Terre Bonne to Pelton's Plantation and Grand Caillou, La.

19-May 27, 1865.—Negotiations for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, commanded by General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

20, 1865.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, assumes command of the South Sub-District of the Plains.

21-22, 1865.—Expedition from Donaldsonville to Bayou Goula, La.

21-27, 1865.—Scout from Rolla toward Thomasville, Mo., with skirmish at Spring Valley (23d).

22, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Department of the Gulf.

Skirmish near Linn Creek, Mo.

Skirmish near the mouth of the Big Gravois, Mo.

22-23, 1865.—Scout from Deer Creek to Sage Creek, Dak. Ter., and skirmish with Indians (22d) on Sage Creek.

22-27, 1865.—Scout from Dakota City, Nebr. Ter., to Middle Bow River.

23, 1865.—Affair near Fort Zarah, Kans.

Skirmish on Snake Creek, Ark.

24, 1865.—Skirmish near Boggy Depot, Ind. Ter.

Skirmish near Miami, Mo.

Destruction of the Confederate steamer Webb.

Col. Chester Harding, jr., Forty-third Missouri Infantry, assumes command of the District of Central Missouri.

25, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Rodgers' Plantation, Ark., with skirmish at Rodgers' Plantation.

Skirmish at Linn Creek, Mo.

26, 1865.—Affair near Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.

26-29, 1865.—Scout from Little Rock to the Saline River, Ark.

27, 1865.—Loss of the steamer Sultana in the Mississippi River, near Memphis, Tenn.

Affair near James Creek, Mo.

Col. William H. Dickey, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, assumes command of the District of Morganza.

Apr. 28–May 13, 1865.—Scout from Fort Cummings, N. Mex.
29–June 11, 1865.—Expedition from Saint Louis, Mo., to receive the surrender of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, C. S. Army.
30–May 12, 1865.—Operations in the vicinity of Brashear City, La., with skirmishes (3d) at Chacahoula, La., (4th) at Bayou Black, (9th) at Bayou Goula, and (11th) at Brown's Plantation, La.

May 1, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, assigned to command the Department of Mississippi, relieving Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army.
1–9, 1865.—Scout from Ojo de Anaya, N. Mex.
2, 1865.—Affair on the Blue Earth River, Minn.
3, 1865.—Skirmishes on the Missouri River near Boonville, Mo.
Affair near Pleasant Hill, Mo.
3–6, 1865.—Operations about Fort Adams, Miss.
3–21, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Laramie to Wind River, Dak. Ter.
4, 1865.—Skirmish at the Star House, near Lexington, Mo.
4–6, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Noble's Farm, Ark.
5, 1865.—Attack on wagon train near Mullahla's Station, Nebr. Ter.*
Skirmish in the Perche Hills, Mo.
Col. Charles Everett, Second Louisiana Infantry, assigned to command of the District of Bonnet Carré, La.
6–11, 1865.—Scout from Little Rock to Bayou Meto and Little Bayou, Ark.
7, 1865.—Col. Simon Jones, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Troops, assumes command of the Carrollton District, La.
8, 1865.—Skirmish near Readsville, Mo.
8–10, 1865.—Scout in Saline, La Fayette, and Cooper Counties, Mo.
8–20, 1865.—Scout from Plum Creek to Midway Station, Nebr. Ter.
8–22, 1865.—Expedition from Spring Hill, Ala., to Baton Rouge, La.
10–19, 1865.—Scout from Fort Sumner, N. Mex.
11–14, 1865.—Expedition from Brazos Santiago, Tex., with skirmishes (12th and 13th) at Palmetto Ranch and (13th) at White's Ranch.
12–14, 1865.—Scout from Cottonwood, Nebr. Ter.
13, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians at Dan Smith's Ranch, near Julesburg, Colo. Ter.
Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the District of Eastern Arkansas.
14, 1865.—Skirmish on the Little Piney, Mo.
Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of Mississippi.
14–16, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Ratliff's Plantation, La.
15–17, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Johnson's Farm, Ark., with skirmish (16th) on the Monticello Road.
17, 1865.—The Military Division of West Mississippi abolished, and the Department of the Gulf constituted from the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and the District of Key West and the Tortugas.
Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, assigned to command, and Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, U. S. Army, relieved from command of the Department of the Gulf.
Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, assigned to general command west of the Mississippi River and south of the Arkansas River.

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* See report of Capt. Thomas J. Weatherwax, p. 261.

May 18, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians near Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.
Skirmish with Indians on the Coteau, Minn.
Twenty-fifth Army Corps ordered to be held in readiness for transportation to Texas.
18-20, 1865.—Scout from Lebanon to Warsaw, Mo.
18-27, 1865.—Expedition against Indians in Dakota Territory.
19-20, 1865.—Scout from Sweetwater Bridge to Whisky Gap, Dak. Ter.
19-22, 1865.—Scout from Kingsville, Mo.
19-26, 1865.—Scout from Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.
19-June 2, 1865.—Scout from Fort Kearny to the Little Blue River, Nebr. Ter.
20, 1865.—Skirmish on the Blackwater, near Longwood, Mo.
Affair near Pawnee Rock, Kans.
Skirmishes on Deer Creek, Dak. Ter.
20-22, 1865.—Operations about Three Crossings Station, Dak. Ter.
Scout from Camp Plumb, Dak. Ter.
22, 1865.—Skirmish at Valley Mines, Mo.
23, 1865.—Scout from Thibodeaux to Lake Verret, La.
Skirmish near Waynesville, Mo.
23-26, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg, Mo., to mouth of Coal Camp Creek.
23-27, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Monticello, Ark., with skirmish (24th) at Monticello.
24, 1865.—Skirmish near Rocheport, Mo.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. George Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, assigned to command of District of North Missouri, vice Fisk.
Scout from Napoleonville to Bayou Saint Vincent, La.
25-27, 1865.—Expedition from Bayou Bœuf to Bayou De Large, La., with affair (27th) at Bayou De Large.
26, 1865.—General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, surrenders troops in Trans-Mississippi Department to Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army.
26-27, 1865.—Scout and skirmishes in Carroll and Ray Counties, Mo.
Scout from Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter.
26-June 9, 1865.—Operations against Indians on the Overland Stage Road on the Platte and Sweetwater Rivers, with skirmishes (May 27) at Saint Mary's Station, (May 26, 28, and June 1) at Sweetwater Station, (June 3) at Platte Bridge, Dak. Ter., and (June 8) at Sage Creek, Colo. Ter.
27, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, assigned to command the Department of Mississippi, relieving Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army.
Skirmish in Chariton County, Mo.
Skirmish at Switzler's Mill, Chariton County, Mo.
28, 1865.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. George Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, assumes command of the District of North Missouri.
29, 1865.—Territory in the Trans-Mississippi south of the Arkansas River designated the Military Division of the Southwest, by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army.
Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Military Division of the Southwest.
29, 1865.—The District of East Louisiana formed, to consist of the Districts of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson and the Post of Clinton, and Brig. Gen. Michael K. Lawler, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.

May 29, 1865-Nov. 14, 1866.—Operations in Texas and on the Rio Grande.
—, 1865.—Operations in Johnson County, Mo.
June 2, 1865.—Operations about Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.
3, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the Gulf.
Skirmish with Indians at Dry Creek, Dak. Ter.
4-10, 1865.—Operations against Indians near Fort Collins, Colo. Ter.
5, 1865.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Cavalry Forces, Department of the Gulf.
8-14, 1865.—Attack by Indians on the Overland Stage Road in Kansas and Colorado, with skirmishes (8th and 12th) at Fort Dodge, Kans.; (9th) at Chavis Creek, near Cow Creek Station, Kans.; (12th) near Cow Creek Station, Plum Butte, and Pawnee Rock, Kans.
9, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of Mississippi.
10, 1865.—Col. John D. Allen, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, assumes command of the District of Southwest Missouri.
12-July 5, 1865.—Expedition to the Platte and Niobrara Rivers.
13-17, 1865.—Scout from Camp Nichols, N. Mex., with action (14th) on the Santa Fé Road.
14, 1865.—Action with Indians at Horse Creek, Dak. Ter.
Col. Carroll H. Potter, Sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, assumes command of the South Sub-District of the Plains.
15-22, 1865.—Scout from Fort Sumner to the Oscura Mountains, N. Mex.
17, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, assumes command of all troops within the State of Texas.
Skirmish on Dead Man's Fork, Dak. Ter.
17-19, 1865.—Expedition from Denver, Colo. Ter., to Fort Halleck, Dak. Ter.
19, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the District of Southwest Missouri.
20, 1865.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Military Division of the Tennessee.
Brig. Gen. James A. Williamson, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the District of Saint Louis.
20-Oct. 7, 1865.—The Powder River Indian Expedition.
21, 1865.—Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Army, assigned to command of forces in West Louisiana.
22, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Army, relieved from command of the District of Vicksburg, Miss.
23, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Southwest Missouri.
24, 1865.—The Department of Mississippi created, embracing the State of Mississippi, and Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.
24-30, 1865.—Operations about Rock Creek Station and Seven Mile Creek, Dak. Ter.
25, 1865.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chester Harding, jr., Forty-third Missouri Infantry, relinquishes command of the District of Central Missouri.
26, 1865.—The Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, ordered from Louisville, Ky., to Little Rock, Ark.
26, 1865.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. John L. Beveridge, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, assumes command of the District of Central Missouri.
Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of Florida.

June 26–29, 1865.—The Fourth Army Corps arrives at New Orleans, en route to Texas.

27, 1865.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman assigned to the Military Division of the Mississippi (reorganized); Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, to the Military Division of the Gulf; Maj. Gen. John Pope, to the Department of the Missouri; Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, to the Department of Arkansas; Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, to the Department of Louisiana and Texas; Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, to the Department of Mississippi; and Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, to the Department of Florida.

Col. Frederick W. Moore, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, assigned to command the post of Galveston, Tex., in addition to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

28, 1865.—The District of Kansas formed from the Districts of North and South Kansas, and Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell assigned to its command.

Col. David Moore, Fifty-first Missouri Infantry, assigned to command First Sub-District of Saint Louis, vice Col. Joseph Weydemeyer, Forty-first Missouri Infantry, relieved.

29, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians near Fort Dodge, Kans.

30, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians at Rock Creek, Dak. Ter.

JANUARY 1–27, 1865.—Operations in Arkansas, including actions at Dardanelle (14th), Ivey's Ford (17th), and skirmish at Boggs' Mills (24th).

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Col. Abraham H. Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry (Union).

No. 2.—Col. Thomas M. Bowen, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, commanding U. S. transports, of operations January 17–24.

No. 3.—Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder, C. S. Army, commanding District of Arkansas, of operations January 17–24.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Abraham H. Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry (Union).

HEADQUARTERS POST LEWISBURG,
Lewisburg, Ark., January 27, 1865.

About the 1st day of January scouts reported a force of the enemy at Dardanelle and Beatty's Mill, near Petit Jean Creek. Scouting parties were sent to Galla Rock and Norristown to prevent the enemy from crossing to north side of river. On the 10th instant the enemy were reported as moving on Perryville, evidently for the purpose of crossing the Fourche la Fave at that place, en route south, or to move onto the river bank at some point between Lewisburg and Little Rock, for the purpose of capturing transports with supplies on the way to Fort Smith. To prevent either movement being successful, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Eleventh U. S. Colored, with 150 men of his regiment, and detachment of Third Arkansas Cavalry, Captain Gibbons commanding, to Perryville. The cavalry arrived at that place on the morning of the 11th, and ascertained that the enemy were encamped within a few miles of that place, and that they could not

reach Perryville on account of high water, Fourche la Fave bottom being overflowed. Lieutenant-Colonel Steele's command returned to Lewisburg on the evening of the 11th. On the night of the 12th instant I ordered Lieutenant Wylie, Third Arkansas Cavalry, to proceed with fifty dismounted men of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, and fifty infantry of the Eleventh U. S. Colored, on steamer Alamo, to land on west side of Petit Jean Creek; if the landing be effected safely, to send steamer, with flat-boats, to north side of river, to cross detachment of Third Arkansas Cavalry. The landing was effected safely, and cavalry crossed on morning of 13th. Same evening Major Jenks, First Iowa Cavalry, commanding detachment of dismounted men of Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps, namely, 276 men, reported for duty. They arrived on steamers Ad. Hines and Lotus. I ordered the major to proceed with steamers and his command up river till arriving at the Alamo, where he would learn from Lieutenant Wylie if it was safe for the steamers to proceed; if so, to disembark his command at Norristown, the steamers to push on to Fort Smith. At 10 p. m. the steamers Annie Jacobs and Chippewa arrived, with one section of the Second Kansas Battery,* Lieutenant Phillips commanding. I sent them forward immediately, with orders to report to Major Jenks, near Galla Rock. I had calculated that Lieutenant-Colonel Steele's movement toward Perryville would keep the enemy in that vicinity for a short time, and that before they would learn of his withdrawal and of the subsequent move up the river sufficient time would be gained to enable the boats to pass Dardanelle in safety. At the same time I felt assured the enemy would move onto the river at or above Dardanelle as soon as they learned of the boats passing Lewisburg, and unless checked at or near Dardanelle would overtake the boats before they could reach Spadra. The arrival of the section of artillery decided me in ordering Major Jenks to occupy Dardanelle with his command. He did so, landing his forces at 10 o'clock the morning of the 14th instant, the last of the fleet passing there at 12 m. At 2 o'clock same date the enemy, 1,500 strong, and one piece of artillery, under the command of Colonels Brooks, Stirman, and Newton, attacked the place. Major Jenks placed his men in the stockade, and after four hours' hard fighting the enemy withdrew, completely whipped. Our loss during the engagement was 1 killed, 15 wounded, and 2 missing. Enemy's loss, 1 commissioned officer killed, and about 80 men killed and wounded. Major Jenks speaks in the highest terms of the officers and men under his command, all doing gallant service. The artillery, under the direction of Lieutenant Phillips and Lieutenant Campbell, Third U. S. Cavalry (acting adjutant), being skillfully handled, firing 164 rounds. Expecting the attack to be renewed next morning, Major Jenks called for re-enforcements and supply of ammunition. I immediately ordered Major Mason, with sixty men, Third Arkansas Cavalry, with supply of ammunition, to report to Major Jenks as soon as practicable; also Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, with 100 men, of the Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, in wagons, to follow as rapidly as possible; and, placing everything at Lewisburg in proper position, proceeded to Dardanelle, arriving there the same day. The enemy did not renew the attack, but proceeded up the south side of the river after the boats; but they were too late, the boats being beyond their reach. On the morning of the 15th instant Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, with Fortieth Iowa Infantry and one section of Fifth Ohio Battery, arrived on steamer

*Manned by Company B, Second Kansas Cavalry.

from Little Rock and reported for duty, and were immediately set to work throwing up intrenchments. On the 15th scouts reported the enemy as re-enforced and approaching in four directions to attack on the morning of the 16th instant. Every preparation was made for their reception. On their arriving within twelve miles of our lines they retraced their steps, crossing the Petit Jean near Danville, moving in a southerly direction. On the 19th dispatches received from Colonel Judson, commanding U. S. forces at Clarksville, reporting the attack by the enemy on steamers near Ivey's Ford, and capture and destruction of the steamer Chippewa, and remainder of fleet in perilous position, on the morning of the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, sent Captain Hamilton, with sixty men of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, to go through to the boats, render what assistance he could, and, if possible, bring any or all of them down. To cover this move I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, with Fortieth Iowa Infantry and one piece of artillery, to Chickalah; at same time sent force of fifty infantry to follow Captain Hamilton twelve miles and return. The movement was entirely successful, Colonel Cooper breaking up their rendezvous near Chickalah and destroying 1,200 bushels of wheat stored there for the use of the enemy. Captain Hamilton returned on the evening of the 21st instant, having met near the boats Colonel Williams' brigade of colored troops on way from Fort Smith to Little Rock. On the night of the 24th Newton's regiment returned to Boggs' Mills (twelve miles from Dardanelle) to grind flour and leave before sunrise. At midnight sent Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, with Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry and detachment Third Arkansas Cavalry, who succeeded in surprising the command, capturing the flour, his papers, 18 horses, and 20 stand of arms. I remained at Dardanelle to cover the passage of Colonel Williams' brigade and train, and evacuated the place on the morning of the 27th instant.

Major Jenks, commanding forces during the engagement of the 14th instant, is entitled to every praise for gallant conduct and the admirable manner in which he handled his troops on that occasion, and for prompt and faithful discharge of duty on all occasions. Captain Giesler, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Wylie, Third Arkansas Cavalry, and Lieutenant Campbell, Third U. S. Cavalry, are entitled to special mention as brave and efficient officers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel Third Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Ellis, William	First sergeant Company K, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.	Jan. 14	Gallantry in action at Dardanelle, Ark.
Lohnas, Francis W	Private, Company H, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry.	May 12	Gallantry in defending Government property against Indians at Gilman's Ranch, Nebr. Ter.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Thomas M. Bowen, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, commanding U. S. transports, of operations January 17–24.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *January 24, 1865.*

MAJOR: On the 17th instant steamers Lotus, Chippewa, Ad. Hines, and Annie Jacobs left Van Buren, Ark., each having on board a small scout under the command of a line officer. On board of each steamer were a large number of refugees, also quite a number of officers. On the Annie Jacobs, particularly, passengers and soldiers numbered about 500, en route for different localities via this place. The Chippewa had the advance, the Annie Jacobs was next, the Lotus followed, and the Ad. Hines brought up the rear. At about 4 p. m. on the 17th instant (Ivey's Ford, eighteen miles above Clarksville) the Chippewa was discovered about one mile in advance, lying at the south shore of the Arkansas, and a few moments later I was requested to examine her through a field glass, when I immediately discovered that she was on fire in her center on the main deck. I became at once satisfied of the presence of the enemy. Being the ranking officer on board, I at once assumed the direction of affairs, giving the pilot orders to put on all steam and go on, but the order had scarcely been given before the enemy opened on us with artillery. I ordered the pilot to round to and proceed up the river. By the time the direction of the boat had been changed we were opposite the first rebel gun. There being but little steam up, and it being impossible to get the boat out of the range of the guns in any reasonable time I directed the boat to be landed on the north shore, which was accomplished under the most galling fire of the enemy, having received fifteen shot and shell, which destroyed the heaters before we landed and three after we reached the shore. In addition to the fire from the artillery a continuous fire from small-arms was poured into us from the commencement of the action. One shell burst in the front cabin, one immediately under the boiler, one at the right front of the pilot house, and two in the hold. The most indescribable confusion prevailed on board among the passengers, especially the female portion, and I ordered the landing of the boat, because it was impossible to get her out of range of the artillery, and had we been any considerable distance from the shore we would have floated into the hands of the enemy owing to the damage done to the machinery by the artillery, and for the further reason that I hoped to save the two boats which were behind. The Lotus, however, was so near that before we could warn her of the danger she was within range of the artillery, and she also landed on the north side of the river; when, fearing an attack from that side of the river, I proceeded up the beach with two men, and collected the disembarked soldiers of the Lotus, and marched them to the line formed on the bank by those who had disembarked from the Jacobs. Having restored order and made every possible preparation for the protection of the boats, I at once started a messenger up the river-bank with a dispatch to General Thayer and orders for the Ad. Hines not to approach, telling briefly of the danger, and sent to Clarksville for re-enforcements. I also ordered a forage train, which happened to be within a few miles, with an escort of over 100 men, to move to us at once; which order was promptly obeyed by Capt. Thomas Stevenson, of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, commanding.

The arrival of the train after dark was mistaken by the enemy for a battery from Clarksville, and no doubt had something to do with their withdrawal before daylight on the morning of the 18th instant. In addition to the shells already mentioned, the Jacobs received two solid shots through her pilot house, one back of the ladies' cabin, and several through her hold The Lotus received two through her pilot house. Early on the morning of the 18th instant, a re-enforcement of 350 men and two howitzers arrived from Col. William R. Judson's command at Clarksville, and the steamer Ad. Hines, having failed to receive my dispatch, also arrived. The dispatch, however, was received by General Thayer. From the released crew of the Chippewa I learned that the enemy was 1,500 strong, with from two to four pieces of artillery, whereupon I sent the steamers Ad. Hines and Lotus back to Fort Smith, with a request to General Thayer that he would send the colored brigade, with which, in addition to our own forces, I proposed to cross the river and rout the enemy before attempting to move the boats down, on the receipt of which he promptly started the brigade down the south side of the river, under command of Colonel Williams, Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored [Infantry], on the morning of the 19th instant, and the brigade arrived opposite us on the afternoon of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st Colonel Williams moved his command down the river to Patterson's Bluff, and on the afternoon of the same day the steamers Hines and Lotus arrived from Fort Smith, upon which we embarked, and proceeded down to Spadra or Clarksville Landing, leaving the steamer Annie Jacobs with her bow on dry land, having failed in all our efforts to get her afloat, notwithstanding the continued exertions of Captain Gear, assisted by a detail of all the soldiers he could use during the whole time we remained. A guard was left with the Jacobs of 200 men and one howitzer of Colonel Judson's command, with orders to have the machinery repaired and everything put in order for moving, which I was informed by the engineer could be done in a very few days. On the 22d Colonel Williams moved farther down the river, and we moved with the boats to Dardanelle without receiving a shot from the enemy. At Dardanelle we learned from Colonel Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry, that there was no enemy between that place and this. We therefore left Dardanelle at daylight on the morning of the 23d and arrived here on the morning of the 24th without further trouble. I recommend an investigation of the facts in relation to the surrender of the steamer Chippewa, as I failed to ascertain any good reason why she could not have been saved, and I am told she was surrendered before a shot struck her. About the time the fire of the enemy was turned from the Jacobs to the Lotus the baggage of the passengers of the former was ransacked and a great deal of money and other property stolen. The matter is being investigated, under direction of Colonel Judson, by Lieutenant-Colonel Waugh, provost-marshal at Clarksville. I cannot in justice close this report without mentioning the gallant conduct throughout of Col. Charles W. Adams, of the Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Owen A. Bassett, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteers, commanding, both of whom gave me their full and faithful co-operation in all my efforts to save the boats, and displayed in an eminent degree the qualifications of coolness and courage so essential to success.

The same can be justly said of every subordinate officer present, and I regret that I have not their names. Prominent among the latter was Capt. C. O. Judson, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, who was not deterred from doing his duty by either danger or fatigue. A more faithful and gallant officer does not wear a sword in the department. Lieut. J. S. Lane,

Sixth Kansas Cavalry, fearlessly exposed his life on the shore to prevent a barge laden with Government property from falling into the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant Ross, of the Fortieth Iowa Infantry[?], in charge of the guards on the Jacobs, won the respect of all by his gallant bearing. Sergt. A. E. Lovell, Company H, Second Kansas Cavalry, and Citizen Troutman accompanied me up the river-bank, under a severe fire from the enemy, to aid me in getting the soldiers who were leaving the Lotus to join the command from the Jacobs. The chaplain of the First Arkansas Infantry, Rev. Francis Springer, and Chaplain Randall, of the Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored, gave their full attention to the wounded, and Citizen O. S. Dillon acted the part of fireman at the imminent peril of his life. I have received no reports to enable me to state our loss, but have directed each detachment to report direct. Quite a number were killed. Especial attention is called to Capt. William E. Gear and Pilot Gibson Morrison, both of the steamer Annie Jacobs. These officers remained at the wheel in the pilot house until the vessel was safely landed and promptly executed every order I gave. A less tenacious determination would surely have resulted in the loss of the boats and the capture of all on board. Captain Jaques, of the Lotus, in person attended to the rudder of his boat, and landed her in safety above the Jacobs. Private Vincent B. Osborn, of the Second Kansas Cavalry, had his thigh bone shattered whilst making the cable of the Jacobs fast on shore. His leg was subsequently amputated and his life is lost. And last, but not least, Maj. S. B. Hunt, surgeon-in-chief of the District of the Frontier, was wherever he was needed, in danger and out of danger, attending to the wounded. Nothing that I can say can add to his well-acquired reputation.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. M. BOWEN,
Colonel Thirteenth Infantry Kansas Volunteers.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas.

No. 3.

Order of Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder, C. S. Army, commanding District of Arkansas, of operations January 14–17.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 25, 1865.

The major-general commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the army that Colonel Brooks, commanding Brooks' brigade, composed of Brooks' men proper, Newton's regiment, and Stirman's battalion, after a long and difficult march to the Arkansas River, attacked a heavier force of the enemy near Dardanelle, drove him into his works, killing 8, wounding 19, and capturing 2; loss on our side, 1 killed and 15 wounded. Colonel Brooks, hearing of the approach of steamers from above, by a forced march, with 400 men, reached the proper point at sunrise on the 16th instant. Having placed a piece of artillery and his men in ambush, at 1 o'clock on the 17th, he permitted the leading boat to come well in range, when he opened upon her with his infantry and this piece. She was raked from stem to stern and soon surrendered. She proved to be the New Chippewa. The prisoners consist of 1 officer and 29 men of the Fiftieth Indiana and 40 negroes; also the captain, crew, and a large number of refugee families from Fort Smith. After removing everything valuable the boat was fired. The steamer

Annie Jacobs next hove in sight. She was immediately attacked, and the fire was returned by the troops on board. She attempted to destroy our artillerists; our artillery, however, soon disabled her, and she grounded upon an island. Here many men [were] drowned in attempting to make their escape to the opposite bank. During the engagement with the Jacobs the Lotus came down. The troops on board were driven into the water and she to the north bank of the river, where most of them escaped, the iron axle of one piece of artillery having broken. Finding the boats too distant for an effective fire of musketry, Colonel Brooks returned to his camps, taking with him 82 prisoners and the refugee families captured. Federal casualties, 27 killed and wounded, besides those who were drowned; our own loss, 1 killed and 15 wounded. A large quantity of the enemy's stores were destroyed.

Colonels Newton and Stirman and Lieutenant Lockhart are spoken of in high terms by Colonel Brooks in his report of their operations. Information has also been received from Maj. Gen. M. M. Parsons that Captain Webb, who was ordered to destroy the enemy's mills at Pine Bluff and to rid the country of graybacks, has succeeded—capturing one company, thirty-seven strong, a number of horses, arms, &c.

The commanding general takes great pleasure in returning his thanks to both officers and men of the several commands for their gallant conduct on this occasion.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 2–7, 1865.—Scout in Shannon County, Mo.

Reports of Capt. Levi E. Whybark, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIFTH CAVALRY,
Salem, Mo., January 8, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I returned yesterday evening from a scout in Shannon County, Mo. I left here Monday with forty-five men of Companies C, D, M, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry. I had information that there was a camp of some eighty bushwhackers on Jack's Fork, which was false; they camped in small squads, from five to fifteen in a squad. I scouted out Jack's Fork Hills and found their camp; were but two men in camp. We killed one and got both of their horses. On Birch Prairie we found another squad. There we killed another. I then divided my men in three squads, and scouted the whole county and the head of Jack's Fork. I came across a squad of eight or ten; we fired on them. They returned fire and wounded one of my men severely, but I think he will recover. There we killed 4 and wounded 2, who made their escape. We captured 6 horses and rig. I captured in all 9 horses and killed 6 bushwhackers. I found several camps in those hills. I destroyed them and burned several harboring places. We found several pens of corn out in those hills, five miles from any farm. I think that county is scouted out more thoroughly than it ever was since the war. I was down as far as eight miles of Thomasville. Freeman has disbanded his men till spring, and they are scattered all over the whole country in small squads. Texas County is full. There have been several squads of eight and ten [who] went up in the neighborhood of Rolla, Mo., a few days ago. These fellows come in and rob the

citizens of all their horses and bedclothing and meat, &c. While I was gone down in Shannon County they were in this county, and robbed several families of everything they had—did not leave them anything in the world, clothing or anything to eat. I will send Captain Benz with a squad of men into Texas County to-morrow morning to rout those fellows that are in that vicinity. There is no large force this side of Batesville. If there was a scout of 200 or 300 men sent down on Spring River and in Arkansas it would pay, as there is where they take all their stolen property. Some of those fellows have moved their families back to Texas and Dent and Shannon Counties. There is plenty of corn in Shannon and down in that country to feed a scout of 300 or 400 men by camping in different places, and this county will be visited by those fellows as long as they are allowed to remain in that country. I will endeavor to keep them out of this county as well as I can.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Post Detachment.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rolla District, Rolla, Mo.

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HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIFTH CAVALRY
MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Salem, Mo., January 9, 1865.

SIR: I returned from six days' scout down in Shannon County. That whole country is full of rebels, scouting in small squads, as Freeman has disbanded his whole army until spring. Now they are engaged in stealing and robbing the whole country. I routed several camps of them. We had little skirmishes with them several times. We killed 6 men and captured 9 horses. I had 1 man wounded, of Company C, but not badly. I will send Captain Benz this morning into Texas County, as there are a great many in that vicinity. While I was gone they came in near Salem, and robbed several families of everything they had. There is no large force this side of Batesville.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. Col. J. A. EPPSTEIN,
Commanding Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

JANUARY 2-10, 1865.—Scout from Fort Wingate to Sierra del Datil, N. Mex.

Report of Lieut. José M. Sanches, First New Mexico Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Wingate, N. Mex., January 19, 1865.

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of New Mexico:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith report of First Lieut. José M. Sanches, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, dated January 15, 1865.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. EATON,
Major, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

FORT WINGATE, N. MEX.,
January 15, 1865.

SIR: For the information of the major in command of the post I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of the instructions received on the 2d instant from these headquarters, I followed the trail of the Indians who during the night previous had stolen a number of sheep from people residing near this post, which trail I was ordered to follow and to do all in my power to recover the stolen sheep, and if possible to inflict severe punishment on the savages. After having gone six miles to the south of this post, I discovered the trail, and followed it by forced marches for four days as far as the Sierra del Datil. It was impossible for me to pursue the Indians any farther, owing to a severe snow-storm and to the impassableness of the mountains. I encamped there two days and sent eight of the men under my command to reconnoiter the other side of the range, with orders to try to find the trail, which I had lost the day before, and to watch for smoke or other signs of Indians. On their return they informed me that they had not been able to discover anything. Seeing that it was impossible for me to overtake the Indians, I thought it best to return slowly, allowing my animals to graze on the way. I did so, and on my return march had plenty of grass, water, and wood. My men suffered somewhat owing to the scantiness of their rations. We lived on boiled wheat for three days. This was all we had to suffer during the expedition.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. SANCHES,
First Lieut., First New Mexico Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

Second Lieut. JOHN G. DRENNAN,
First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Post Adjutant.

JANUARY 4–16, 1865.—Expedition from Bloomfield to Poplar Bluff, Mo., and vicinity.

Reports of Lieut. William Rinne, Second Missouri Light Artillery.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *January 14, 1865.*

I arrived here at 1 o'clock to-day with the command. Had to swim the Saint Francis River. Captain Cochran did not join me at Poplar Bluff, as you directed, but afterward formed junction with me in Cherokee. We killed 19 guerrillas and took 5 prisoners. Lost our ambulance and wagon in the swamp between Current and Black Rivers. Have about fifty contraband horses and mules. It is impossible to remain here longer than one night; our stock cannot be foraged. I will march for the Cape to-morrow unless you direct otherwise. I had 1 man killed out of my command, and Captain Cochran had 1 wounded.

WILLIAM RINNE,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *January 18, 1865.*

SIR: The command sent out under Major Robbins, consisting of detachments of Companies A, I, and M, Second Cavalry Missouri

State Militia, numbering forty-five men, twenty-five men of the Second Missouri Artillery, and twenty men of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, was turned over to me January 4, 1865, at Bloomfield, Mo., by Major Robbins, as you directed, and I proceeded to Poplar Bluff, as ordered. Captain Cochran did not join me there as you directed in your instructions to me, the distance he had to march being too great for the short time given him to march it in. I waited for him thirty-six hours and then marched without him for Cherokee Bay. Finding the swamps impassable for teams, I left my team and ambulance at Poplar Bluff with a guard to protect them till Captain Cochran could come up, when he could move by another route into the head of Cherokee Bay and by a better road, and bring the teams, if he desired to do so, and where I could join him. The command I took with me numbered seventy men. I crossed the swamp between Cane Creek and Current River and then divided my small force into two parties. I directed one party to strike the bay near the lower end at the rebel Colonel Reves', while with the other party I struck it at the upper end, directing the party I sent in the lower end of the bay to join me at Patterson's, on the bay. By these directions I succeeded in surprising the rebels, killing 19, wounding 3 severely, and capturing 5. I had 1 man killed, and no other casualty to any of the men of my command during the expedition. Among the rebels killed were 3 officers—Lieutenant Copeland, Lieutenant Sooter, and Lieutenant Moore. The two latter belonged to the notorious Captain Bowles' company. The killed and prisoners all belonged to Reves' command. We found no considerable force together. They were scattered over the country in small bands from five to ten, not expecting a Federal force so near at hand. Captain Cochran joined me on the bay, bringing up my team and ambulance. I reported to him for orders, when he instructed me, after having done all that I could in the bay, to return with my command to the Cape by the same route in which I had entered the bay, while he would take a different route, this being necessary, as forage could not be procured for the whole command at any one place. In crossing from the bay to Poplar Bluff I lost my wagon and ambulance, drowned two mules and five horses. It was impossible to get the wagon or ambulance out of the swamp. Cane Creek was very high, overflowing its banks and covering the whole face of the country for eight miles with water from two to three feet deep, through which the command had to march and break their road through ice from one and a half to two inches thick. Our next trouble was in crossing the Saint Francis River, which we had to swim, but which was effected without loss or accident. From there to the Cape we had an uninterrupted march, where I arrived with the command on the 16th instant, having marched about 300 miles through swamps, ice, and water. The command suffered much from cold by often being compelled to swim their horses and to assist them when mired out of the mud and water. The result of the expedition was 19 rebels killed, 3 severely wounded, and 5 captured; 50 horses and mules were captured, 35 of which have been turned over to the provost-marshal at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 5 head drowned in the swamp, 4 head claimed by citizens and given up, and 6 head stolen from the corral at Bloomfield, Mo.

With much respect, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM RINNE,

First Lieutenant, Second Missouri Artillery, Comdg. Detachment.

Col. J. B. ROGERS.

JANUARY 4–27, 1865.—Expedition from Brownsville to Augusta, Ark.

Report of Col. Washington F. Geiger, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
CAVALRY DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brownsville, Ark., January 29, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that, in obedience to orders received from Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, at the time of their issue commanding the District of Little Rock, dated December 29, 1864, I started from Brownsville on Wednesday, the 4th instant, with a force composed of detachments of the Eighth and Eleventh Missouri and Ninth Iowa Cavalry; in all 1,050 effective men. The command commenced moving at 8 a. m. on the Brownsville and Austin road; reached Austin at 1.30 p. m., when a short halt was made. The day's march was continued on the Searcy road to a point about four miles from the former place, where I camped for the night, halting at 4 p. m. The whole distance traveled was fourteen miles and a half. The roads were generally in good condition, no difficulty being had in crossing wagons, except in the wood near the outer edge of the prairie near Brownsville. The weather was pleasant. The next morning I commenced moving at 7.30 o'clock, at which time it commenced raining, and continued to rain without cessation all day. The route traveled was rough and toward the latter part of the day's march exceedingly bad, the roads being entirely covered with water to the depth of from six to eighteen inches, with bogs and miry ground. Owing to the fact that the bridge over Bull Bayou on the main road was destroyed I was obliged to make a detour to the right of about three miles and to cross the bayou at a point by Davis' house, which was reached at 12 m. Much difficulty was experienced in crossing on account of the steep bank, muddy in high stage of water, and roughness of the bridge. The command reached Quarles' Bridge at 3 p. m., near which point the Searcy road was left, and a road leading in an east-southeasterly direction was taken and followed till 5 p. m., when the command encamped for the night on Gooderidge's plantation. Owing to the unprecedented state of the roads the train could not be brought through to camp, but was forced to remain at Watkins', four miles from Gooderidge's. It rained and snowed incessantly all day and night, and the roads were in an almost impassable condition—entirely so, in fact, for the train. The distance traveled was seventeen miles. On the 6th of January, the third day out, the train, owing to the almost impassable state of the roads, was sent back to Searcy, and thence to West Point, at which point I arrived safely on the morning of the 7th instant. My advance left camp for West Point at 8 a. m., where it arrived at 10 a. m., at which hour also the steamer Ella, which had been sent to ferry the command across the Red River, arrived. The main column reached West Point at 3.30 p. m., having left Gooderidge's at 12 m. The distance from this point to West Point is six miles and a half. The road was entirely submerged and the ground low, boggy, and swampy. Immediately on my arrival I made arrangements to cross the command the next day, which was successfully accomplished by 2 p. m. of the 8th instant. I then moved up the river road to Hitcher's place, two miles and a half from West Point, where I encamped for the night. The road was in good order and the weather excellent. On the 9th instant the march was resumed

at 7.30 a. m. I moved north to a point seven miles from West Point, and northeast, and to the right of Prospect Bluff, by Prince's house, where the road was in an easterly direction, leading to a point on White River three miles from and north of Hatcher's Ferry.

Following the road, we marched six miles and a half and camped in the woods. The entire route from Prince's to camp was an almost impassable swamp, the water in three or four places being so deep as to force the command to swim their horses. After a vast deal of trouble the camping place was reached at 3 p. m. It rained constantly all day and during the night, rendering the march exceedingly difficult and fatiguing. Resuming the march the next day, the 10th instant, we reached a point two miles from Hatcher's Ferry, on the west bank of White River, at 3 p. m., when we encamped for the night, marching nearly the entire distance, nine miles, in water from six inches to four feet deep, at times swimming our horses, and through a low, miry, swampy country, in a very severe snow-storm, accompanied by a cold north wind, and enduring and surmounting hardships and difficulties caused by the inclemency of the weather and the almost impassable condition of the surrounding country and its roads rarely experienced by troops in any country. The next day, the 11th instant, the steamers Ella and Belle Peoria being in readiness, I crossed the command to the east side of White River, landing at a point two miles north of Augusta. The town was occupied at 12 m., the command encamping in the grove adjoining the town, on Hough's place. The order to "consume forage" and "gather beeves" we carried out to the letter during the entire time the command remained at Augusta. Small bodies of troops were daily sent out in every direction, and succeeded in capturing a large number of beeves and bringing in or consuming great quantities of forage. We remained at Augusta from the 11th to the 24th instant, on which day, at 8.30 a. m., in obedience to orders received at Brownsville [from] the general commanding on the evening of the 22d instant, I commenced moving south to a point opposite Nigger Hill, nineteen miles south of Augusta, where I intended to cross the column in order to avoid the trouble and delay of crossing both the White and Red Rivers. I sent the train from Augusta to Nigger Hill by boat, knowing that it would be well-nigh impossible to cross it over Bayou Cache, eight miles from Augusta, on account of the high stage of water, which was so deep that it could only be crossed by swimming horses. Having seen the column safely across this bayou, the march was resumed, most of the way on the levee, until the point opposite Nigger Hill was reached at 6 p. m. Failing to communicate with the steamer Ella, which left Augusta in the morning, I camped on the river-bank, and commenced crossing the command the next morning, the 25th instant, which was successfully finished at 9 a. m. on the 26th instant. Leaving Nigger Hill at that time, I moved the command in a northwesterly direction till the south bank of Red River was reached, where the levee road was followed for seven miles to West Point, which place was reached at 1.30 p. m. Moving on, I camped for the night on Burrows' plantation, five miles and a half from West Point and four from Searcy. The next day the march was resumed at 8 a. m., and the command, with the exception of the train and its guard, safely reached Brownsville, via Searcy, Stony Point, and Austin, at 11.45 p. m., having marched forty-seven miles in one day. The train and its guard encamped near Cypress Bayou, and the next day came into Brownsville at 1 p. m. No form of the enemy was seen or heard of except two or three small bodies on Crowley's Ridge and below Clarendon. We

captured 7 prisoners, one of them a lieutenant, all of whom we sent to Devall's Bluff by boat. We also captured 407 head of cattle, 330 of which number were sent by boat to Devall's Bluff, and the balance consumed or brought into Brownsville. We also captured and brought in horses and mules. The conduct of the officers and men of the command was, with some exceptions, generally good.

To the officers of my staff, Capt. F. F. Burlock, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. J. See, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. M. Santee, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, and Lieut. T. B. Horn, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, acting commissary of subsistence, I am greatly indebted for the zeal and ability with which they discharged their respective duties at all times during the scout, which in every respect was the most fatiguing and harassing one I ever made.

I have the honor, lieutenant, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel Eighth Missouri Cavalry,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps.

Lieut. W. A. MARTIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps.

JANUARY 7, 1865.—Skirmishes with Indians at Valley Station and Julesburg, Colo. Ter.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Kansas.

No. 2.—Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding District of Colorado.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Kansas.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.,
January 9, 1865—6.10 p. m.

A large Indian force, estimated from 500 to 1,500, attacked stages on Platte route on the 7th, and a severe fight ensued; Colonel Summers and Major O'Brien in command. Indians finally repulsed. Our loss, 15; enemy, 30, including chief commanding.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding District of Colorado.

DENVER, *January 7, 1865.*

Indians attacked train at Valley Station; burned. Killed some 12 men. Attacked train at Julesburg. Were driven off. Two killed

each side. Operators have left stations since. Unless troops are hurried out from Kearny, Lyon, or some point, people must starve. Immense excitement. I have no body to re-enforce with.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

JANUARY 7–9, 1865.—Expedition from Pine Bluff, Ark, and skirmish (9th).

Report of Capt. John W. Toppass, Seventh Missouri Cavalry.

CAMP SEVENTH CAVALRY MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Pine Bluff, Ark., January 11, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit the following report, viz:

On the evening of the 7th instant I received orders from post headquarters to take charge of 150 men, consisting of 50 men of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, under Lieutenant Kennedy, and 100 men of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, with Lieutenants Williams, Sanders, and Slingerland, and proceed in an easterly direction in search of a force of rebels reported to have a considerable quantity of stock collected some twenty-five miles from this place. We marched at 7 p. m., found the roads very bad, and halted at 12 o'clock and fed our horses, after having marched about fifteen miles, obtaining forage from Doctor Jones, for which I receipted. We resumed the march at daylight on the morning of the 8th, and crossed Bayou Wabbaseca on a bridge, but before getting to the bridge we captured a rebel by the name of Colvin Jenkins, who is either a rebel soldier or a member of Vaugine's guerrilla band. I ascertained that the stock (which was principally mules) had been moved across the Arkansas River, and there had also been a Federal scout from Brownsville in that vicinity a few days previous, which had scattered the rebel Major Watkins' command in every direction. Finding that I could accomplish nothing by going farther, I recrossed the bayou, crossing the men and equipments on a raft, swimming the horses. We camped for the night at the plantation of Mrs. Lindsay, where we obtained forage, for which I receipted. We marched at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, taking the direct road for Pine Bluff, and when within twelve miles of this place I detached Lieut. J. W. Sanders, with twenty-three men, besides fourteen men of the militia with Summerville, to make a detour to left of the road. When I had marched about three miles and crossed Plum Bayou at the bridge near Mrs. Davidson's, I heard firing in the direction that Lieutenant Sanders had taken. I halted the command, and sent Lieutenant Slingerland back with thirty men to ascertain the cause of the firing. I waited an hour, and hearing no more firing came on into camp, where I arrived at 3 p. m., without any other incident worthy of note. Lieutenant Sanders arrived in camp about an hour later, and made the following report:

After being detached from your command on the morning of the 9th I proceeded about two miles, when I fell in with a party of bushwhackers (of Vaugine's command) at house of Mrs. Milans. I attacked them and drove them back about forty rods to where Vaugine and his principal force was, at which place they made a charge on my lines, but we succeeded in repulsing them and driving them back about one-quarter of a mile, when he was re-enforced by eighteen or twenty men

and made another stand, but was driven again and chased about one mile. The loss on the side of the enemy was 4 killed on the ground and 4 wounded, also 8 horses killed or wounded so as to render them unfit for service. Our loss was 1 man wounded severely, 1 horse captured, and 1 shot.

Curtis, the wounded man, belonged to Company C, Seventh Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, and was left at the house of Mrs. Milans.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TOPPASS,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, Commanding Scout.

Lieut. S. M. CAMBERN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Post Pine Bluff, Ark.

JANUARY 7–11, 1865.—Scout from Fort Ellsworth, Kans.

Report of Sergt. David C. Nettleton, Second Colorado Cavalry.

FORT LARNED, KANS., *January 12, 1865.*

SIR: In pursuance of orders received from district headquarters, organizing an independent scout of twelve men under my command, I proceeded from Fort Ellsworth on the 7th of January; traveled west up the Smoky Hill twelve miles and turned northeast toward the Saline; passed Buffalo Creek, a small stream with wood and water; three miles farther on came to the Saline two miles above the mouth of Hill Creek, and camped for the night. January 8, traveled due west up the Saline, passing through a very rough country, with few streams running into the Saline. Camped for the night at the mouth of quite a large stream running into the Saline from the south, name not known; water very salty. January 9, left the Saline and traveled southwest; came to Big Creek in twenty-four miles, and to the Smoky Hill four miles south of Big Creek; camped for the night on the Smoky Hill, between sixty and sixty-five miles above Fort Ellsworth and twelve miles above the mouth of Big Creek. January 10, traveled a little east of south, and crossed Walnut Creek twenty-two miles from the Smoky Hill; camped on a dry branch of Walnut Creek six miles south. January 11, traveled a little east of south and came to the military road at Pawnee Rock, fifteen miles northeast of Fort Larned; country along the Saline very rough and broken, but nearer the Smoky Hill it is quite level. But little timber along the Saline, consisting of scattering trees along the bank. Big Creek is well skirted with timber, is six or eight feet wide and six inches deep—a favorite camping place for Indians; but few trees along the Smoky Hill where we traveled. Distance from the Smoky Hill to the Saline, fifteen miles above Ellsworth, twelve miles; from the Smoky Hill to the Saline, sixty miles above Ellsworth, eighteen miles; mouth of Big Creek nearly due north of Fort Larned, distant fifty or fifty-five miles. Not the least sign of Indians seen on the trip; buffalo tolerably plenty and very tame, showing that they have not been hunted by the Indians. Our scout extended up the Saline and Smoky Hill sixty miles west of Ellsworth, and it is hardly possible there are camps east of the circuit taken.

Yours, respectfully,

D. C. NETTLETON,
Sergeant, Commanding Scout.

Col. JAMES H. FORD.

JANUARY 8, 1865.—Action at Dove Creek, Concho River, Tex.

Reports of Brig. Gen. J. D. McAdoo, Texas State Troops.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Austin, Tex., March 4, 1865.

Lieut. Col. T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the major-general commanding, copy of letter from Brig. Gen. J. D. McAdoo, commanding Second and Third Frontier Districts, Texas State Troops. He has been under orders from his Excellency Governor Murrah, investigating the conduct of the officers and men engaged in the recent fight with Kansas Indians on the Concho. He makes some statements relative to Captain Fosset, commanding detachment of Confederate troops in that expedition, which will doubtless possess interest for General Walker. The court of inquiry will probably make further developments, of which the major-general commanding shall be duly advised.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, respectfully,

W. C. WALSH,
Acting Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. 2D AND 3D FRONTIER DISTS., TEXAS STATE TROOPS,
Gatesville, February 20, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to verbal instructions from His Excellency the Governor, I came to this place several days ago for the purpose of investigating the facts relating to the battle of Dove Creek on the 8th of last month. I have devoted myself assiduously to the task, by full and thorough conference with officers and men who were with the expedition under Captain Totten, of the State forces, and Captain Fosset, of the Confederate forces, and who actively participated in the battle. The substantial facts, as I have gathered them, are about as follows: About the ——— day of ——— last, Captain Gillentin, of the Second Frontier District, who was out with a scout beyond the settlements, reported to Major Erath's headquarters that he had discovered a large Indian trail crossing the Brazos River and going in a southwest course. He asked for large re-enforcements, whereupon Major Erath ordered Captain Totten, the senior captain of the Second District, to proceed as soon as possible, with about ——— men, to re enforce Captain Gillentin and follow the trail. He did so, striking the trail about where the Indians had crossed the Brazos River. The trail was a large one, and separated into two trails. Captain Totten took the one running nearest to the settlements. It continued in a southwesterly direction, diverging from the settlements and pointing to the headwaters of the Concho. The other trail (said to be the larger) bore in a more westerly direction still farther from the settlements. The trail followed, from its general appearance, the number of wigwams at the camping places, &c., showed that the party of Indians numbered several hundred. The evidences seemed abundant to all with whom I have conversed that they were civilized Indians, and there was nothing discovered that led to the belief that they were unfriendly, further than the simple fact that they were Indians traveling upon the soil of Texas without any notice being given to the civil or military authorities of the country of their presence in the country or of their intentions. The distances from their respective camps showed

moderate travel, and at some of the camps they had remained several days. Here they left signs of dressing great numbers of buffalo and deer skins, and pieces of broken tableware, cups and saucers, plates, &c., scraps of calico, and other goods were found about the camps. At one place a newly made grave was found. The body was exhumed. It was that of a child two or three years old, well and tastefully dressed. The grave was dug with a spade, and a vault made similar to graves prepared by the whites, with a board at the head. Captain Fosset, of the old Frontier Regiment, was in advance of Captain Totten on the trail. On the night of the 7th of January Captain Totten received information by express from Captain Fosset that he (Fosset) was within a few miles of the Indian encampment, and urging him to join him before daylight next morning. Totten was some thirty-five miles in the rear. He pressed forward, joining Fosset early in the day on the 8th. Fosset and his men were in the saddle within three miles of the Indian camp when Totten arrived. The two commands halted but a few minutes, during which a brief conversation was had between the two commanders, after which, without any council of war, without any distribution of orders, without any formation of a line of battle, without any preparation, without any inspection of the camp, without any communication with the Indians or inquiry as to what tribe or party they belonged to, without any knowledge of their strength or position, the command "forward" was given, and a pell-mell charge was made for three miles. Captain Fosset, with the Confederate forces, charged toward the right of the encampment, and Totten, with the State forces, charged the left and center. Owing to the roughness of the route and the distance to the camp, the men were strung out for probably a mile or more, those having the best horses dashing into the camp first and others as they came up.

The attack was a surprise. The Indians were generally in their wigwams. No fire was made by the Indians until after they were fired upon and some of them killed. They showed no disposition to fight. The women were screaming about the camp, some of them in plain English declaring they were friendly. After the first few guns were fired by our men the Indians fell back into the ravines and brush in rear of the camp and opened a fire upon our men with the most deadly effect. In a very few minutes about fifteen of Totten's men (four of them officers) were killed and about as many wounded. The Indians were completely sheltered and Totten ordered his men to fall back. A scattering fire was kept up until late in the evening, when our forces retired, bringing off their wounded and leaving their dead on the field. A very heavy snow fell that night, and the command moved very slowly back toward the settlements. What part was taken by Captain Fosset, after the separation of the commands when the charge was ordered, is unknown to me, except by rumor, as I have seen no one who was with him in the charge. I cannot learn that he attacked the camp at all. He seems to have had a fight, a sort of running fight, over the Indians' horses, which were in a valley above the camp when the charge was made, for he lost some five men killed and a number wounded. He also, it is reported, lost nearly all the horses which he had taken from the Indians—recaptured. Some days after the battle Captain Totten, with a squad of men, returned to ascertain the movements of the Indians and to bury the dead. He found the camp abandoned by the Indians, evidently in haste, immediately after the battle. They had not buried their own dead, and our men lay as they had fallen on the field—none of them scalped. Captain Totten reports that they

left immense quantities of their baggage and property, including several hundred axes, spades, and other implements of husbandry, and immense numbers of buffalo and deer skins. The Indians had gone west. Captain Totten followed the trail until it entered the plains, a distance only of a few miles Lieutenant Mulkey, of Fosset's command, who was with Fosset in the expedition but with Totten in the charge, is of the opinion that the Indians pushed their way probably to the Pecos or possibly into Mexico. He does not think it possible for them to have gone northwardly, their horses being extremely poor and the country being entirely destitute of grass. Lieutenant Mulkey is an old Indian guide, of Indian descent, born and raised in the Cherokee Nation, and is well acquainted with Indian character and habits. He believes the Indians to be chiefly Kickapoos, with some admixture of other tribes. From their general outfit and movements he does not believe they were unfriendly, and he informs me that he so told Captain Fosset, suggesting to him that they ought to be communicated with before being attacked. Captain Fosset declined to communicate with them, saying that he recognized no friendly Indians on the Texas frontier. I met with many rumors before my arrival here that flags of truce raised by the Indians had been disregarded and their bearers shot down in cold blood. I have met no one who saw any flags of truce, but it is currently reported, as on good authority, that an Indian went out from the encampment with two children to Captain Fosset where he and his command had taken some of the Indian horses, and unarmed, with his hands raised, told Captain Fosset that they were friendly Indians, and that if he would see their principal chief all things would be made satisfactory. Fosset told the Indian he recognized no friendly Indians in Texas. The Indian then told him he was his prisoner. Fosset's reply was, "We take no prisoners here," and thereupon ordered him shot, which was done. He also, it is said, ordered the children shot, but the men interposed and they were taken as prisoners, though they subsequently made their escape in the retreat. This Indian who was shot by Fosset's order is said to have been a Pottawatomie, and to have had a pass signed "W. M. Ross, agent of the Pottawatomies," authorizing the bearer "to hunt until February 4, 1865." He showed his pass to Fosset before he was shot.

In the partial investigation I have been able to make of the affair I have deemed it due to the public service to order a court of inquiry in regard to the conduct of the officers and men engaged in the battle. The court will meet at Lampasas Springs on the 15th of March next. It would be proper for me to state that although the general public opinion is, among those who were in the expedition and others acquainted with the facts, the Indians were friendly, or at least were on no hostile errand, yet, in connection with rumors which have some time been rife that Kansas jayhawkers, with Indian allies, were expected on this frontier this spring, it is supposed by some that these Indians may have been a pioneer or spy expedition preparatory to the spring operations. I am informed by Major Erath that Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch, commanding Confederate forces on the Northern Sub-District of Texas, as well as Brigadier-General Throckmorton, commanding First Frontier District, Texas State Troops, anticipates raids upon this frontier, as above indicated, from information in his possession deemed reliable. My own opinion is, from the route these Indians were traveling, their having their families and apparently their entire property with them, that they were a moving party, probably going to Mexico to escape the turmoil of the present war. They were outside

of our settlements and still diverging in their course from them. There were no evidences showing that any parties were being sent in the direction of the settlements, and indeed nothing about their movements to excite suspicion except the fact of their presence in the country unexplained. And I consider the attack upon them without a parley as extremely unfortunate, if not culpable. I shall keep scouts out to watch for their reappearance upon this line, and to ascertain, if possible, where they have gone. If they should be found, I shall endeavor to open communication with them, learn their true character, and if they are found to be friendly or disposed to be so, take the necessary steps in the premises.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. McADOO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. JOHN BURKE,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Austin.

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BURNET, TEX., *February 28, 1865.*

COLONEL: Since my communication of the 20th instant, in reference to the late battle with the Indians on Dove Creek, I have seen Captain Mullins, of Coleman County, who had been sent out with about 100 men from the Second Frontier District to ascertain, if possible, the course the Indians had taken and their whereabouts. He went as far as the head of the South Concho, but, the horses becoming entirely broken down and starved, he was forced to return without making any discoveries. The winter has been so severe in that elevated mountain country that the grass is entirely destroyed. Captain Mullins believes, from a statement made to him by a man by the name of Tankersley, living on the Concho, some fifteen miles from the battle-field, that the Indians had returned to the northward. The trail, I am satisfied, however, had not been followed sufficiently far to indicate the direction they had taken; and I, in the absence of authentic information, should rely more upon the opinion of Lieutenant Mulkey, that they had gone in the direction of Mexico. On my arrival here this afternoon I received a letter from Maj. John Henry Brown, commanding Third Frontier District, dated Fredericksburg, February 21, in which he says young Hester, of Mason, who is vouched for as trustworthy, has arrived here from Eagle Pass. He states that he saw and conversed with those Concho Kickapoos in Piedras Negras. The Indians repeated their friendly intentions; said that when our men appeared they sent a woman with a child out with a white flag; that our men killed the woman and compelled them to fight; that their total loss was 11 killed and 7 wounded. The Indians expressed the opinion to Hester that the men who attacked them were lawless men, desirous of plunder, and not authorized by the Government, &c. They were buying some supplies, and said they were going farther—into Mexico. Though I do not know young Hester, I am free to say that, from all the information I have been able to gather in reference to these Indians, I regard his story as very probably true. I think the Indians were originally going to Mexico, and that they actually did go there after the fight. What shall be done? These Indians ought to be communicated with. If they are what they represent themselves to be, would it not be well for a commissioner to be sent to Mexico to hunt them up and confer with them? Though these Indians may not believe the attack made

upon them was authorized by Government, yet, if unexplained by Government, and no effort is made to explain to them the position of the Government, it is greatly to be feared that they will return to avenge their losses in the attack. The fate of this frontier may in a great measure depend upon an amicable treaty with them. I am now en route for my headquarters at Fredericksburg.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. McADOO,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. 2d and 3d Frontier Dists., Texas State Troops.

Col. JOHN BURKE,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Austin.

JANUARY 9-11, 1865.—Skirmishes in Texas County, Mo.

Report of Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown, U. S. Army, commanding District of Rolla.

ROLLA, MO., *January 16, 1865—4.40 p. m.*

I have the honor to report that Capt. William Monks, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, had several skirmishes with Yeates' band of guerrillas in Texas County on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, in which he killed 9 and wounded 1. The wounded guerrilla escaped. Captain Monks' men must be good marksmen, as it is seldom so large a proportion of hits prove fatal.

E. B. BROWN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 10, 1865.—Skirmish near Glasgow, Mo.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. Thomas B. Reed, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. Alexander Denny, Forty-sixth Infantry Enrolled Missouri Militia.
No. 3.—Lieut. Thomas Gannon, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. Thomas B. Reed, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Glasgow, Mo., January 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose official reports of Captain Denny and Lieutenant Gannon of their recent scout after Jackson and his band. The killing of Forte Campbell, near Fayette, the arrest of Mrs. Fanny Duff, her exposition and the arrest and rigid examination of other parties more or less in sympathy with Jackson and his band, in connection with a thorough scouring of the country by small squads in search of the wounded brigand, caused his hasty removal and a timely report of that removal. The killing of his escort and the exciting chase that ensued are fully shown by accompanying reports. I

would respectfully ask you to approve the distribution of the captured revolvers and money, made by Lieutenant Gannon among those engaged in the chase after Robinson and Jackson. It may be reasonably hoped the earth is forever rid of this monster, and this recognition of their services would seem to be an appropriate reward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. REED,

Capt., Comdg. Sub-Dist. Howard, Randolph, and Chariton Counties.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of North Missouri, Macon, Mo.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Alexander Denny, Forty-sixth Infantry Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS,

Roanoke, January 14, 1865.

I beg leave to submit to your honor the following report of a recent scout after the notorious Jackson and band, which resulted in the killing of Gray Brown and John Robinson, of said band, Jackson alone escaping to tell the tale, though hatless and bootless and badly wounded. At midnight on Monday night, the 9th instant, I received information that two of Jackson's men were seen at 9 p. m. same night, in Chariton County, three miles north of Switzler's Mill. From the information received I had reason to believe they were making for Persia [Perche] or Boons Lick Hills. Determined to head them off if possible, I gathered ten men and hastened to the junction of the plank and Keytesville roads. From this point I sent a dispatch to Captain Reed, Ninth Missouri State Militia, at Glasgow, instructing him to send out on the road leading to Haze's Bridge, on East Fork of Chariton, to act in concert with myself, after which I took the Keytesville road. In less than a mile from the plank road I came upon Jackson and two of his men at the crossing of the creek near William Eddings', six miles east of Glasgow. It being cloudy and in the timber, I got within thirty yards of the enemy before I discovered them. After hailing him several times without any response, I dismounted my men and opened a brisk fire, which drove the enemy from the creek, firing back as they retreated. Jackson's horse was killed from under him. A little farther on Gray Brown fell from his horse, mortally wounded. Jackson here mounted Brown's horse, and he and Robinson made their escape into the woods and hills. I concluded to remain there until daylight and take the trail. Sent a second dispatch to Captain Reed informing him of what had taken place and my intentions. At daylight I was promptly joined by Lieutenant Gannon and some twenty men of Captain Reed's command, when the hounds took the trail, which was difficult to follow, in consequence of the scarcity of snow, especially after the trail struck the Fayette and Glasgow road. Consequently the men were scattered and divided into different squads, all eager for the chase. At 1 o'clock Lieutenant Scarf, of my company, and Lieutenant Gannon, with some eight or ten men belonging to mine and Captain Reed's command, all of whom deserve great credit, came upon Jackson and Robinson at the house of one Johnson, some ten miles of Glasgow, in the Boons Lick

Hills. Pushed them so close that Jackson left his boots. Here a running fight kept up until they reached the brush, where Robinson was killed and his horse captured. Jackson was hotly pursued until night set in, when Lieutenant Gannon sent a dispatch to Fayette, which was promptly responded to by Lieutenant Williams with a squad of men, who took the trail next morning at daylight, but with what success I have not learned. We captured from the enemy 2 horses, 2 saddles and rigging, 1 sleigh and harness, 1 fine gold watch, 7 revolvers, hats, blankets, and many other things of less value; also, $75 or $80 in greenbacks. I feel that much credit is due Captain Reed and Lieutenant Gannon and the men under his command for their prompt action; also, Lieutenant Scarf and the men of my command—in fact, all did their duty nobly, for which both officers and men have my sincere thanks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER DENNY,

Capt. Company F, 46th Enrolled Missouri Militia, Comdg. Post.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Thomas Gannon, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

GLASGOW, MO., *January 12, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of a scout sent out by you from these headquarters at 5 a. m. on the 10th instant. I proceeded, as directed, to the house of William Eddings, about six miles north of this place, where I met Capt. A. Denny, Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, with about ten men of his company. He stated that he had a fight with bushwhackers, three or four in number; that he killed one of them, Gray Brown, and that the bushwhackers had one wounded man with them, as they had a horse and sleigh, by which they hauled him, and that during the firing the man got out and the horse turned around and ran back in the direction from which he came. At daylight I ordered Lieutenant Lehman, Company H, Ninth Cavalry Missouri Militia, to proceed with fifteen men and get the horse and sleigh and any articles that might be therewith, and to send them to headquarters, Glasgow, Mo., and then to proceed in a northwesterly direction in pursuit of the bushwhackers. I proceeded myself, with fifteen men of Company G, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and Captain Denny and squad. We followed the track with difficulty for about a mile, when we lost it. I then divided the detachment into small squads and moved in an easterly direction. I came upon the track again leading into a road. I had then with me Lieutenant Scarf, Forty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, with three of his men, and four men of Company G, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia. I hurried in a gallop and came in sight of the bushwhackers (two) at 12 m. They were running from a house. I gave chase and came upon them while one of them was throwing down the fence. I had then but one man (Lieutenant Scarf) with me. The others' horses being nearly given out, could not keep up with us. We exchanged about eight shots. When five of my men came up I ordered a charge by them. The one dismounted (Robinson) could not recover his horse, and ran into the woods on foot. I pursued them about a mile

through a brushy woods and came upon them while crossing a ravine. I shot one of them (Robinson) dead, and pursued the other (Jackson) until night, when I could not keep his track. I camped and sent a dispatch to Fayette for a squad of men, which arrived about 11 p. m., Lieutenant Williams, Company A, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, in command. The following morning at daylight I started them on the track, myself and squad returning to this post. Jackson is severely wounded. I got a statement from two persons that the blood was running down his left leg and that he could not use his right foot in the stirrup. He was barefooted and bareheaded. I found on the body of Robinson as follows: Belt and 6 revolvers, 4 portemonnaies, containing in all $72.25; 2 pocketknives, 1 pocket compass, 1 gold pen and silver holder, and the likenesses of two young ladies. I also got the hat and boots of Jackson, all of which effects I equally divided among the few enlisted men that were with me during the chase. Their names are as follows: Sergeant Rice, Privates Hayden and Shepherd, Company G, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and two privates Company F, Forty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. GANNON,
1st Lieut. Company G, 9th Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Scout.

Capt. THOMAS B. REED,
Commanding Sub-District.

JANUARY 11, 1865.—Skirmish near Lexington, Mo.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John F. Philips, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, commanding District of Central Missouri.

No. 2.—Capt. William Meredith, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. John F. Philips, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, commanding District of Central Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 12, 1865.

A squad of bushwackers made their appearance near Lexington yesterday. Command at Lexington whipped them and drove them west. Another band is reported in river bottom below Waverly. I have my available cavalry already in these localities and they are hunting them diligently. Have ordered one more squadron to Lexington, and shall make La Fayette and Saline too hot for those bands and those who feed and succor them.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. William Meredith, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

LEXINGTON, *January 12, 1865.*

Yesterday guerrillas made their appearance at Lawyer Green's, on south edge of town, fired into the house, and left, going south on Greenton road. Lieutenant Williams, with fifteen men, went in pursuit. Came up with them five miles from town. Guerrillas charged on advance, but were repulsed. Fell back stubbornly, and would form and fight at every suitable place; run as soon as our boys would charge on them. A running fight was kept up for one mile. Our boys ran out of ammunition and returned to camp. The enemy were going in direction of Greenton. There were fifteen in the squad that we had the fight with. Another squad on the old Independence road. I hear of them in small squads in different directions. Quantrill reported with 100 men in bottom below Waverly. No casualties on our side.

WM. MEREDITH,
Captain, Commanding, &c.

Colonel PHILIPS,
Commanding.

JANUARY 11-13, 1865.—Expeditions from Helena, Ark., to Harbert's Plantation, Miss.

Reports of Capt. Eli Ramsey, Sixtieth U. S. Colored Troops.

HDQRS. COMPANY C, SIXTIETH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
January 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from the general commanding, on the 11th day of January, 1865, I embarked at 8 p. m., on the steamer Dove, with two commissioned officers and fifty men of Company C, Sixtieth U. S. Colored Infantry; also one lieutenant and twelve men of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, under my command; proceeded up the Mississippi River, landing on the Mississippi shore about fifteen miles above Helena, between McNeal's and Harbert's plantations. We put ashore our infantry, the boat anchoring off, with instructions to the lieutenant commanding mounted infantry to move up to Harbert's in one hour. I marched the infantry around out into the country about four miles. Came up in the rear of Harbert's place, surrounding it, to capture Willis Harbert, a deserter (colored). Hearing the dogs bark near where we passed at a plantation below he mounted his horse and left one-half hour before we came up. I then assembled the forces and proceeded to the river-bank, the boat having arrived in due time. We stationed our pickets and bivouacked on the bank for the night. In the meantime the mounted men came ashore and accompanied me to Mr. Owens' residence, some six miles distant, in search of Government horses said to be in his possession. They were not at his house. Ordered him to see that they were brought in the next day. Returned to the boat about 4 a. m. 12th January, 1865. The men suffered from cold considerably during the night, although they had fires. As soon as morning dawned I made a detail to go to the barns on the Harbert place to load and haul in corn, using an ox team and wagon on the place for that purpose. Hauled till about 1 p. m., and got in about 200 bushels of corn in the shuck. About 12.30 p. m. Mr. Owens came in,

in company with Mr. Bostick. The four United States Government horses I ordered came in soon after. Learned that one Stone had been in the neighborhood of Austin selling ammunition, but was not there now. Having accomplished all that was in my power to do in carrying out my instructions, I moved up above the wreck of the steamer Diligent and had some plank, the remains of an old cotton boat, put on board. Then, re-embarking my troops, returned to Helena, arriving here about 3 p. m. 12th January, 1865.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI RAMSEY,

Captain, Sixtieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Expedition.

Capt. T. C. MEATYARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Eastern Arkansas.

HDQRS. COMPANY C, SIXTIETH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,

Helena, Ark., January 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from the general commanding, I embarked with one commissioned officer and forty men of Company C, Sixtieth U. S. Colored Infantry, and one commissioned officer and twenty men of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, under my command, at 9 p. m. 12th January, 1865, on board steamer Dove; proceeded up the Mississippi River, landing on the Mississippi shore about two miles below Harbert's plantation, landing the mounted infantry and dashed up to the Harbert place, surrounding it, to try and capture one Willis Harbert, colored deserter. Found him out in a corncrib, about one mile from the place, asleep, with a horse saddled outside, ready for him to escape if in danger of capture. Returning to the landing at Harbert's, the boat had arrived. Stationed my pickets, the troops remaining on board during the night. At daylight the infantry were ordered on shore, and two army wagons and teams which I took up, and they commenced hauling in the corn on the place. During the day two white families and one colored, refugees, desiring to come within the lines of the Union army, came aboard; all of their effects were brought in and the cotton they had raised during the season. About 500 bushels of corn were got in during the day, of which 200 bushels belonged to a Mr. Bond, one of the refugees brought down. I believe him to be a loyal man. We re-embarked our troops at nightfall and returned to Helena.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI RAMSEY,

Captain, Sixtieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Expedition.

Capt. T. C. MEATYARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Eastern Arkansas.

JANUARY 11-21, 1865.—Scout from Fort Wingate to Sierra del Datil and vicinity, N. Mex.

Report of Capt. Nicholas Hodt, First New Mexico Cavalry.

FORT WINGATE, N. MEX., *January 22, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report for the information of the major commanding post, that in compliance with Special Orders, No.

7, dated headquarters Fort Wingate, N. Mex., January 10, 1865, I left this post on the 11th of the same month with Second Lieut. George C. Strong, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, four non-commissioned officers, thirty-six privates, and a citizen guide, and proceeded in the direction of the Rito Quemado, Rio del Mangos, and Sierra del Datil, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, whether any parties of Indians had passed those places toward the Rio Grande del Norte. On the fourth day out I camped within six or seven miles of Rito Quemado, and at 2 o'clock in the morning of the next day sent a party forward to see if there was any signs of Indians at that place. At daylight I followed on with the remainder of the command, and arrived at Rito Quemado about 8 a. m. The party in advance had come onto the tracks of four horses at this place, which looked to be about six days old, and going in an easterly direction toward the Sierra del Datil. I did not follow this trail, as I wished to go to the Rio del Mangos, which lay farther south. Camped in a cañon for the night, about four miles from Rito Quemado. Next day went to Rio del Mangos. At this place there was no indication whatever of any one having lately passed. Next morning started for Sierra del Datil, traveling in a northeast direction. At about 3 p. m. came upon the trail of four horses going in the direction of Rito Quemado. This trail was fresh, not looking to be over one day old, and probably the same party (on their return), whose trail I had crossed two days before at Rito Quemado. For fear they might be spies sent forward, and that a larger party might be coming, I determined to take their trail and follow it back, which I did, traveling most of the night. The next morning I came to where they had been encamped. Here I became satisfied that this was the only party, or if there were more they had no stock, for in several places I found rat-holes, which they had dug into and where their fire had been, indicated that they were living upon that animal, which would not be the case if they were returning with stock. I thought it would be useless to follow this trail any farther, and would return to the post. Taking a northeast course, I crossed the Sierra del Datil, passing La Cebolletta and arrived at the post on the 21st instant, having been absent eleven days and traveled, as near as I can calculate, 181 miles. I am satisfied that no parties of Indians, except those mentioned before, have passed either way.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS HODT,
Captain, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers.

Lieut. J. G. DRENNAN,
First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers and Post Adjutant.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the department commander. It appears that no large party of Navajoes went to the river between Rito Quemado or Rio del Mangos and this post. If any did go they must have passed south of Sierra del Mangos.

E. W. EATON,
Major, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Commanding Post.

JANUARY 12, 1865.—Affair near Sugar Loaf Prairie, Ark.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn, U. S. Army, commanding District of Southwest Missouri.

No. 2.—Capt. William L. Fenex, Seventy-third Infantry Enrolled Missouri Militia.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn, U. S. Army, Commanding District of Southwest Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 16, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Captain Fenex, with a detachment of Enrolled Missouri Militia from Forsyth, captured Alfred Cook's entire band, fourteen in all, near Sugar Loaf Prairie, in Arkansas, on the 12th instant. All were driven into a cave and there smoked out. Cook and his two lieutenants were killed in the affair. These three have been most brutal and bloody men.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. William L. Fenex, Seventy-third Infantry Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January 17, 1865.*

I would respectfully report to you that on the 8th instant I started a scout of twenty-five men, under the command of Lieutenant Kissel, to look after old Snavles' [Schnable's] whereabouts, and, if possible, to capture or exterminate Alfred Cook and his band, that had so long been a terror to the loyal people of Taney, Christian, and Stone Counties. After reaching the Sugar Loaf Mountains, about thirty miles south of Forsyth, Lieutenant Kissel there learned, through strategy, that Cook, with his band, was in a cave some two miles from his house, when he immediately determined to press Cook's son, a small boy, to pilot him to the cave, which he did, and found Cook and thirteen others with him. After surrounding the cave he demanded an unconditional surrender of all in the cave, which was refused. He then gave them four hours to consult, with the promise that all that surrendered in that time should be carried to Springfield and there be turned over to the proper authorities to be dealt with according to law. He made this proposition as the last hope of salvation for them. At the expiration of the time allowed nine of the party surrendered, leaving in the cave some five others [with] Alfred Cook, their leader, which explains the reason that Cook and Ed. Brown were not brought to Springfield. The lieutenant and his brave boys continued the siege until the next morning, when Cook and his party succeeded in getting their Southern rights. All praise to the lieutenant and his brave boys.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. L. FENEX,
Captain Company M, Seventy-third Enrolled Missouri Militia.

Brigadier-General SANBORN.

JANUARY 12–15, 1865.—Expedition from Morganza, La., with skirmishes.

Report of Col. Morgan H. Chrysler, Second New York Veteran Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND VETERAN CAV. NEW YORK VOLS.,
Morganza, La., January 17, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions from headquarters U. S. Forces, my command, consisting of a detachment of my regiment, left camp on the morning of the 12th instant in four detachments. The first down Bayou Fordoche, under Lieut. Col. A. L. Gurney; the second on Lower River and False River roads, under Major Fassett; the third on Poydras College road, under Major Cameron, and the fourth on Poydras road, commanded by myself. The second, third, and fourth concentrated at Poydras College same day, and were joined by first detachment at junction of Bayous Grossetete and Maringouin at 1 p. m. 14th instant, when I again divided the command into three detachments, one of them flanking Bayou Maringouin to the right one mile and a half, coming up in the rear of Barrows' plantation; the other two detachments on each bank of Bayou Grossetete to Rosedale and below, I holding the point at Governor Johnson's plantation, the junction of Bayous Grossetete and Maringouin. I found the roads upon all bayous in good order, but bridges all swept away by high water and the swamps all full. No force can now cross at Atchafalaya at any point between Red River and Plaquemine to come to the Mississippi River on account of the water. There is no heavy force on the opposite bank of the Atchafalaya, but detachments and squads of men stationed at every important point up to Alexandria. I found no accumulations of corn except that raised upon plantations. The different detachments of my command encountered the pickets of the enemy at New Roads, on False River; at Morgan's Ferry road, on Fordoche; at Livonia, on Fordoche; and at Erwin's and Rosedale, on Grossetete. The force on False River and vicinity, commanded, respectively, by Major Pryne, Captain Miller, and Lieutenant Williams, is an irregular force, living upon the people, mounted on fleet horses, who run away at the first approach of danger. They are the men who in the night steal up and fire upon our advanced posts. Of this force 1 was killed and 2 wounded. This Major Pryne is endeavoring to raise a battalion, and pretends to have orders to commence conscripting on the 22d instant. He has now about fifty men. The force upon the Fordoche scout between that, new Texas, and old river roads, commanded by Lieutenant Collins, and consists of about twenty men. The force upon the Maringouin, State, and Lyon's Ferry roads, commanded by Captain Ratliff, consists of one company of Second Louisiana Cavalry, and numbers about sixty men. This is the legitimate courier-line between the Mississippi River and the Atchafalaya, and a very reliable one. The Rosedale force, commanded by Lieutenant Stilwell, about fifteen men, who figure [between] West Baton Rouge and the Grossetete, are mostly engaged in contraband trade. Their reserve is the canebrake. I left camp on the 12th instant and returned on the evening of the 15th, during which time the command marched about 100 miles. The result of the expedition is 9 prisoners of war, horses and equipments, 1 prisoner paroled on account of being sick, 21 horses, 67 mules, 1 new ambulance and harness, a large quantity of waterproof percussion caps, powder, and a rebel mail. Casualties none. Scarcely any property was taken except that found in the woods. As

an incident I would mention that I ran upon Mr. McCullum and McFarland, who reside at the first plantation below our pickets on the river road, near the junction of the State and Fordoche roads, in company with two Confederate soldiers. They were all armed, and were endeavoring to force a colored man down to the Atchafalaya, where they were going to sell him to be taken to Texas. Both the soldiers were captured, but the citizens escaped to the woods. On the night of the 14th some of Pryne's men attempted a little strategy in order to surprise and capture two men on outpost. They placed a white sheet over a horse, and then led him along up to the pickets, one man on each side. The disguised horse not looking so much like a cow as they imagined it would, the picket fired upon them, killing one instantly. The other escaped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. CHRYSLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. O. A. RICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 12–15, 1865.—Scout from Camp Grover to Texas Prairie, Mo.

Report of Capt. Milton Burris, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY I, FIRST MISSOURI STATE MILITIA CAV.,
Camp Grover, January 16, 1865.

SIR: By your direction I left Camp Grover at 2 a. m. on the 12th instant, with ninety-two men of the First and Seventh Missouri State Militia, and Lieutenants Berry and Phillips, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and one wagon and team, with ammunition for Captain Meredith, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry. I arrived at Lexington at 11 o'clock same day, fed and rested there until 2 o'clock same day, then started in direction of Greenton, and after traveling three miles in that direction I divided my command and sent one-half the force, under Lieutenant Berry, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, in the direction of Wellington, with orders to scout the brush thoroughly as far west as Wellington, and report to me at Greenton the following evening. I with the other portion of the command scouted the brush northwest and south of Greenton thoroughly. I came upon two guerrillas near the guerrilla Rider's house. They made their escape by taking to the brush. Met two others in the road near Tucker's Mill. They made their escape similarly. The morning of the 14th I divided my command into four detachments and scoured the brush thoroughly from Greenton to Texas Prairie and to Chapel Hill. Saw three guerrillas near the Snibar Post-Office. Struck the trail of eight guerrillas and followed them into the brush south of Texas Prairie to a house where Clifton's and Watson's wives live. There they scattered and took to the brush in the Sni Hills. Found two horses at said house, one U. S. horse and one mare. Mare supposed to be contraband. Brought them into camp with me on the 15th. On this day turned them over to the proper authorities.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILTON BURRIS,
Captain Company I, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

JANUARY 12–17, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg to Miami, Mo.

Report of Capt. George T. Hamblin, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY I, SEVENTH CAV. MO. STATE MILITIA,
Camp Grover, near Warrensburg, Mo., January 17, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that, in obedience to orders received from you the 12th instant, I marched in about ten miles south of Dover, Mo., and there camped for the night. On the morning of the 13th I broke camp early and traveled in the direction of Dover. Came within five miles of the above-named town, hearing of no bushwhackers. I then marched in the direction of Waverly, Mo., scouring the country thoroughly as I marched, leaving Waverly about one mile to my left, hearing of no disturbance as I marched. I then marched to Grand Pass Church and camped five miles east of said church. On the morning of the 14th instant I resumed my march down the Missouri River, scouring the large bend of the river completely, finding everything quiet on down to Miami, where I learned several robberies had been committed by one Captain Burnsides and gang of outlaws in disguise at night. I left Miami just before nightfall and marched two miles; camped for the night. On the morning of the 15th I again moved out early in the direction of Waverly, on the bluffs, scouring the country as we marched, until within about four miles of Waverly, where I camped for the night. On the morning of 16th I went into Waverly and searched completely the town for bushwhakers, but found none. I then moved out in the directien of the German Settlement, leaving said settlement about five miles to my left. Camped on Davis' Creek. On the 17th instant I marched direct for Warrensburg, Mo. In all my travels I saw no bushwhackers, nor heard of any.

Colonel, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. T. HAMBLIN,
Captain Company I, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

[Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:]

JANUARY 14–29, 1865.—Operations on the Overland Stage Road between Julesburg and Denver, Colo. Ter., and skirmishes with Indians at Godfrey's Ranch (14th), at Morrison's or American Ranch, at Wisconsin Ranch, and near Valley Station (15th), at Gittrell's Ranch (25th), at Moore's Ranch (26th), at Lillian Springs Ranch (27th), and near Valley Station (28th).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Robert R. Livingston, First Nebraska Cavalry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Judson J. Kennedy, First Colorado Cavalry.
No. 3.—Lieut Albert Walter, Second Colorado Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Robert R. Livingston, First Nebraska Cavalry.

FORT RANKIN, *February 5, 1865.*

I have the honor to report the following Indian atrocities on road to Denver since January 14, 1865, as nearly as I can learn them,

together with casualties on either side: Beaver Creek stage station, eighty-two miles west, burned about the 14th. At Godfrey's ranch, seventy miles west, four men fought large force about the 14th, and succeeded in driving them off. At Morrison's, or the American Ranch, sixty-eight miles west, Indians attacked, captured, and burned the ranch about the 14th [15th]. A passing train found three Indians and seven white bodies in the ruins partly burned. Mr. Morrison, his wife, and child are missing. At Wisconsin Ranch, fifty-six miles west, a few ranchmen fought large force on the 15th and retreated to Valley Station, killing three Indians, after which ranch was burned. Near Valley Station, fifty-three miles west, on 26th [28th], Indians burned Government hay—100 tons. Twenty soldiers went out to drive them off; were surrounded and forced to retreat. In conflict 13 Indians were killed. No soldiers hurt; 3 Government horses wounded. At Charles Moore's, or Washington Ranch, fifty miles west, several men fought large force of Indians on 26th, but succeeded in driving them off. At Lillian Springs Ranch, thirty-three miles west, three men fought 500 men on 27th, killing 3 Indians; men escaped, after which ranch was burned. Antelope stage station, fifteen miles, Buffalo Springs Ranch, eighteen miles, Harlow's ranch, twenty-two miles, and Spring Hill stage station, twenty-seven miles west of here, were burned on the 28th. At Gittrell's ranch, eight miles west, fifteen ranchmen fought 500 on the 25th, killing seven and wounding several others. Ranchmen escaped to this post in evening, after which Indians burned the ranch and captured a train of twenty-two wagons loaded with Government stores and private freight. Buler's ranch, two miles east, and Julesburg stage station, one mile east, burned on 28th. Just after the battle near Valley Station a train of eleven wagons and two coaches, with thirty passengers, mails, &c., left Lillian Springs, going west. Indians came down road in large force shortly after and attacked the ranch. Neither coaches nor train has been heard from since—telegraphic communication being interrupted. All cattle between Julesburg and Wisconsin Ranch, 1,500 head, were driven off between the 24th and 29th.

Respectfully,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Lieut. Judson J. Kennedy, First Colorado Cavalry.

VALLEY STATION, *January 16, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival, with my command, at this station Sunday noon, without anything requiring immediate record on the route. I had only just unsaddled when the scene changed, and I discovered my rear guard and some citizens' trains being attacked by a considerable body of Indians, and also the American and Wisconsin Ranches all ablaze (distances respectively nineteen and five miles). The station and outbuildings being merely shells and unprotected, I ordered them fortified by some Government corn and adobes that were near by, and took twelve men in pursuit of the Indians and to save the family at the Wisconsin Ranch, if possible, and succeeded in getting them to camp that evening. The attack, as near as I can learn, was

made by from 300 to 400 Indians, covering a scope of about twenty miles on the river. There were 8 whites, including Mrs. Morrison and two children killed and 15 Indians. All of the inmates of the American Ranch were killed, and 1 man killed and 1 wounded on the north side of the river. The Indians seem very bold, and some 200 of them camped on the river last night. Their signal fires could be seen in all directions. I sent ten men down the Platte last evening, but have sent for them this morning. Several of my men are sick this morning. The indications are that they have the measles. The wounded men twelve miles below are not able to be moved and need a surgeon very much, as also one that I have here in camp.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. J. KENNEDY,

Second Lieut., First Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Company C.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., DISTRICT OF COLORADO,

Denver, Colo. Ter.

—

VALLEY STATION, *January 17, 1865.*

SIR: My rear guard was attacked, about one mile from Valley Station, on Sunday noon, the 15th instant, just as my command was going into camp, by the Indians. An attack was made on the Wisconsin and American Ranches about the same time. Destroyed stock and killed the inmates of the American Ranch. I went out with part of my command to protect the family at the Wisconsin Ranch, and succeeded, after dark, in getting them to camp. The Indians camped on the river Sunday night, killing all the cattle they could find. Monday morning about 300 of them drove ten men, that were sent to save some property, up the river. I went out with twenty-five men soon after, but they had all left the river. Their camp-fires could be seen in the vicinity of Buffalo Springs, about ten miles distant, last night. The wounded men twelve miles below are not able to be moved and need surgical attention very much. Several of my men are sick with the measles.

J. J. KENNEDY.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Denver.

—

VALLEY STATION, *January 29, 1865—9 p. m.*

Six hundred and fifty head of cattle driven off and all Government hay burned yesterday by Indians. I sent out eighteen men, who followed them fifteen miles, and had a fight with a large party for three hours. Killed 10 Indians and 7 ponies; I had 3 horses wounded. I started in pursuit with twenty of my men and twenty of Lieutenant Walter's men last evening and came upon their camp, about 300 strong, at daylight this morning, which we attacked and routed with a loss of 20 Indians killed and several ponies. Succeeded in recapturing some 400 head of cattle. Three of Lieutenant Walter's men slightly wounded. Some 200 of the red devils followed us twenty miles back. The impression is that all the ranches and stations between here and Julesburg will be destroyed, and all communication cut off, unless there are more troops sent on the road. Indians seen on all sides and large fires below, supposed to be ranches and stations. Lieutenant Walter leaves with his company in the morning.

J. J. KENNEDY,

Lieutenant, Commanding.

Colonel MOONLIGHT.

No. 3.

*Report of Lieut. Albert Walter, Second Colorado Cavalry.**

JUNCTION, COLO. TER., *February 1, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor of addressing the colonel commanding district a report of my march from Denver to Julesburg and from there back to the Junction:

The detachment started from Denver the 14th of January, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 8, extract 7, headquarters Denver, Colo. Ter., January 9, 1865, having an advance guard, rear guard, and flankers in proportion to the strength of my command. The 18th of January, in the forenoon, about eight miles south of the Junction, my scouts discovered a party of ten Indians. My scouts gave them chase, but the Indians ran away with great speed. On the morning of the 19th, at Morrison's ranch, four miles of the Junction, between 2 and 3 o'clock, my pickets fired at the approaching Indians. In less than three minutes my command had their horses saddled, bridled, and completely under arms, formed a line of skirmishers (as the moon was rising) in front of the camp, advancing carefully in search of the Indians, having my reserve at the proper distance, but the Indians disappeared as fast as they came. The following night we camped near Godfrey's ranch, thirty-three miles east of the Junction. The same game was repeated by the Indians, but the same result. After that I was not molested by them at night. I arrived safe with the train the 22d day of January at Julesburg. The 23d I received a telegram dated January 21, 1865, from headquarters, Denver, Colo. Ter., to escort an ox train to Living Spring. I left Julesburg the 24th of January to comply with said telegram, and proceeded to Gillett's ranch, nine miles west of Julesburg, where I found the owner of the train. His cattle were captured two days before by the Indians. Immediately after my arrival I sent a party after them with one guide, with orders to return before dark in camp and not to stray away from each other. Five returned with the guide, bringing twenty-two head of stock with them; three of my men were missing. Early in the morning of the following day I sent out another party, with two guides, in search of the three missing. After a careful search during that day returned without them. The names of the missing men are Peter Brine, Frank. Thompson, and Ed. Kelso. The owner of the train could not start from there. The 26th of January I marched to Silver Springs. During that day the Indians were in sight on both sides of the river and in my rear, keeping a respectful distance. The 27th I reached Valley Station. The following day I left Valley Station. After twelve miles' marching I was overtaken by an expressman of Lieutenant Kennedy's command, with the news that he was fighting with 200 Indians and wanted assistance. I turned my command about and in one hour and forty minutes I arrived at Valley Station, finding that the fight had ceased, the Indians having taken 500 to 600 head of cattle with them. I detailed twenty of my men and Lieutenant Kennedy with the same number of his command. Started at 3 p. m. in pursuit of the Indians in direct northerly direction. At 10 o'clock at night we came in sight of some stock. We concluded to remain at that place during the night. At daybreak we continued our march. At sunrise we discovered the Indians moving out of their camp, over 100 in number. The Indians

*Lieutenant Walter belonged to the First Colorado Cavalry, but was probably in command of a detachment of the Second.

having noticed our approach, after a few minutes' interval the fight commenced. The skirmish was kept up two hours, my command killing 9 Indians, and the Indians injured 3 of my men slightly. None of my horses killed or wounded. I recaptured with my command 200 head of cattle. The men strictly obeyed my orders and commands during the fight. The most of the fighting was done on foot. After I reached the level ground the Indians retired back to their bluffs, looking very distressfully after us. We arrived at Valley Station in the evening of the 29th. The 30th I started for Godfrey's ranch, twenty miles from Valley Station. The Indians were more numerous in sight that day than ever before, moving up the river. Arriving at Godfrey's ranch, I noticed that evening the smoke of the ranches set on fire beyond Valley Station, and between Valley Station and Godfrey's ranch. The 31st of January I marched for the Junction, escorting three families in my wagons, including Godfrey's, to this place. The Indians during that day followed my command close in my rear, and scattered, ten miles from the Junction, into the bluffs. At 4 p. m. I arrived at the Junction; my horses are in very bad condition; I find it necessary to inform the colonel commanding district, [and] to state the following facts: Recruit Matheson I was obliged to leave at the hospital in Julesburg for being entirely unfit for the service. He expressed himself as not having been inspected by the military surgeon in Denver. J. F. Wisely, post surgeon at Julesburg, declares that said Recruit Matheson was not fit for service before he enlisted. The horseshoes of the horses under my command are different weight and sizes on single horses. In consequence half of the horses are lame. The percussion caps of the Starr carbines are most worthless; but one out of four will explode. The detachment stationed at the Junction before I relieved them, according to the statement of Citizen Ashcraft, had no guard out during two nights in succession. Upon my arrival at this place the detachment did not act soldier-like. I am scouting the country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WALTER,

Second Lieut., Second Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Detachment.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,

Commanding District.

JANUARY 15-17, 1865.—Expedition from New Orleans to Mandeville, La.

Report of Capt. Abner Powell, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,

Algiers, January 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in detail of the late expedition to Mandeville, La., being furnished with the necessary orders and instructions from Major-General Hurlbut:

Embarked on board the schooner Cazador at New Basin, New Orleans, with 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 11 privates selected for the expedition from the Fifty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, and 2 privates from Company F, First New Orleans Volunteers, 3 special officers, 2 boatmen, and 1 citizen of Algiers as a guide, numbering in all 21 men who took part in the expedition. Sailed from New Basin on the afternoon of Sunday, January 15. Arrived at north shore of Lake Pontchartrain during the same night, but owing to unfavorable weather, and not being

acquainted with the coast, were unable to land. During the whole of Monday, January 16, we beat about the north shore of the lake, overhauled the schooner James Stockton at Pass Manchac, examined her papers and found them correct. In the evening passed near the town of Mandeville, headed direct for New Orleans. Sailed in this direction until some time after nightfall, when tacked about and ran up to wharf at Mandeville, dropping anchor about 1 o'clock at night. But one man was visible on the wharf, whom we easily decoyed on board, and by threats induced to consent to pilot us to the office of Lieutenant Robinson. Leaving a small guard in charge of the schooner, I proceeded with the remainder of my force to Lieutenant Robinson's quarters. First stationing my men so as to command every place of egress from the house, I opened the front door, and in company with special officers walked in, and striking a light, discovered Lieut. Winslow Robinson, commandant of the Lake Shore District; Capt. W. E. Ligon, assistant commissary of subsistence of General Hodge's staff; Bvt. Second Lieut. G. W. White, First Louisiana Cavalry, C. S. Army, and Judge Bethune, of Georgia, all of whom surrendered at once, and I proceeded to take possession of all contraband articles about the premises, consisting of one large telescope glass and a quantity of letters, papers, and books appertaining to Lieutenant Robinson as commander of Lake Shore District. The object of the expedition being accomplished, I returned with the prisoners and property on board the schooner, having been absent from the wharf not to exceed thirty minutes. Immediately set sail for New Orleans, bringing with us the mulatto man whom we had used as a guide, and leaving the town wrapt in as profound quietude as we had entered it, not seeing an individual save those brought away. Arrived at New Orleans about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, January 17; turned over the prisoners to Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, provost-marshal-general military division, and the papers and property to Major-General Hurlbut. Every man engaged in the expedition performed his duty so well that to particularize would be impracticable. Owing to the small capacity of the vessel, the men were necessarily crowded into very small space, and cramped, uncomfortable positions, and during the time we were sailing near the coast on the 16th, to prevent discovery, all the soldiers had to remain below deck in the most painful situations, yet no murmur or word of discontent was uttered by a man on board. Each individual man deserves much credit for the manner and promptness in which his duty was performed.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. POWELL,
Capt., 11th Wisconsin Vet. Vol. Infty., and Provost-Marshal.

Maj. D. J. BENNER,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 22, 1865.

Capt. A. POWELL,
Eleventh Wis. Vet. Vol. Infty., Provost-Marshal, Algiers, La.:
(Through headquarters Department of the Gulf.)

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt, through headquarters Department of the Gulf, of the report of the expedition which left this city for the town

of Mandeville, on Lake Ponchartrain, on the 15th instant, under your command, and which resulted in the capture of three noted rebel officers and Judge Bethune, of Georgia. The admirable skill, courage, and promptness which marked this gallant little affair merits the highest commendation, and I am charged with the pleasant duty of conveying the approbation and thanks of the commanding general to yourself, as well as to the little band who accompanied you, and who, by their good conduct and patient endurance, aided materially in securing the successful results of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 15–18, 1865.—Expeditions from Pine Bluff, Ark.

Report of Lieut. Charles H. Temple, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., January 19, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, the 15th instant, in compliance with your orders and instructions, with thirty men under my charge, I made a march on the Little Rock road, as an escort to the telegraph repairer, for the purpose of repairing the lines which had been cut. Advanced about twelve miles, where we found the wires down, a considerable portion of which we succeeded in repairing, when one of the climbers of the repairer broke, and being unable to accomplish any further repairs, I undertook to track out the depredators. Moved south five miles until we came to the house of Mr. Rodgers, where I found him and a Doctor Norris (formerly a surgeon in the Confederate Army); also a considerable portion of telegraph wire, about the quantity missing at the point where the wire was cut on the road, together with a Harper's Ferry musket and a quantity of ammunition, after Mr. Rodgers having denied there being any arms upon the premises. I took these two persons (Mr. Rodgers and Doctor Norris) in custody and returned to this post by way of Mr. Woods,' one mile east of Mr. Rodgers' place, where I learned that the wire had been cut by two men named Benjamin Riggs and John Jones. Monday, January 16, being again detailed for the same as the previous day, I left this post with thirty men at 8.15 a. m. and marched to the point where the telegraph wires were cut, which were then repaired by Mr. Lawler, the telegraph operator; after which, in accordance with instructions, I advanced in a southerly direction to the house of Mr. Woods, whom I took prisoner. From this point I changed my line of march in a westerly direction until I reached the Hot Springs road, which I followed westward for two miles, and then took a southerly direction one mile to the house of Doctor Ursury. Was informed by the gentleman's wife that he had gone on a visit to some neighbors, which report I doubted, and then moved forward a quarter of a mile, when I countermarched back to the house of Doctor Ursury, and this time found it deserted. Shortly afterward my attention was attracted to a woman running in the direction of the house, and from the direction she came from I discovered a body of about twenty-five men deploying into line. I immediately ordered my men forward and gave

the command "charge," but before I got within carbine range the enemy broke in confusion, leaving some horses and equipments; but, my men failing to keep up with me and the enemy scattering in so many directions, I found it impossible to overtake them, and so abandoned the chase. From what I could learn this force consisted of fragments of Webb's, Kidd's, and Wilson's commands. I was informed by one of my men, who saw and knew him, that Doctor Ursury was among the number; his wife also cried out to us not to kill him. I then traveled a settlement road, nearly due south, to Mr. Geans', about five miles, where we encamped for the night, nothing further of note occurring this day. Tuesday, January 17, moved westward to Mr. Roden's place, where we came to the Little Rock and Warren road, which we traveled four miles to Mr. Clegg's, whom I took prisoner. After moving on this road two miles farther we traveled a settlement road running south, and marched about twenty miles to White Oak Bluff, on Saline River. Moved five miles below, south, on this road to Mr. Hamilton's, where we encamped for the night. Here I learned that Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Roden had been run away by "graybacks." Nothing further occurred this day. Wednesday, January 18, moved north from Hamilton's three miles, where we struck the Camden road, on which we moved east seven miles to Hudson's, where we found five guns secreted; this after the occupant of the house, Mrs. Hudson, denying there being any arms upon the premises. Two of the guns were found at the cotton gin of Mrs. Hudson, where I found a Mr. Alexander engaged in ginning cotton. There was enough cotton there to make some fifteen bales. Eleven bales were already packed. I took Mr. Alexander in custody, and then returned to Pine Bluff, arriving here at 4 p. m. without any accident having happened to my command.

I am, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. TEMPLE,
Second Lieutenant Company M, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

First Lieut. S. MONTE CAMBERN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 15-21, 1865.—Scout from Fort Larned to Pawnee Fork, Walnut Creek, and Smoky Hill River, Kans.

Report of Sergt. David C. Nettleton, Second Colorado Cavalry, commanding scout.

FORT LARNED, *January 22, 1865.*

SIR: The following journal of a scout sent by your orders to ascertain whether any Indians were camped on Pawnee Fork, Walnut Creek, or the Smoky Hill, to the west and northwest of this place, is respectfully submitted.

January 15, scout, consisting of thirteen men, started at 7.30 a. m.; traveled up Pawnee Fork—creek forks twenty-five miles west of Fort Larned; traveled two miles up the North Fork and camped; timber plenty on both forks for camping purposes; buffalo plenty; traveled twenty-seven miles. January 16, traveled up the North Branch of Pawnee Fork till noon; left it at the last large clump of timber and came to Walnut Creek in sixteen miles, northwest; creek forks three miles above camp; timber plenty; traveled twenty-seven miles. Jan-

uary 17, traveled up the North Fork of Walnut Creek; turned to the right p. m. and camped on a small creek running into the Smoky Hill; buffalo suddenly disappeared to-day—a pretty strong sign that we are in the vicinity of Indians; traveled thirty-five miles. January 18, traveled northeast down the creek and came to the Smoky Hill in ten miles; river dry in places; passed a high cedar bluff on the south side of the river eight miles below, the only camping place for Indians in this vicinity. Colonel Sumner's old trail crosses the river just below the cedar bluff; camped on the river ten miles below the bluff; no timber to-day except at the cedar bluffs and a few scattering trees on small creeks; traveled twenty-eight miles. January 19, traveled down on north side of the river; came to level country p. m.; camped on a small creek called by the Indians Bluff Creek; plenty of timber on the creek; a great deal of camping has been done here by the Indians; three lodges, made of hay and brush, near the mouth of the creek were probably occupied by a war party of Indians twenty or thirty strong, about a month ago; traveled thirty-five miles. January 20, traveled down the river on the south side nine miles, and finding that we could not well reach Fort Ellsworth, we turned due south and reached Walnut Creek in eighteen miles; traveled twenty-seven miles. January 21, traveled south and got to Fort Larned in about twenty-eight miles. There had been a party of Indians on the head of Walnut Creek about six weeks ago, probably a small war party. The Indians who were camped at the mouth of Bluff Creek were probably there for the purpose of committing depredations on the road. They evidently had no ponies and probably made their excursions on foot. The Sioux, I am informed, go to war in this manner. The cedar bluff where Colonel Sumner crossed the river is 140 or 150 miles above Fort Ellsworth and 90 or 100 miles from Fort Larned. We were about fifteen miles west of the cedar bluff, making 150 or 160 miles above Fort Ellsworth. Curtis, the Indian trader, corroborates the above distances. The country up Pawnee Fork is level, affording a good road for a command with transportation. The country on the upper Smoky Hill in the vicinity of the cedar bluff is very broken and would prove very difficult for wagons. The streams bear evident signs of high rises, but do not stay up long at one time. It is my opinion that the depredations committed by Indians are done principally by war parties of from 20 to 150 warriors, and that the main camps are far to the west or northwest. Accompanying you will find a map showing the route taken on this and previous scout.*

Yours, respectfully,

D. C. NETTLETON,
Sergeant, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Scouts.

Col. JAMES H. FORD.

JANUARY 16–18, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Whisky Bayou, La.

Report of Capt. Luther T. Park, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry.

CAMP ELEVENTH REGT. WIS. VETERAN VOL. INFTY.,
Brashear City, La., January 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received, I embarked, with 100 men from the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Vol-

* Omitted.

unteer Infantry, on board of gun-boat 41 and the steamer Carrie, supplied with five days' rations and eighty rounds of ammunition, on the night of the 15th, at 8 o'clock. At 1 a. m. on the 16th we left Brashear City, La., and proceeded up Bayou Teche into Grand Lake, arriving at Constitution Bayou at 10.15 a. m. From Constitution Bayou to Round Lake and from Round Lake to Bayou L'Embarras, arriving at Captain King's plantation, of the C. S. Army, at 2 p. m. I landed my troops here and found about 700 pounds of sugar. I loaded this on the steamer Carrie. At this point I captured Capt. D. E. Grove, of Grove's battery, and Privates Robert Wilson and Charles Harris, of Grove's battery. At 3.20 p. m. I embarked all my troops and proceeded up the bayou. At 5 p. m. I anchored in the stream. At 6.15 a. m. on the 17th we got under way and proceeded up Bayou L'Embarras into Little Devil Bayou, arriving at Grand River at 8 a. m. I then steamed down Grand River to Hart's house. I here landed and found that Hart had run to the swamps. At this place I found 600 cigars and 11 pairs of misses' gaiters belonging to a man by the name of Gallahan, which I brought to Brashear City and turned over to post quartermaster, as per receipts inclosed. I then proceeded down to Lee's plantation, arriving at 9.30 a. m., and took the said Lee a prisoner. I captured at this point about 1,300 pounds of sugar, which I turned in, as per receipts inclosed. At the house I found 1 large rifle and 2 pistols, and about 8 pounds of powder, all of which I destroyed. I then returned to Offutt's Mill, landed and took on about 10,000 feet of lumber, which I turned over, as per receipts. At 11.30 a. m. I steamed up Grand River to Whisky Bayou, arriving at the head of Whisky Bayou at 1.30 p. m. At this point I lowered away three boats, loaded with armed men, and sent them up a bayou about two miles, to a place where there had been a steam-boat hid. At 3.30 p. m. they arrived back at the boats. We then headed down to Lake Mangoula and anchored for the night at 5 p. m. On the morning of the 18th, at 6.30, I started down Bayou Chene. At the plantation of Captain Olivier I took eleven refugees on board; at the mouth of Bayou Sorrel I took on board seven more, making a total of eighteen. I then steamed down through Bayou Chene into Lake Chico; from Lake Chico out through Chico Pass into Fausse Pointe Lake; then down through Grand Lake to Brashear City, where I arrived at 6 p. m. on January 18, 1865. At King's plantation I took on board two negroes. I also picked up a negro in Bayou Sorrel, who had a pass from Captain King, of the C. S. Army; brought him to Brashear City. The prisoners I turned over to the provost-marshal at Brashear City. Inclosed are receipts for property taken while on expedition on Grand River. I heard of several parties of Confederate soldiers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER T. PARK,

Capt. Company A, Eleventh Wisconsin Infty., Comdg. Expedition.

Col. C. L. HARRIS,

Commanding Post, Brashear City, La.

The above letter was forwarded to Captain Speed, assistant adjutant-general, Defenses of New Orleans, with receipts from Captain Upham, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, for 2,000 pounds of sugar and a receipt from Lieutenant Mayers, acting assistant quartermaster at Brashear City, for 600 cigars, 11 pairs of misses' gaiters, and 10,000 feet of lumber inclosed.

JANUARY 16-22, 1865.—Operations about Waynesville, Mo., including skirmish near McCourtney's Mills, on Big Piney.

Report of Capt. Richard Murphy, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, commanding Post of Waynesville.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WAYNESVILLE,
Waynesville, January 23, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of scouts, marches, &c., for the week ending January 22, 1865:

January 18, Sergeant Hickman, Company H, Fifth Missouri State Militia, returned with the train from Rolla, having traveled sixty miles. January 19, Lieutenant Bates returned from scout reported last week. He came upon a camp of three guerrillas a short distance above McCourtney's Mills, on Big Piney, two of whom, after some sharp firing, he killed, leaving the third, as he supposed, mortally wounded. I have learned since that he is not mortally wounded, but is likely to recover, and I have sent out a squad to bring him in to this post. The names of the men killed were McCourtney and Anthony, and of the one wounded, Bradford, and not "Stephens," as reported by telegraph. Upon reliable information of another camp of guerrillas in the vicinity of Spillman's Mill, on Big Piney, I sent Lieutenant Bates immediately upon his return on a scout to that place. The scout was composed of twelve men. They have not yet returned. January 20, Sergeant Clawson returned from scout up Roubideaux. He traveled 100 miles; met with no success. Upon information of guerrillas near Rocktown, I sent a scout of a sergeant and ten men to that vicinity, who have not yet returned. January 21, Capt. James Quinn with ten [men] started to Rolla as escort to Waynesville train. Not yet returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD MURPHY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rolla, Mo.

JANUARY 18-19, 1865.—Expedition from Napoleonville to Grand River, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding District of La Fourche.

No. 2.—Col. Willard Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 3.—Capt. Orin A. Avery, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding District of La Fourche.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Thibodeaux, La., January 25, 1865.

Inclosed I hand you the report of an expedition made from Napoleonville in pursuit of some Confederates known to be loitering and recruiting in the neighborhood of Grand River. They were not found,

but I have from other sources what I believe to be correct information that they and others were in the neighborhood, and had a picket at Grand Bayou when our forces arrived there. The picket immediately notified the whole country and they escaped. The horses of the regiment (the Third Rhode Island Cavalry) are in such bad condition as to make them almost, if not quite, unserviceable for the kind of country we have to operate in. The killing of Lieutenant Clapp was very unfortunate, indeed, but I cannot see that his men were to blame.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Willard Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Post Napoleonville, La., January 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to your order dated 16th January, 1865, and telegram of January 17, 1865, I sent Capt. O. A. Avery, of this regiment, with about ninety men to Bayou Pierre Pass, and on arriving there and searching the house indicated nothing could be seen or heard of the parties they were in search of. The expedition resulted in the loss of twenty horses, three of which were drowned crossing the bayou and the remainder were used up. The death of First Lieut. A. Clapp was occasioned by the following circumstances: He, with a party of four men, surrounded a house, and Lieutenant Clapp gave the corporal in charge of the party orders that if any one attempted to run out of the house after he entered to halt them twice, and if they did not halt to fire upon them. He entered the house, and while inside some one shot at a dog outside (supposed to be one of the guides), and Lieutenant Clapp rushed out of the house to see what the firing was, and it being very dark and the guard, not able to distinguish, halted him three times, and as he did not halt the guard fired, resulting in the death of the lieutenant. No blame can be attached to the guard, as he simply obeyed orders, and there is no doubt that from the clamor and noise made by the dogs that the lieutenant did not hear the order to halt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SAYLES,
Colonel Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 21, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

You will cause the officer who was in command of the expedition to make out a full report of all the incidents connected with his scout. He will also make a statement as to how his horses were used up and

what disposition was made of them. This report you will forward to these headquarters at the earliest possible date, with copies of all orders and instructions directing the expedition.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Orin A. Avery, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

CAMP OF THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Post Napoleonville, La., January 20, 1865.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor respectfully to report that, in obedience to orders from the colonel commanding, at 2 a. m. on the 18th instant, with Companies B, I, and K, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, I proceeded from camp up the bayou as far as Ford's plantation. I then sent Lieutenant Clapp with fifteen men, turning to the left, going to a point on Grande Bayou where the draw bridge was recently burned, to stop all communication from Madam Labarré's to Bayou Corn. I took the remainder of the command and proceeded up the bayou as far as Martin's Lane, to the left; down Martin's Lane to Grande Bayou, arriving at Madam Labarré's at 6 a. m. It was with the utmost difficulty that I was enabled to reach that point in consequence of the roads, which were almost impassable. I got all of the command safely across the bayou at 8.30 a. m., but under great difficulty, the bayou was so much obstructed with driftwood and snags. I joined Lieutenant Clapp about three miles down on the opposite side of the bayou, and proceeded from there to Bayou Corn, arriving there at 11 o'clock. I had the command across Bayou Corn at 3 p. m., but was obliged to send back a considerable distance for sugar coolers with which to cross the bayou. From there I proceeded to Bayou Pierre Pass, arriving there at 6 p. m. I formed my command in line of battle, and took Lieutenant Clapp and twelve men, crossing Bayou Pierre Pass a little after 6, leaving the remainder of the force under command of Captain Pomroy. I was obliged to cross the bayou a second time in order to reach the point that I wished. From there I sent Lieutenant Clapp with four men to the house of Pierre Herbert, where Victorine Trahan and one other Confederate soldier were supposed to be stopping. Lieutenant Clapp ordered the house to be surrounded, instructing the guard to challenge any person seen running from the house, and if the challenges were unanswered to fire. The lieutenant and the guide were running around a point of the house when the guard challenged him. Receiving no response, he challenged a second time. Still getting no answer, he fired, the ball striking Lieutenant Clapp in the forehead, killing him instantly. Owing to the darkness that prevailed it was impossible to discern faces or forms at any distance, and the shooting of Lieutenant Clapp was purely accidental. When I instructed Lieutenant Clapp to surround Pierre Herbert's I proceeded myself, with four men, to another house, where a brother of Pierre Herbert resided, but discovered nothing whatever. On returning I met Lieutenant Clapp's party, who had left the body of the lieutenant under cover of some shrubbery while they came to report to me. I procured a conveyance and returned for the body, which I brought with me, and crossed to Bayou Corn, and

arrived at Bayou Corn about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant. I discovered nothing whatever of any enemy, and was told that there had been nothing seen in that vicinity for some time, except an enrolling party, which were there four or five days since. I had the command safely across Bayou Corn at about 5 o'clock. I lost three horses by drowning. They were so completely exhausted that after swimming across the bayou they were utterly unable to come out of the water from sheer weakness, and having no means at my disposal to get them out, I was compelled to abandon them. Of the remainder of the horses there are about twenty rendered unfit for service, being completely worn out in crossing and recrossing so many bayous. I proceeded from Bayou Corn to Grande Bayou and commenced crossing immediately. We were all across about 9 o'clock, and arrived in camp at 12 m. on the 19th. I succeeded, with great difficulty, in bringing the worn-out horses in with me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORIN A. AVERY,
Captain, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

First Lieut. JAMES MAGILL,
Acting Adjutant Third Rhode Island Cavalry and Post.

JANUARY 18-22, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg to the Snibar Hills, Mo.

Report of Lieut. Daniel Shumate, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY I, FIRST MO. STATE MILITIA CAV.,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 23, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 14, dated headquarters post Warrensburg, Mo., January 18, 1865, I marched from Camp Grover on the 18th instant with forty men of the First and Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia. I camped on the headwaters of Blackwater, twenty miles northwest of this place. On the morning of the 19th we resumed the march by the way of Chapel Hill. We there entered the Snibar Hills, in La Fayette County, Mo. I there divided my command, placing Lieutenant Daly in command of the detachment of Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia. We scouted through the Snibar Hills, visited a number of families who generally report having seen small bands of marauders roving through the country who occasionally call on them for something to eat. The people say that they are forced to cook for them. From thence we passed to Greenton Valley and camped. On the morning of the 20th we scouted through the valley in the direction of Greenton. Lieutenant Daly with his command went to Greenton. I continued west of Greenton and went within five miles of Wellington. We there turned back and went by the way of Greenton and camped in that vicinity. On the morning of the 21st we started in the direction of the Snibar Hills. We scouted through the timber of the valley; also through the Snibar Hills. We camped two miles north of Chapel Hill. We saw five guerrillas and considerable of sign. There are families in that part of the country who come under the purview of my order, but owing to the scarcity of horses

and wagons and the inclemency of the weather I failed to bring them to these headquarters. On the morning of the 22d we started for this post. We arrived at camp late in the evening.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL SHUMATE,

Second Lieut. Co. I, 1st Cav. Mo. State Militia, Comdg. Detachment.

[Col. JAMES MCFERRAN.]

JANUARY 19-20, 1865.—Scout from Donaldsonville, La.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Camp, Donaldsonville, La., January 20, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report of a scout which left this post last night under my command, in pursuit of Captain Williams' band of guerrillas:

I left the post about 7 p. m. with fifty men from my detachment and four lieutenants, three from said detachment. Near Trasimond Landry's plantation we discovered a building, used as a school-house, on fire, and when my advance guard reached the place they received some half a dozen shots from the guerrillas, who immediately took to the field and woods, and, owing to the extreme darkness, it was impossible to follow them with any prospect of capturing them. I then proceeded up the river as far as Dominique's Store and divided the command by sending one-half by a cut-off to the rear of Thompson's plantation, where I have been informed that Williams had been that day. I moved with the balance of the command up the river road to the front of the same plantation. We saw nothing of the party on either route. I then advanced up the road as far as Mrs. Adams' plantation, arriving there at midnight and encamped for the night. Immediately after mounting in the morning I received information that a portion of the party were on a cut-off on the plantation next below, and ordered Lieutenants Cross and Riley, with twenty-five men, to start in pursuit. The guerrillas, however, had too much the start, and with that and the great superiority of their horses, made their escape into the swamp as closely pursued as the condition of our horses would permit. We did not get within range of them. Upon the return of Lieutenant Cross the command moved down the river road, and when near Sigur's plantation saw Captain Williams and some twelve or fourteen men of the party making their way in rear of the negro cabins to a cut-off. Pursuit was at once ordered, and Lieutenant Cross, Lieutenant Vance, and Lieutenant Riley, with twenty-five men, followed upon the rear, but owing to the inefficiency of their horses the capture of Williams' party was impossible. The command then returned to camp. I beg leave in conclusion to say that, in my opinion, it is useless to attempt to capture this or any other of these moving bands of mounted men by my detachment until it is better mounted. If we had to-day been properly mounted we should have easily captured the entire party.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. PARKHURST,

Lieut. Col. Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

JANUARY 19–22, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Marion, Ark., with skirmishes (20th and 21st) at and near Marion.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Herman Lieb, Fifth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Assistant Inspector-General.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Otto Funke, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Herman Lieb, Fifth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report:

On the afternoon of the 19th instant, when preparations had already been made to cross into Arkansas with 450 cavalry and 200 infantry, a scout reported that all of Colonel Lyles' and Shelby's men had left and gone to Mississippi County; that but Reves' band was below, and in rear of Merriweather's farm, about eight miles from the city, and that General Dobbin and staff were on the plantation of Mrs. ———, nine miles west of Marion and thirteen of Mound City, with but a small escort. The scout had spoken with him that day (the 19th); consequently the infantry detachment was countermanded. Embarking I found that, contrary to the statement of Captain Van Vliet, one of the boats would contain but 110 horses, making a force of 310 on both. I sent the Raine, in charge of Captain Moore, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, with 200 men, after the Reves party, while myself and Colonel Funke took the Belle Peoria and landed at Mound City at 4 a. m. April 20. Proceeded toward Marion. When within one mile of the town the advance was halted, but dashing forward captured the two vedettes. One-quarter of a mile farther met the cavalry outpost, the advance dashing on to them, wounding 1 mortally and 1 slightly in arm, who, with 1 other, was captured, with 7 horses. The balance made their escape. Marching forward, the enemy making but little resistance to our advance except light skirmishing, it was resolved to remain till daybreak. The main force was drawn up in a field to the left of the road; the right was protected by the bayou and a gully to the front. Outposts were thrown to the front on both roads. In the meantime we received positive information that Colonel Lyles was distant but a few miles with part of his old command, from 200 to 250 men, and the detachments of Missouri troops of 150, making in all 400 men. At daybreak the houses were searched and Mr. Grider, a notorious smuggler, was captured. He attempted to wrest the pistol out of the hands of the guard. Having been overpowered he attempted to bribe them by giving them various sums of money. On searching him I found in his possession an order to proceed to the counties of Crittenden, Jackson, and Mississippi, all opposite Memphis, to procure such quartermaster's stores as he could obtain, signed Major-General Hindman. Having received the above information and expecting that Captain Moore's detachment would strike the military road one mile west of Marion, I concluded to withdraw one mile to Mr. Cross' plantation. Soon the enemy followed, keeping up sharp firing, but not pressing us in the least.

We remained until 11 o'clock, when we commenced to retire to the river. The enemy presented himself in small squads to our right, and, fearing some flanking movement, we moved back to the fork of the Mound City and Hopefield road. Soon the enemy seemed to become bolder, drawing up in line 600 yards to our front (toward Marion). I directed Colonel Funke to embark his horses gradually, and using the men as infantry, skirmishing was kept up until the arrival of Captain Moore, with his detachment, by the Hopefield road. Captain Moore succeeded in capturing Reves' pickets, but did not succeed in surprising their camp, which had just been evacuated. He captured 1 lieutenant and 6 men on picket duty. Captain Moore arrived at Mound City at 5 p. m. The heavy fog on the river prevented the pilot from bringing the boats to Memphis last evening and both boats arrived at Memphis at 7 a. m. to-day. The captures are as follows: One lieutenant of Shelby's command, 11 men of Shelby's and Lyles' commands, 20 horses, and 4 mules. Loss, 1 man dangerously wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. LIEB,

Colonel and Asst. Insp. Gen., Department of Mississippi.

Capt. F. W. Fox,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Mississippi.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Otto Funke, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,

Memphis, Tenn., January 23, 1865.

SIR: The details from different regiments (400 men in all) reported to me by your order on the night of the 20th [19th]. According to instructions I reported to Colonel Lieb, assistant inspector-general, for orders. The colonel told me that two boats would be ready on the levee inside of Fort Pickering at 8 p. m. and that my command had to be divided, one detachment going up and the other down the river. I ordered the Seventh Indiana and the Second Wisconsin (200) on board the steamer John Raine, but the other boat, Belle Peoria, could only carry 110 horses, and as there was no other transportation to be had I sent ninety men back to camp. Colonel Lieb told me that he had information that about fifty or sixty rebels were in the vicinity of Merriweather's place, about eight miles down the river, and that I should send the largest part of my command there, as there was only General Dobbin with staff and a small escort reported to be above, after whom I concluded to go with the balance of my command. The senior officer of the two detachments on board the steamer John Raine was Captain Moore, of the Seventh Indiana. I furnished him with a guide, and instructed him to leave with his command at 3 o'clock in the morning, in order to be there at daybreak, to disembark three miles below Merriweather's place, and try to get in rear of said rebel camp, and, if possible, to capture it. Should he ascertain that there was a rebel force in the country, to strike the Mound City and Marion road about six miles from the river, but if he did not hear of any to strike the same road close to the river. At moonrise (2 a. m.) I started from the landing, accompanied by Colonel Lieb, up the river; at Mound City I disembarked the men and at 4

o'clock started from the river toward Marion. The guides which Colonel Lieb had furnished reported to me that the day before Lyles' and Dobbin's command had left that part of the country, and that no troops were in that part of the country except General Dobbin with staff and a small escort, who stayed at a certain house about thirteen miles from the river. I had to rely on those guides entirely, as none of my men nor I had ever been in that part of the country. We marched only about four miles when my advance ran against the rebel pickets. The two vedettes were captured, and from the reserve 1 was killed, 2 wounded, and 2 more taken prisoners; 7 horses were also captured there. The balance of the men got away on account of the darkness. At a trot I moved my men forward into Marion across a bridge over a deep ditch. About half of the men got across when the bridge broke down. The roads forked in town, and I sent about twenty-five men on each of those roads, who were soon engaged in a lively skirmish. In the mean time I learned from prisoners and negroes that Lyles' command, about 400 strong, was on the other side of the town in camp, and as soon as the bridge was repaired I withdrew my men, except a small picket on each of those roads, across the bridge, formed them in line, and concluded to await daylight. At 7 o'clock I fell back one mile, where I fed my horses. I waited there until 11 o'clock, and as by that time I had not received any information about Captain Moore's command I concluded to fall back slowly toward the river, expecting to meet him there. We had continual skirmishing with the enemy, and they kept following us up toward the river. One-half a mile from the river I halted and waited until 3 o'clock, when I put the horses on board of the boat. At 4 o'clock Captain Moore came in with his detachment and reported that he had found several small detachments of the enemy, had several skirmishes, killed 1, wounded 1, and took 1 lieutenant and 7 men prisoners; also captured 8 horses and 3 mules. One of his men was wounded. Captain Moore, not learning of any body of troops being there, joined me by the nearest route, but the distance being farther than was represented was the reason of his delay in not joining me sooner. We embarked in our boats, but on account of the heavy fog did not arrive here until yesterday morning. The result of the expedition was 2 men killed, 3 wounded, and 1 lieutenant and 12 men taken prisoners; also 20 horses and 6 mules captured. The prisoners were turned over to the provost-marshal, and the horses and mules were distributed to the following regiments, viz: Seventh Indiana, 8 horses and 2 mules; Eleventh Illinois, 9 horses and 2 mules; Fourth Illinois, 3 horses and 1 mule, and Second Wisconsin 1 mule.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTTO FUNKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

Col. E. D. OSBAND,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Mississippi.

JANUARY 20, 1865.—Skirmish near Fort Larned, Kans.

Report of Maj. Edward W. Wynkoop, First Colorado Cavalry.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *February 4, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that the coach from the east arrived here on the 1st

instant, bringing news to the effect that the sutler trains destined for Fort Lyon, which left Fort Larned on the 17th day of January, 1865, with an escort of twenty-five men First Veteran Cavalry of Colorado and six men of the Second Colorado Cavalry, were attacked by a party of Indians when three days this side of Fort Larned. Our loss was 1 man killed and 2 wounded, viz: Private Fields, Second Colorado Cavalry, killed; Robert F. Cole, Company A, First Veteran Cavalry of Colorado, severely wounded; Private Donihue, Second Colorado Cavalry, severely wounded. The Indians lost 3 killed and 3 wounded. They were supposed to be Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and numbered about forty-five. The train returned to Fort Larned. I inclose a rough sketch* of the defenses I am throwing up at this post. The nature of the ground requires the peculiar construction represented in the draft. I will continue to keep the colonel commanding advised of any movements of importance in this vicinity as frequently as possible.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

Major First Veteran Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Post.

Lieut. IRA I. TABER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Colorado.

JANUARY 21-22, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Bayou Sorrel, La.

Report of Lieut. Richard Caddell, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., *January 22, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, in obedience to orders, I embarked on gun-boat 43 at 3.30 p. m. on the 21st instant, with twenty men of Company D, Eleventh Infantry Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, and proceeded to the mouth of Bayou Groesbeck, on Bayou Long; there disembarked in small boats and went up the bayou about three-quarters of a mile; landed and divided my men in squads and made a thorough search of the land on both sides of the bayou for a distance of one mile, when I came to a small bayou which connects with Bayou Groesbeck. About sixty yards up this bayou I found a small palmetto tent, which evidently had been occupied by two men. In it was a small anchor for sinking torpedoes, which I sunk in the bayou. But failing to discover the torpedoes, I embarked my command and went up to Bayou Millian Point, where I disembarked with four men and proceeded to the house of William Duvall, a private of Company B, Twenty-sixth Louisiana, whom I captured. I then proceeded to the mouth of Bayou Sorrel, where I disembarked and secreted six men, with instructions to stop boats coming down Bayou Long and going up Bayou Sorrel. From here I went to Mr. Hebert's, leaving four men there to guard that point, and from thence to Mason's, and searched the premises for John Spence. Failing to find him, I returned to Hebert's, called in the guard which I had left there, and went back to the mouth of Bayou Sorrel. The men whom I had there secreted had captured Sergt. James Malcon and Private John S. Hebert, of Company B, Twenty-sixth Louisiana, during my absence. I again embarked and went down the bayou to the mouth of Bayou Groesbeck. Here I secreted nine men, and proceeded with the remainder to the east side

* Omitted.

of Bayou Long, opposite to the mouth of Bayou Groesbeck; disembarked and established a picket. About two hours after I had posted the pickets I discovered a boat coming down the bayou with one man in it, which I brought to, and the occupant proved to be Second Lieut. C. Penisson, Company B, Twenty-sixth Louisiana Infantry, whom I took prisoner. Here I remained until sunrise on the 22d, when I embarked and return to Millian Point, where I disembarked and awaited the return of the gun-boat from Belle River, she having gone there to anchor. The boat arrived at 8 a. m., when I embarked and returned to Brashear City, arriving at 2 p. m. The prisoners I turned over to Lieut. S. E. Shepard, provost-marshal, Brashear City, La.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CADDELL,
Second Lieut. Company D, Eleventh Wisconsin Vet. Vol. Infty.

Capt. R. E. JACKSON,
Post Adjutant.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Brashear City, January 22, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

Learning that a few rebel soldiers were in Bayou Long in charge of a torpedo and their whereabouts, I sent Lieutenant Caddell and twenty men of the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry up in the gun-boat 43 to capture them. For particulars of the expedition I refer you to his report

C. L. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

JANUARY 22, 1865.—Skirmish on the Benton Road, near Little Rock, Ark.

Report of Capt. William Hawley, Third U. S. Cavalry.

CAMP THIRD U. S. CAVALRY,
Little Rock, Ark., January 23, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report, as field officer of the day, Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps, that I visited the picket on the Benton road at 4 p. m. yesterday upon information received that the patrol on that road had been fired into within a mile and a half of the picket-post. Upon my arrival I found that the patrol, consisting of fifteen men and an officer, had been ambuscaded while on their return trip by a force of about twenty-five or thirty of the enemy. The enemy allowed the patrol to pass on until it arrived directly opposite their line, when they opened a flanking fire upon it, wounding 3 men, 1 of whom they captured. There are also 3 men missing, making a total of 6 men. I remained at the picket-post until 3 o'clock this morning, and finding everything quiet I proceeded to visit the pickets at the Big and Little Maumelle, Fort Smith, and upper-river roads, and found everything correct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HAWLEY,
Captain, Third U. S. Cavalry, Field Officer of the Day.

Lieutenant LYMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Little Rock, January 23, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, and recommend that the patrol be discontinued. The enemy are invited by it to collect in force and waylay our small parties. It has been my misfortune to lose from my command within three years more than 100 men while on daily patrol duty. The roads in this country are such that the enemy have every advantage.

Respectfully, &c.,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, January 23, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

In my opinion a patrol toward Benton should consist of twenty-five to fifty men. The cavalry force here at present is not adequate to furnish that number daily.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 22–FEBRUARY 4, 1865.—Expedition from Little Rock to Mount Elba, Ark., with skirmish at Saline River.

Report of Surg. George R. Weeks, U. S. Army.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February 5, 1865.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders I reported to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding expedition to Mount Elba, on the 22d of January, 1865, and was assigned as surgeon-in-chief. The command was composed of the First Iowa Cavalry, First Missouri Cavalry, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, one section First Arkansas Battery (colored), and pontoon corps. We left Little Rock January 22 at 11 a. m. and arrived at Mount Elba January —, at 1 p. m. Infantry halted here; pontoon was put down; cavalry crossed over the Saline River at 5 p. m.; advanced on the Camden road twenty-five miles and back to Mount Elba on the next day. On the 29th we commenced our march for Little Rock, where we arrived at 3 p. m. February 4, 1865. The health of the troops was remarkably good during the march; but very few were in the ambulances at any time. One man was killed in a skirmish at Saline River, the only casualty that occurred during the time we were out. (See accompanying report.*) The medical officers all did their duty faithfully and efficiently. I heard of no complaints whatever. I wish to call your attention particularly to Lieutenant Cory, commanding ambulance corps, First Division. He is a good officer, and managed his department very

* Not found.

efficiently, so much so that not a single complaint was made about transportation. I forward herewith reports of the commands while absent, with the exception of those that went from Pine Bluff, who were ordered to make them to the senior surgeon at that post.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. WEEKS,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, in Charge of Expedition.

Surg. J. R. SMITH, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Department of Arkansas.

JANUARY 23, 1865.—Skirmish at Thompson's Plantation, La.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Donaldsonville, La., January 23, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the attack made by Williams' guerrilla party upon the couriers coming from Plaquemine to-day:

When they arrived near the Sigur plantation a party of some sixteen came out from the cut-off between the advance and the main body of the couriers and started in pursuit of the advance couriers. Sergeant McTwiggan, in charge of the couriers, ordered the men to advance. They hesitated for a time, but at last, after a vigorous application of the saber by the sergeant, his men followed him, but too late to come up with the party until they reached Thompson's lower plantation, where a skirmish took place, and the rebels were driven back down the cut-off. The sergeant then withdrew his men back to the road and was there again attacked by another party of nearly the same number, and followed as far as Narcisse Landry's plantation, continually skirmishing. George A. Walbridge, of Company H, was seriously wounded and left at Thompson's plantation. After leaving Thompson's plantation the horses of five of the men became exhausted and four of the men were captured. I regret to say that the conduct of the men at first is deserving of the most severe condemnation, but they afterward did as well as they could, according to the statement of the sergeant in command. I can only repeat what I have before said in reference to the inefficiency of the horses of this command. It has caused the capture of four men to-day, which would not have happened had the men been properly mounted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. PARKHURST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. LEONIDAS R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

JANUARY 24, 1865.—Skirmish near Bayou Goula, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding La Fourche District.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding La Fourche District.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 25, 1865.

A party of cavalry, thirteen in number, belonging to the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, at Donaldsonville, Colonel Fiske just telegraphs me, undertook to return from Plaquemine yesterday. He sent a lieutenant and twenty men up to Bayou Goula to meet them and escort them through. Before the lieutenant and his party arrived at Bayou Goula they were attacked by a party of twenty-four rebels. Two of our men were wounded at the first fire; the remainder of the thirteen surrendered without firing a gun. The lieutenant and his party arriving, he pursued the rebels a few miles, but recaptured nothing. This command constantly complain that they cannot capture these guerrillas, because they, the Third Rhode Island, are so badly mounted, yet the rebels manage to get away with prisoners mounted on the same kind of horses. Colonel Fiske will forward a written report, which will be sent forward as soon as it arrives.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Donaldsonville, La., January 25, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report of the capture of the couriers from Plaquemine yesterday:

Sergeant Dodge, in charge of the couriers, was attacked yesterday about a mile above Bayou Goula by Captain Williams, whose party consisted of twenty-four; twelve in front and twelve in rear. Sergeant Dodge disgracefully surrendered his entire command. Bernard McDonough, Company C, was shot through the arm, and was paroled and is now in hospital. The whole loss was twelve men, horses and equipments. I have ordered Sergeant Dodge to be reduced to the ranks.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. PARKHURST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

JANUARY 24-FEBRUARY 22, 1865.—Expedition from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Eleven Points River, Ark.

Reports of Col. John B. Rogers, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *February 27, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 24th ultimo I left this place, pursuant to instructions from the general commanding, with

a detachment from this sub-district numbering 300 men and a section of the Second Missouri Light Artillery. I proceeded as far as the Indian Ford, on the Saint Francis River, where I was joined by a detachment from the Third Sub-District, numbering 200 men, under command of Captain McClanahan, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia. I then proceeded with the whole force into Arkansas, intending to proceed as far as Jacksonport and attack the forces said to be near that place under the rebel general McRae. About the night of the 26th of January it commenced raining heavily, rendering the roads nearly impassable and filling the streams so as to cause much inconvenience in crossing them. When I reached Current River, on the northern line of Arkansas, I found it impossible to ford it, and no ferries at that point and none to be heard of on the river at any point near there. I immediately sent out parties and succeeded in finding a small flat-boat some twenty-three miles down the river near its junction with Black River, but a large extent of swamp was between the command and the boat found, which swamps it was necessary to cross; and the rain continuing, the swamps were full, and it was deemed impracticable to move my train through them. I therefore left the train under a strong guard and marched with the balance of the command, carrying five days' rations, wading for miles through water from one to three feet deep. After a very laborious march I reached the boat, and found it capable of crossing but eight men and their horses at a time. After crossing, another swamp very difficult to cross stretched for miles on the other side of Current River on the road toward Pocahontas. I however proceeded to that place, where I received reliable information that McRae had been driven from near Jacksonport by a force sent from Devall's Bluff for that purpose, and that there was no enemy in force north of the Arkansas River on that line and no enemy that would stand to fight, but small bands of guerrillas were prowling through the country, who fled at our approach. I therefore divided my command, ordering the detachment from Pilot Knob to return to that post by way of Doniphan, thoroughly scouring the country, for the purpose of exterminating, as far as possible, the guerrillas, while with the balance of the troops I pushed on as far as the vicinity of Eleven Points River, some ten miles below Pocahontas. We found the country almost entirely destitute of forage. We killed several guerrillas in that vicinity. Being unable to hear of any force of the enemy, and finding it nearly impossible to subsist either men or horses, I returned to Cherokee Bay, thoroughly scouting the country in pursuit of the guerrilla bands of Reves and Bowles. We succeeded in killing several of them and capturing many horses and mules stolen by them from Missouri and several U. S. horses and mules. Finding that I could do no further good in that country without a permanent occupation of the country, I returned to this post, reaching this place late on the evening of the 22d instant. Nineteen guerrillas were killed, and I captured and turned over 77 head of horses, 26 mules, 21 head of cattle, and 1 jack. I found that country infested by small bands of guerrillas, who will not stand to fight, but subsist by plundering the inhabitants, and the swamps and canebrakes of that region afford them secure shelter, rendering it extremely difficult to find and destroy them. I think a post at either Doniphan or Pocahontas would soon effectually dispose of them. I find the sentiment of the people of Northern Arkansas friendly to the United States Government—much more so than in Missouri—and I think it but needs fostering and protection to revive their affection for the old flag. The oppres-

sion and wrong suffered by them from the usurped authority imposed on them serves but to render their remembrance of the olden time the more to be valued by them. I think a local force could be raised there, loyal and true, sufficiently strong to guard themselves, if arms were furnished them and an opportunity given them to organize.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Saint Louis, Saint Louis, Mo.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *February 27, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following additional report, omitted in my report of this date, and herewith inclosed:

While in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri large numbers of Union refugees immediately prepared to avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented of escaping from the despotism and dangers oppressing them. They were nearly all of the better class of citizens, many of them wealthy farmers, but they owned that if they remained longer there they would almost certainly be conscripted into the rebel army, or, resisting that, be killed. They stated that to attempt to escape, excepting under protection of our forces, would be certain death—a statement, incredible as it may seem, I found to be only too true, as one of them, moving a little too quick, and being in advance only about four miles, was shot. There were about thirty families, and I could not abandon them to their fate. I did move slowly, and so arranged my force as to protect them and their teams and household goods and what little stock they had along with them, occasionally taking teams of oxen for one day to assist their jaded teams (with the consent of the owners), all of which were returned to the owners. I obtained and gave some of the more destitute meal to subsist upon, paying for same from my own money, and at other times obtaining it from wealthy rebel citizens. It was a case of stern necessity. It was starvation or food for women and children. It delayed my return a few days, but humanity demanded the delay. I could not abandon them; they had already suffered incredible hardships. They will not become a charge upon the Government, but will all be able to earn a livelihood. Although this may not have been strictly military, I confidently rely upon the well-known charity and kind feelings of the commanding general toward these unfortunate victims of this accursed rebellion to justify me in thus acting toward them.

I am, major, very respectfully,

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Saint Louis, Saint Louis, Mo.

JANUARY 26–31, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff toward Camden and Monticello, Ark, with skirmishes.

Report of Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army.

PINE BLUFF, *January 31, 1865—1.45 p. m.*

I left here with my command on the 26th instant. My detachment of cavalry sent to scout along the Saline killed one and captured several

rebels on the way, and arrived at Mount Elba on the 26th and ran into a squad of rebels, of whom it killed and captured several, losing one man killed. I arrived at Mount Elba on the 27th. It took three hours and ten minutes to lay down a bridge of seven boats, but I got the cavalry several miles beyond the Saline that night. The next day they went about twenty-eight miles from Mount Elba toward Camden and within about twenty miles of Camden, the distance being greater than I was at first informed and the Moro very hard to cross. They ran into a party of about seventy rebels, commanded by Major Hunter, and scattered them, killing two and capturing several. The rebels had no idea of their approach. I also sent scouts nearly to Monticello and toward Camden. My scouts captured altogether 34 prisoners, being Confederates in arms and on furlough, and bushwhackers; 1 captain and 2 lieutenants. We killed 3, and lost 1 killed and 2 soldiers and a guide wounded. I do not think there is any force at Monticello except a recruiting party. There seems to be a small force at Long View, below Warren, guarding a bridge. News from Camden confirmatory of previous reports. Captain Anderson, Eighteenth Illinois, commanding pontoon battalion, is incompetent and inefficient, and I recommend that he be dropped from the service. He was slow in traveling and slow in laying the bridge. His men left Little Rock unprovided with shoes, and he did nothing at Pine Bluff to provide them or to exchange their bread, which was damaged. The troops behaved very well. Some vacant houses were burned along the road, and I have not as yet been able to find out the perpetrators.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.

JANUARY 26–FEBRUARY 4, 1865.—Expedition from Plaquemine to The Park, La., with skirmish (February 4) at The Park.

Reports of Capt. L. Frederick Rice, Thirty-first Massachusetts Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS POST PLAQUEMINE,
Plaquemine, La., January 30, 1865.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of L. Frederick Rice, Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding the expedition sent out from this post by order of Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans. His command is still in the vicinity of The Park and keeps up a daily communication with this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. SHAW,
Major, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

THE PARK, *January 29, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my proceedings since leaving Plaquemine in a more comprehensive form than I have heretofore been able to do:

In accordance with your orders I sent the major portion of my company, under Lieutenant Barber, to Indian Village, leaving Plaquemine soon after noon January 26. His report of his doings previous to my own arrival at Indian Village was sent to you yesterday. Remaining in Plaquemine until the morning of the 27th, I left there with fifteen men and seized ships at Mr. Kleinpeter's and Madam Banty's. I had them taken down to the mouth of the Bayou Jacob, where, leaving the horses and the remainder of the men, I went up the bayou about two miles, but without success. I found the bayou blocked with trees, and concluded it useless to go farther; I however found and destroyed four skiffs. At a house I found two double-barrel shotguns and a Remington pistol. The occupant of the house, a young man, gave his name as Joseph Langlois; said that the pistol had been left there a few days before by a Confederate soldier, deserter. As I knew that one such had come within our lines within a short time, and as the young man told a very plausible and connected story regarding his antecedents, I concluded to leave him and take the arms. The guns being very much out of repair and rusted badly, I threw them into the bayou as being of no value to the provost-marshal and uselessly loading the horses. Having accomplished this, I returned to my horses and continued on toward Indian Village, where I arrived between 3 and 4 p. m. You will therefore see that it was my party that your scout reported as near the Devil's Elbow. Stopping at Indian Village long enough to hear what he had been about, as soon as it was dark we proceeded, dismounted, to The Park, where, after a careful search, I threw out pickets and quartered my men for the night. The next morning I found two skiffs, and crossed Bayou Plaquemine with a dozen men. I searched the swamps from here to about halfway to the village. I found by the tracks that the rebels had gone toward Grossetete by two paths, one deep in the swamp and not approaching Bayou Plaquemine till over a mile above here, and the other skirting the bayou all the way. The tracks showed that not more than five or six men had traveled the latter path, while the former gave signs of over twenty. This path was very bad to follow. It required us to wade over knee-deep for many hundred feet. In the afternoon Lieutenant Barber, by my orders, with twenty men, crossed at the village and proceeded up the Grossetete road about a mile, finding where the rebels had re-entered the road from the swamp, but seeing no one. I ascertained yesterday how Williams crossed Grand River. Having crossed lower Grand some distance from The Park, he reached upper Grand near where Bayou Plaquemine comes into it. Here he found the flat by which the party of men and young ladies came from Grand Coteau, who reached Plaquemine on the afternoon of the 26th between 6 and 7 in the morning, and the flat-boat had been there but a short time. He crossed his men in this flat, making his horses swim. This morning I again crossed the bayou with a small party and commenced where I left off yesterday; continued up as far as Lieutenant Barber went. The rebels, after waiting at the bank of the bayou, as I mentioned before, again struck back into the swamp, which they did not leave till some distance above the village. I saw both ends of this path, but after following it in nearly waist-deep I concluded not to follow it all the way. This afternoon I sent Lieutenant Barber, with twenty mounted men, down as far as the second Le Blanc, about four miles this side of Roan. He found that Williams passed through the Bayou Goula road and crossed lower Grand near Hyde's, this side of Toffie's. This is all the information I have been able to collect. The

water is rising in the swamps and very cold, so it seems as though none but a desperate man would attempt to pass. Williams' horses and men are badly used up, so I think nothing need be apprehended from him for a fortnight at least. When I came down the day after Brown and his men came from Grossetete I was told that they crossed at Leonard's, and that he had a new flat-boat concealed in the willows. I found the flat to-day, but he denies any knowledge of it. I therefore send him to you.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. FREDERICK RICE,
Captain, Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieut. C. H. BARNEY,
Post Adjutant, Plaquemine.

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HEADQUARTERS POST OF PLAQUEMINE,
Plaquemine, La., February 5, 1865.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose herewith the official report of Capt. L. Frederick Rice, commanding the mounted expedition sent out from this post, concerning the skirmish on the morning of yesterday at The Park.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. SHAW,
Major, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure.]

THE PARK, *February 4, 1865—1 p. m.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the occurrences of the past night more in detail than I could do this morning. Somewhere near midnight the vedette posted below my position here, nearly opposite the junction of Bayou Plaquemine with Grand River, heard a party approaching through the water that covers the road still farther down. Hastily alarming the camp, we were enabled to make the proper disposition for their reception before the rebels opened fire. The vedette fired four shots as he fell back, and the rebels advanced, with loud yells, which had but the effect of disclosing the extent of their deployed line which the darkness and fog would not permit us to see. I at first took a small squad to the lower extremity of the buildings of Madam Sellier, but being warned by the splashing of the water that the rebels were sending a portion of their force around between me and the swamp, with the probable intention of striking my flank or rear, I fell back a short distance to the fence just below the saw-mill, where I took a position which I retained during the entire affair. The rebels advanced to the fences next below me, and tearing them down passed through, at the same time opening fire. Waiting for an opportunity, I commenced and for perhaps half an hour the work was quite brisk. During this time one of my men, Michael Hagerty, was killed and one of the rebels wounded and captured. Soon after re-enforcements arrived from Indian Village, and almost immediately the rebels commenced retreating. I am happy to state that not a single instance of misconduct among my men was observed by me; while at the same time it was the timely arrival of Lieutenant Bond, with a small mounted squad, soon followed by Lieutenant Barber, with all the force

that could be spared from the village, that probably prevented our being ultimately surrounded and possibly defeated. As soon as the retreat of the rebels became apparent I sent forward a line of skirmishers to find whether the silence was a feint to draw us out, but could find no one. About daylight two men, Z. Parker, of King's company, and Edwin Estene, of Whitaker's company, were discovered badly wounded in Mr. Hamilton's house, where they had been left by the rebels on their retreat. The latter died about noon, and the former is unlikely to survive the night Soon after daylight five men of King's company—Savage, Bronette, Neff, Wood, and Gillette, representing themselves to be Northern men and deserters, came in and gave themselves up. Their statement is confirmed by the wounded Parker. Soon after noon Lieutenant Lewis arrived, and I sent him down as far as Toffie's. He learned that the rebels had retreated to Rills' plantation, eight or nine miles below here, and were in a saw-mill on the opposite side of the river. He also ascertained that at least two of those who escaped were wounded. Not apprehending a repetition at present of last night's amusement, I have ordered Lieutenant Lewis back to Plaquemine. Should anything further occur I will notify you forthwith. The rebels came from Bayou Pigeon with the intention of re-enforcing Whitaker on Bayou La Fourche, but being unable to resist the attraction of the apparently tempting bait we offered, they came up here. The officers drank freely on the way up, and one of their first cries was, "No quarter." The means of transportation used were a flat carrying forty men, five skiffs, and three pirogues.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. FRED'K RICE,
Captain, Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieut. C. HENRY BARNEY,
Post Adjutant, Plaquemine, La.

JANUARY 26–FEBRUARY 11, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Southeastern Arkansas and Northeastern Louisiana.

Report of Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the late cavalry expedition into Arkansas and Louisiana under my command. The expedition consisted of detachments of the following brigades and regiments:

First Brigade, Col. J. P. C. Shanks: Seventh Indiana Cavalry, 155; Fifth Illinois Cavalry, 349; First Mississippi Cavalry, 57; total, 561. Second Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Dox: Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, 260; Eleventh New York Cavalry, 340; total, 600. Third Brigade, Lieut. Col. Otto Funke: Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, 340; Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, 450; Second Wisconsin Cavalry, 400; Fourth Illinois Cavalry, 270; total, 1,460; making a total of 2,621 men. At 5 p. m. on the evening of the 26th of January, 1865, the troops were embarked on the transports John Raine, Autocrat, Laurel Hill, Fanny Ogden, Sallie List, Carrie Jacobs, Virginia Barton, Tycoon, Illinois, Ida May, Star-

light, Belle of Peoria, Maria Denning, and Landes. By 10 p. m., the embarkation being completed, the fleet started for Gaines' Landing, Ark. Nothing of interest occurred during the trip. On the morning of the 28th we arrived at Eunice, a point six miles above Gaines' Landing, at 4.30 a. m. Owing to the darkness a collision occurred between the steamers Landes and Ida May, by which the latter was considerably damaged. The troops being disembarked, I immediately ordered the steamers John Raine, Autocrat, Illinois, Laurel Hill, and Maria Denning to proceed to Gaines' Landing, there to await further orders from me; and in order to save all unnecessary expense I relieved the smaller boats and ordered them to report to the quartermasters under whose charge they had been previously. At 8 a. m. we took up the line of march for Bayou Mason and arrived at the ferry at 1 p. m., the advance guard capturing a few pickets that had been stationed at the ferry for the purpose of preventing any cotton being brought to the Mississippi River unless properly permitted by the Cotton Bureau. Commenced ferrying the command across the bayou, which was completed at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 29th. At this point I left one squadron of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry to guard the ferry, also thinking that probably they might be able to pick up any small scouting parties that would approach the bayou. January 29, marched at 8 a. m. down the western bank of the bayou to Mason's Lake, where we struck off in a southwesterly direction toward Bayou Bartholomew, the road running through an almost impassable swamp for a distance of twelve miles. Reached Bayou Bartholomew at Judge Belzer's about 2 p. m. Finding a considerable quantity of corn at this plantation, I directed the rear brigade to procure and take with them forage for night and morning, and then follow the command to the next plantation, about four miles down the bayou. This last four miles of road was of even a worse character than the preceding twelve, and several pack-mules became so completely exhausted from fatigue and frequent miring down that they had to be abandoned. January 30, marched at 8 a. m. down the bayou to Holloway's Ferry, a distance of twenty-five miles, nothing of interest occurring except the capture of some prisoners by the advance guard and horses and mules by flanking parties sent out for that purpose. Also burned a large steam grist-mill which was in the employ of the Confederate Government. At Holloway's Ferry I sent a detachment of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry across the bayou. At the distance of a mile and a half from the ferry they found a supply depot, which contained, besides a considerable amount of commissary stores, about 100 stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition. These, with the building, were destroyed. January 31, marched at 6 a. m. Hearing that the C. S. transport Jim Barkman was loading corn for the use of the troops at Camden at a point ten miles down the bayou called Poplar Bluff, I immediately sent a detachment of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, at a rapid gait, to intercept and capture her, which was successfully performed, together with her crew and some 10 or 15 other prisoners, who were picked up in the vicinity. I placed a commissioned officer and twenty-five men on board the steam-boat and ordered them to proceed down the bayou to Turner's wood-yard, where I intended encamping for the night, instructing the officer to take in tow all the ferry-boats he might find. At Poplar Bluff I ordered to be burned a distillery and grist-mill, together with a large lot of cotton and corn, which I was informed was the property of the Confederate Government.

February 1, marched at 6 a. m.; proceeded along the bayou to Knox's Ferry; here left the bayou and took the Bastrop road; directed the officer in charge of the steamer to await me at Point Pleasant, a landing about two miles from the town of Bastrop. From the best information I could obtain I was led to believe that Colonel McNeill had a force of some 800 men at Oak Ridge, and judging that the heavy rains had rendered the country below Oak Ridge toward Bœuf River impassable, and that consequently if pushed he would endeavor to go toward Monroe, I determined on sending the Third Brigade to Oak Ridge, at the same time pushing the First and Second Brigades through Bastrop, La., to a point called Great Mills, where the Oak Ridge and Monroe road crossed Bœuf Bayou, hoping by this disposition of my forces to either capture his command or at least force a fight. I also directed Colonel Shanks to send a portion of the force under his command to Monroe. February 2, remained at Bastrop, La., all day with the Fourth Illinois Cavalry and detachments of the three brigades left in charge of the pack train. Foraging details brought in a large number of horses, mules, and negroes. At 3 p. m. Colonel Funke arrived, and reported that on reaching Oak Ridge he found that McNeill's force had been greatly exaggerated, it amounting only to some sixty men, poorly armed, who, hearing of his approach, fled and scattered about in the swamps. He succeeded in taking several prisoners and capturing some very good horses and mules. February 3, detached two squadrons of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, with orders to proceed to Prairie Mer Rouge (which I was informed was the finest agricultural portion of that section of country) and burn all large quantities of forage, cotton, &c., that he might find; also to bring in all serviceable animals and negroes, and to rejoin the command at Hamburg, coming up the west side of Bayou Bartholomew from Knox's Ferry for that purpose. Moved the command two miles below Point Pleasant and commenced ferrying across the bayou, using the steam-boat for that purpose. In the interim Colonel Shanks returned and reported that he had gone, as directed, to Grant's Mills; found no enemy; had also sent a detachment into Monroe; found the place nearly deserted, all Government property having been moved by Harrison across the Washita River. Completed the crossing of the command by 2 a. m. morning of the 4th. As soon as this was effected I burned the steam-boat and sunk her hull in a narrow part of the channel. February 4, marched at 6 a. m. in a northeasterly direction toward Hamburg, Ark. Marched twenty-eight miles and went into camp near Louisiana State line. From this point I sent a small detachment of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, with orders to proceed north along the bayou, gather up all the stock they could find, and to rejoin me at Gaster's Ferry. February 5, marched at 6 a. m. Owing to the continuous heavy rain the country was completely flooded, and the character of the soil was such that after a few horses had passed over the road it became a perfect quicksand, while on each side of the road the land was so spouty that it afforded no footing whatever, the animals immediately miring down. Notwithstanding this I reached Hamburg with the advanced brigade. The other two brigades experienced considerable difficulty, as it became necessary for them to bridge several small streams that had been forded by the advanced brigade. They also lost several animals and some material, and were unable to reach Hamburg till the 6th. This was the most severe weather we experienced during the trip, being not only wet but also intensely cold. Several contrabands perished from cold and exposure in their wet condition. February 6, the detachment of the Fourth Illinois sent to Prairie Mer Rouge rejoined the command,

and reported having burned about 200,000 bushels of corn, some cotton, and brought in several horses, mules, and negroes. They also captured a few prisoners. February 7, marched at 5 a. m., and after experiencing difficulty, on account of all the small creeks and sloughs being very full, reached Collins' Mill with a part of the Third Brigade at 7 p. m. February 8, remained at Collins' all day in order to give the rear brigade an opportunity of closing up, as it had been considerably delayed by bridging streams and the wretched condition of the roads. February 9, marched at 6 a. m. through the town of Shanghai to Bayou Bartholomew; crossed the bayou at Taylor's Ferry and went into camp at Hughes' plantation with a part of the First Brigade, the provost guard, and the prisoners at 3 p. m. February 10, marched at 6 a. m. Crossed Bayou Mason at 11 a. m., and reached Gaines' Landing at 2 p. m. February 11, embarked the Fourth Illinois Cavalry (who had acted as provost guard during the expedition) with the prisoners captured on board the steamer Laurel Hill and the Fifth Illinois Cavalry in steamer Autocrat. As soon as these boats had returned to Gaines' Landing with coal for the remainder of the fleet, I embarked the command and returned to Memphis. Taking into consideration the exceedingly adverse circumstances under which the expedition was made, the losses, both in men and material, are singularly light. The following is a report of these losses: Men, 1 killed, 2 captured, and 7 left sick, unable to ride; total number lost, 10. Horses, 203; mules, 49; horse equipments (sets), 20; pack-saddles, 6; carbines, 30; pistols, 38; picket ropes, 1. Our captures of stock foot up as follows: Horses of superior quality turned over to regiments, 182; horses of superior quality turned over to division quartermaster, 94; mules (serviceable) turned over to regiments and division quartermaster, 358, showing a net gain of stock of 73 horses and 309 mules. We also brought in 440 negroes, of whom 200 went into the service. The remainder were principally women and children. During the expedition 44 prisoners were captured and a large number of deserters and refugees brought in. We also destroyed at various points large amounts of cotton, corn, and meat; also burned several mills, distilleries, and store-houses, which were in the use of the Confederate Government. I submit herewith extract from [report of] Col. J. P. C. Shanks, commanding First Brigade, in reference to First Lieut. Charles H. Hare, Company I, Seventh Indiana Cavalry:

On the evening of January 29, 1865, when in camp at Quindley, on Bayou Bartholomew, Private Hendrickson, of Company I, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, presented him, Lieut. Charles H. Hare, with a $20 gold piece, with the remark that he, Private Hendrickson, made him, Lieutenant Hare, a present of it; and further, that on the evening of the 31st January, 1865, in camp at Furness, said Private Hendrickson delivered to Lieutenant Hare twenty pieces of gold coin of the value of $20 each, asking Lieutenant Hare to keep it for him. Lieutenant Hare states that when camp was called the following morning he returned the twenty pieces of gold to Private Hendrickson, and that Private Hendrickson left camp that morning before the column moved, and was that day captured (I have since learned, killed). Lieutenant Hare further states that he knew at the time he accepted the present of one piece of gold, and when he received on deposit the twenty pieces, that they had been gotten by Private Hendrickson on the expedition, and had been wrongfully obtained by him. Lieutenant Sloan, Company E, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, reports to me that he saw Lieutenant Hare in possession of twenty-one pieces of gold ($20 each) four days after Private Hendrickson was lost; and since his return from the expedition Lieutenant Hare has told Major Carpenter that he had the money after Hendrickson's capture, but that it was now lost. He has kept it so concealed as to be beyond recovery. I ask that First Lieut. Charles H. Hare, Company I, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, be dismissed the service dishonorably and without pay, with an accompanying order, that the order of dismissal be read in all the cavalry camps of the division.

I heartily approve and indorse the recommendation of the brigade commander, considering that the interests of the service imperatively

demand that an example should be made of any commissioned officer who so far degrades himself and the position he occupies as to countenance, in any manner whatever, pillaging or marauding. This expedition had for its object the destruction of Harrison's command. As will be seen from the intercepted dispatch from him, herewith inclosed, it could not reach him without crossing the Washita River, at this point from one-half to three-quarters of a mile in width, and no boats of any kind in the vicinity to effect a crossing with. Desertions, furloughs to favorites, &c., have already placed Harrison's command hors de combat. He cannot raise in his whole brigade 500 properly mounted and equipped cavalry, and the only regiments he had that were worth anything were taken from his command and sent beyond Red River. The corn being burnt by us, and the horses and mules most thoroughly hunted up and taken possession of, he cannot possibly this season or during the next year subsist anything more than a scouting party on this side of the Washita River. A force of 100 men located anywhere on the west bank of the Mississippi River can scout the country to the Washita with safety, and would be amply sufficient to protect the whole country. What may be true of the country opposite Natchez and from there to Trinity I cannot speak of with any degree of certainty. A force could operate from Natchez now to the Tensas River even better than in the country through which we passed. In and around Bastrop every white resident has from ten to fifty bales of cotton, which constitutes his entire property. If the Government would send steam-boats to Washita City, properly convoyed by gun-boats, 5,000 bales of cotton could be obtained from this class of persons, nearly all of whom desire to leave the country with their families and become loyal citizens of the United States. It is but justice to the officers and men composing the expedition to say that the hardships of the trip were the most severe ever encountered by cavalry in this country. Anything less than their high discipline and determination would have failed to bring the expedition to a successful termination. To brigade commanders, and through them to every officer and soldier in the division, I desire to return my thanks for their indomitable energy and perseverance, as well as their soldierly conduct.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Mississippi.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS HARRISON'S BRIGADE,
Monroe, February 1, 1865.

Col. A. J. MCNEILL,
Commanding Fourth Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: We have just received news from Capt. John C. McKowen corroborating your statement. He reports that the enemy were sixteen miles above Bastrop at 12 o'clock to-day. If this should be true, and you are cut off, collect your forces and follow them in their rear, annoying them as much as possible. We will concentrate at Columbia, and if they occupy Monroe you must use your own good judgment in getting to us.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. V. GREEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 27, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Pinney to Kimball's Plantation, Ark.

Report of Capt. Benjamin Thomas, Sixty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, provost-marshal, District of Eastern Arkansas.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Fort Pinney, Ark., January 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you that, in accordance with an order dated Helena, January 25, 1865, and signed by the general commanding, I prepared an expedition to capture Stewart and Dustin, deserters and smugglers. Captain Ferguson, of the gun-boat No. 28, furnished boats sufficient to carry nearly fifty persons. During the day I obtained a colored guide from Friar's Point by sending one of my men with him into the weeds and exchanging clothing, and in his disguise no one knew him. I also, by pretending to find an old acquaintance on the hill, got a man who lived at Mrs. Kimball's house and pressed him in as a guide. His name is Charles Phayer. Captain Ferguson kindly consented to land his boat at the fort, and placed my men on the boat unobserved by any one on the other side of the river. At 2 a. m. of the 27th I manned the boats with my men and went down the river opposite to the old town cut-off, and landed and divided into two parties, one commanded by myself and the other by Captain Parks, of the Sixty-ninth U. S. Colored Troops. We left a guard of six men and a corporal with the boats. I was to go in the rear of the house and he in front. At the early dawn we charged up to the house on the double-quick. No alarm was given before we were all around the house. Leaving the men in position, Captain Parks, six men, and myself entered the house to search it for men. We found Dustin's boots, socks, coat, &c., and I was well satisfied he was in or near the house. I asked Mrs. Kimball to tell us where he was, so as to save her house from being burned or goods much injured by thorough search, as we were sure to get him. She said he had never been there but once, and that was on last Monday week. I found his revolver under Mrs. Kimball's pillow. I ordered the floor to be torn up, and found him under the floor with his Henry rifle. I ordered the men to fire under the house and set the house on fire in three places. He left his hiding place and came out, without arms, at the other end of the house from where he was in the first place, and throwing up his arms exclaimed, "Oh, my God; oh, Captain Thomas, save me." Two men were wounded by Dustin or by careless shooting by my men, and I had not time to investigate which. The wounds were not severe. When Dustin was captured his guard said as he passed Mrs. Kimball he handed her a small roll. He confessed he gave her something over $500. Dustin also claimed he gave the Irishman $300 to buy goods on the hill. I found $187 on his person and took it. The property and money captured was as follows: Money with me and property in charge of Captain Parks at Fort Pinney, viz: money from Irishman, $187; Mrs. Kimball and claimed by Dustin, $530; Confederate money about (Mrs. Kimball's), $100; goods in a bag, handkerchiefs, &c.; 1 Henry rifle and revolver of Dustin's; 1 worthless shotgun. The man Charles Phayer and Mrs. Kimball were no doubt engaged together with the deserters in the smuggling business. We brought the boat away. Captain Ferguson brought his boat down after the officers and men and landed them at the fort, and he brought Mrs. Kimball to the general.

With many thanks for the kindness of Captain Ferguson, I have the honor to be, captain, your most obedient servant,

B. THOMAS,
Captain, Commanding Fort Pinney.

Capt. T. C. MEATYARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 28-FEBRUARY 9, 1865.—Operations on the Upper Arkansas, with skirmish (February 1) at Fort Zarah, Kans.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. James H. Ford, Second Colorado Cavalry, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas.

No. 2.—Capt. William H. Greene, Second Colorado Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. James H. Ford, Second Colorado Cavalry, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., February 9, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding, that since my last communication of January 28 up to the present date all is quiet throughout the district. No large parties of Indians have been discovered by our scouts along the line of the Arkansas River, and with the exception of an attack upon a fatigue party chopping wood one mile from Fort Zarah no casualties have occurred. Upon the morning of the 1st of February a fatigue party of eight men, chopping wood on the Arkansas one mile from Fort Zarah, were fired upon by Indians; one man mortally wounded. Lieutenant Coy, with Company C, Second Cavalry of Colorado, immediately started in pursuit. The morning being extremely foggy, enabling the Indians to advance under its cover, also concealed their retreat. All that the party sent in pursuit were able to discover was a few moccasin tracks on the sand-bar in the river. On the 6th of February a report was received at these headquarters from Jesse H. Leavenworth, Indian agent, now at Council Grove, that Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at that place, were in a state of partial mutiny, having shot the lieutenant of their company, mortally wounding him, and had it not been for ten men of Company D, Second Cavalry of Colorado, would have carried into effect their threat of burning the town. Immediately upon receipt of this Lieutenant Wise, Company D, Second Cavalry of Colorado, with the available men of his company, proceeded to Council Grove (acting under instructions from these headquarters) to investigate the affair, arrest all the guilty parties, and send them to Fort Riley, Kans., for trial. The report having implicated the captain of the company, he was directed to arrest him, and the whole company if necessary. Owing to the messenger not being sent in time the company had left the Grove some six hours before the lieutenant arrived (acting under orders from the commanding officer District of South Kansas), and having passed out of the limits of this district Lieutenant Wise deemed farther

pursuit unnecessary. Upon investigation the following facts were ascertained: That Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Kendall commanding, acting under orders from the commanding officer District of North Kansas, pursuant to instructions from department headquarters, were ordered to Council Grove Kans., in the District of the Upper Arkansas, to report to Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas; arrived there on the —— of January, 1865; left there on the 5th of February, 1865, for Humboldt, Kans. On the night previous to their departure eight of the enlisted men fired upon the lieutenant, severely wounding him. He drew his revolver and drove them off. He was carried into the hotel. The men shortly after returned to complete their work, but were prevented by a few soldiers of Company D, Second Cavalry of Colorado, stationed at that place for the protection of Government property stored there. Finding these men determined to protect this officer they withdrew, returning again, however, with more men, declaring that they were going to kill him if they found him, and that they would search the town, burn the hotel, and threatening the lives of the citizens, but that they would finish the job. It appears that the captain was cognizant of this and even present at the time the lieutenant was shot, making no effort to control his men. I inclose Lieutenant Wise's report.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding District.
By J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of colonel commanding.)

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. William H. Greene, Second Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Zarah, February 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this morning, while eight men of my command were on fatigue duty cutting wood about three-quarters of a mile from this post on the Arkansas River, a party of Indians stole upon them and fired upon them, mortally wounding one private, S. M. Dutton, of Company C, Second Colorado Cavalry. The morning was very foggy, it being impossible to distinguish objects distinctly more than 100 yards. I immediately sent Lieutenant Coy, with thirty men, in pursuit of the Indians. He was out for several hours, but could find no trace of them, except a few moccasin tracks on the sand-bar in the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GREENE,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Omitted.

JANUARY 29-FEBRUARY 7, 1865.—Scouts from Bayou Goula to Grand River, La., with skirmish (January 30) at Richland Plantation.

Report of Col. Willard Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Bayou Goula, February 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the expedition under my command, which reached this place January 27, 1865, and found on my arrival a detachment of the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, under command of Maj. William A. Hatch:

On the evening of the same day a scouting party was sent out, under the command of Major Hatch, who thoroughly explored the country for seven miles back and returned without discovering the enemy. On the 29th ultimo I sent out a cavalry force to the rear of a brulé south of Thompson's back plantation and east of Mr. Randolph's plantation. Here a guerrilla camp was discovered and broken up, and a house, the haunt of these men, and 200 bushels of corn were burned. This was rendered necessary from the fact that the camp was so far in the swamp that the corn could not be brought out without great labor. Then the party moved south from Richland plantation, driving a party of twenty or more guerrillas, commanded by one Brown, a Confederate captain, to another camp on a small plantation owned by Alexander Ambreaux. Here they disappeared in the swamp, where it was entirely impracticable to follow them. Our party then retired two miles, to the Richland plantation, posted pickets, and encamped. During the night the guerrillas attempted to break through our pickets, were fired upon, and retreated with one man severely wounded. On the following morning a small infantry force was sent to their assistance, when the guerrillas were again driven into the swamps and scattered in every direction. The infantry pursued some of the stragglers to the rear of Mrs. E. J. Randolph's back plantation, but were unsuccessful in overtaking them. Our whole force then returned to camp at this place, successful only in breaking up the guerrilla haunts and destroying their camps. Immediately after their return two companies of cavalry were sent out, one to the said swamp and the other to Mrs. Randolph's back plantation, for the purpose of intercepting and cutting off any of their band lurking about there. After remaining two days they were ordered into camp. February 2, a company of cavalry was sent out, proceeding from Andrew Mills' plantation, on Bayou La Butte, for the purpose of examining the roads and scouting for the enemy in the direction of Grand River. This road is crossed by fifteen small bayous, which were very high in consequence of the overflowing of Grand River, and there being no bridges they swam five of them, filled with logs and cypress roots. It required the greatest care and labor on the part of both officers and men to cross them without drowning or disabling the horses. They were, however, effected with the loss of only one horse. Upon reaching the river they learned that Captain Brown had made the river a day or two before by the way of Lake Long. As the water was breaking through the levee in many places and sweeping across the road, we were unable to proceed farther down the river. The force then moved toward Indian Village and encamped near there, and the next morning started for camp, reaching here about 3 p. m. From that time till the 5th instant, in consequence of incessant rains and the impracticable roads, we remained in camp to rest both men and horses. February 5, I received a dispatch from Major Shaw, commanding at Plaquemine, containing the information that Captain Rice, Thirty-first

Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, had been attacked at The Park early this morning by a rebel force of 500. I immediately took three companies of cavalry and started for his relief. Having passed two miles beyond Plaquemine I met a returning force of the Thirty-first Massachusetts, who reported that the rebels had been driven across Grand River. I then returned with my companies to this place. Lieutenant Miles, of the engineer corps, accompanied all these expeditions, and with his knowledge of the country was of great assistance in carrying out the object of the expedition. He has been so faithful in all of his duties that praise is a poor recompense for his valuable services. February 7, Lieutenant Miles, with a cavalry escort, proceeded toward Grand River and completed his survey. He has received all the assistance I could give him, both from cavalry and infantry. The parties sent out in these expeditions have been instructed to seize all arms in the possession of persons without proper permits, which will be turned over in obedience to your orders. Every search and seizure has been made under the charge of a commissioned officer, with instructions to carefully and faithfully perform their duties. In the execution of your orders the country between Donaldsonville and Plaquemine has been cleared of the enemy and their haunts broken up. I would respectfully suggest that the easiest and most practicable mode of observing the general avenues of approach from the Grossetete country to the La Fourche, and checking the passage of the enemy, would be to establish a post at Bayou Goula, composed principally of cavalry. This post would be easily defended, and by care and watchfulness could warn and protect the La Fourche country. With reference to your instructions that no plunder or license be permitted, the utmost care and vigilance has been exercised, and every effort has been made, on the part of both officers and men, to fully carry out the object of the expedition. Where either officers or men have failed in their duty, punishment has been speedy. If there are any of the enemy remaining we have been unable to discover them. We have been obliged to take some private property, but only in cases of extreme necessity, and orders were issued at the outset from these headquarters that no property [should be taken] without authority from the same. In the several scouts that have been made and in swimming bayous the men lost the larger portion of their rations, and I was compelled, in order to subsist my men, to take some beeves. One cow belonging to Mr. Sneed and six yearlings belonging to Mrs. Randolph comprises all taken under my orders for the use of my command. Owing to the scarcity of wood some six cords were taken from Colonel Butler's plantation, for which proper certificates have been given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SAYLES,
Colonel Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 30-31, 1865.—Expedition from Thibodeaux to Lake Verret and Bayou Planton, La., with skirmish (30th) near Lake Verret.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding District of La Fourche.

No. 2.—Capt. Thomas W. Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 3.—Capt. John H. Alexander, First Louisiana Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding District of La Fourche.

LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 4, 1865.

On the 29th ultimo I heard of a party of guerrillas in the neighborhood of Labadieville and this side of Napoleonville stealing horses. Finding telegraphic communication was interrupted with Napoleonville, I sent Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, after them from this place. They tracked a few of them to Lake Verret, where they escaped in a small boat, exchanging shots as they went, one man of our party being wounded; the damage to them unknown. A full report from Captain Alexander, commanding the expedition, has been sent you. On the 30th ultimo Major Davis, commanding at Napoleonville, heard of their main force. (See telegram, marked A, inclosed.) I telegraphed him to pursue them. (See telegram, marked B.) A full history of what then transpired please find in the inclosed telegrams, reports, letters, and orders in their order from A to I, inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans, La.

[Indorsement.]

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *February 7, 1865.*

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have given orders for pickets to be established beyond Napoleonville upon a road practicable for horses, and over which Major Davis says these guerrillas succeeded in getting between Napoleonville and Thibodeaux. This road, which is from two to four miles from La Fourche Bayou, not having been guarded as it should have been, is the cause of the whole affair at Labadieville. It is a road of which I was not until yesterday aware, and which was not reported after the reconnaissances made last summer with the view of getting a correct topography of the country.

T. W. S.

[Inclosure A.]

NAPOLEONVILLE, LA., *January 30, 1865.*

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We had an engagement to-day with the Confederates between here and Lake Verret, commencing about 10 a. m. and lasting about an hour. Confederate force reported upward of sixty. Will have more particulars soon.

GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure B.]

THIBODEAUX, LA., *January 30, 1865.*

Major DAVIS,
Napoleonville:

Pursue the guerrillas. Chase them out if possible. You can have re-enforcements from this place if necessary.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure C.]

NAPOLEONVILLE, *January 30, 1865.*

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will start immediately with about sixty men, leaving a competent officer in command here with about 125 dismounted men and twenty-five mounted to protect this place, including the infantry.

G. R. DAVIS,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure D.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
January 31, 1865.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of La Fourche:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions received by telegram, I scouted the country on the east side of Lake Verret and to the brulé, on the Texas road, last night, and found no guerrillas. The only report that I was able to obtain was that there was a fight there yesterday for some time, and it was reported that quite a number were engaged. I started some upon my way back near Foley's plantation. They passed through Beasley's plantation. After pursuing them some distance, it being very dark, I returned to this post. Early this morning I sent out a few mounted men on the Canal road and some to Paincourtville, with orders to proceed as far as Grand Bayou and then through the brulé, this side of Grand Bayou and the lake to the Canal road. I hear that some twenty-two were on the plantation of Doctor Ford, on Bayou La Fourche, this a. m., and that the men sent out by me are only a few miles behind them. They have in their party of guerrillas the horses belonging to Messrs. Cox and Foley, some ten or twelve in number, and seven or eight mules belonging to Doctor Ford.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Major, Commanding Regiment and Post.

[Inclosure E.]

NAPOLEONVILLE, LA., *January 31, 1865.*

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Sayles has just returned, and reports the guerrilla party to be commanded by Whitaker. Followed him to and beyond Bayou Grand; could not overtake him. Our horses are too inferior to move rapidly.

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure F.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Napoleonville, La., February 1, 1865.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that upon the 31st ultimo Captain Sayles, in command of forty men, went upon a scout for Whitaker's gang, pursuant to instructions from me. He went the most direct route to Grand Bayou and with all possible dispatch. He found upon arriving there that they had crossed about one hour previous. He had no instructions to cross Grand Bayou, and did not. He returned to this post and reported, and I immediately telegraphed you regarding the same. In consideration that the horses he had with him (they were the best at this post) had been upon a scout to Lake Verret, in the vicinity of Bayou Saint Vincent, the previous day, and had also been upon a scout to Lake Verret the previous night (not returning until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning), and not very good even in the best shape, and that the gang he was pursuing were mounted upon good and fresh horses, many of them of the best stock the country affords, it was not thought that a further pursuit would lessen the distance between the two parties. When he left in the morning I was quite confident that he would intercept them at or near Grand Bayou in case they attempted to cross, and I accordingly gave him orders to proceed to the bayou only, and I then believed that Whitaker would be found in the brulé this side. I would further state that I feel as deeply mortified at the escape of these thieves as any one possibly can, and endeavored to do all that my instructions and position as commander of the post demanded with that which I had to do with. From the time this party made its appearance upon Bayou La Fourche, I have had small scouting parties out in every direction. I have been myself and have sent my best officers. On the 30th ultimo Captain Bicknell with a small force was sent in one direction and Captain Sayles in another. The evening of the same day I went myself to Lake Verret. Up to this time they (the gang) had not crossed the Canal road with their plunder. I remained upon that road nearly all night, my men being at different places. When I was returning some of them said they saw one or two mounted men. They went for them and went into the woods and found nothing. I returned to camp, and early in the a. m. sent out Captain Sayles. He carried out the instructions given him, and of course is free from censure. My scouts and scouting parties have been sent out secretly. Had I gone with the captain to Grand Bayou I should have crossed and made further pursuit. My command has not been idle, although it has not accomplished that which was expected.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Major, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Comdg. Post Napoleonville.

[Inclosure G.]

THIBODEAUX, LA., *February 1, 1865.*

Maj. GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Commanding, Napoleonville:

The general commanding directs me to say that your report of the scout toward Grand Bayou in pursuit of Whitaker's gang is very unsatisfactory. It is rather strange and much to be regretted that you should

allow this gang of thieves to come almost within sight of your camp, steal quite a number of horses and mules from the plantations above and below you, and then allow them to escape with their plunder, your force following them only to Grand Bayou. They should have been pursued to Grand River, where, if closely followed, they would have been compelled to abandon their stolen stock. You will forward a report of your last day's proceedings.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure H.]

FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

Major DAVIS,
Napoleonville:

The general commanding desires a written report from Captain Sayles of his expedition toward Grand Bayou in pursuit of the guerrillas, together with a copy of all orders and instructions given him in reference to said expedition.

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure I.]

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 4, 1865.

Major DAVIS,
Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding Post Napoleonville:

Captain Sayles' report of his scout to Grand Bayou came to hand direct without indorsement from you. It would be sent back, calling attention to paragraph 451, Revised Army Regulations, were it not that too much time has been already taken up and the reports required from the general commanding the district too long delayed in waiting for this report. From this report it would seem that you allowed Captain Sayles to start out on this important scout without any written instructions, and verbally ordering him no farther than Grand Bayou. He should have had written instructions, and should have been ordered to proceed as far as Grand River, where he would, without doubt, have retaken all the stock and stolen property, and a portion, if not all, of the force he was pursuing, as it would have been impossible for them to have succeeded in crossing Grand River in time to avoid capture, having only about an hour the advantage of the pursuing party at Grand Bayou. He should also have had orders to take a sufficient supply of rations and ammunition to have enabled him to make the expedition. Grand River is considered our line, and if the force stationed at Napoleonville fail in clearing the country in the vicinity of that place, lying between Bayou La Fourche and Grand River, of these roving bands of guerrillas, they fail in the object for which they are stationed at that point. The peace and quiet of the people, the protection of their lives and property, and the safety of the levees depend very much upon the vigilance and watchfulness of the commander and force stationed at Napoleonville.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Thomas W. Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY H, THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Napoleonville, La., February 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to make the following report of my scout to Grand Bayou on the 31st of January, 1865:

I left this place on the morning of the 31st of January, in command of about forty men, pursuant to instructions from Major Davis, to capture a party of guerrillas that are supposed to be in the brulé, this side of Grand Bayou. I took the most direct way to Grand Bayou to cut them off in case they attempted to cross. I went upon the gallop until within about one mile and a half of Grand Bayou, when it became so muddy that I could not possibly go faster than a walk, and even at that pace some of the horses got stuck in the mud and had not the strength to get out, and consequently had to be left behind. Upon arriving at the bayou I heard they had crossed three-quarters of an hour before, and were making off as fast as possible. Having no instructions to cross Grand Bayou, and knowing they had so much start at that place, and that it would take some time for me to cross (the only means by swimming), I scouted around in the vicinity; found a mule that they had left behind (which has since been returned to Doctor Ford, from whom it was taken), and then returned through the brulé to see if any were still lurking behind. I came to camp and reported to Major Davis.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS W. SAYLES,
Captain Company H, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District.

My orders were verbal, communicated to me by Major Davis in person, and are as follows: To take what men I wanted and be sure and get the best horses; proceed to Grand Bayou with all possible dispatch, and make an effort to capture some guerrillas, which he thought would be found lurking in the brulé this side of the bayou; intercept them at Grand Bayou if they attempted to cross.

Respectfully,

THOMAS W. SAYLES,
Captain, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. John H. Alexander, First Louisiana Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY K, FIRST LOUISIANA CAVALRY,
Thibodeaux, La., February 1, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following as a report of the movements of my command while out in search of guerrillas:

On Sunday night I proceeded to Labadieville, where I was informed the rebels had gone to Lake Verret and would be found near Bayou Planton. I then marched to within one mile of the lake, and halted until daylight. I then moved down to the lake. When within a short distance of the Shell Bank we were discovered by their picket, and

before we could reach them they embarked in a sail fishing boat, staying long enough to fire a volley at our advance guard (wounding Sergeant Pelletier and one horse). Bayou Planton being between us, pursuit was not practicable. When they left the Shell Bank they made for the upper end of the lake. After searching for their boats on the edge of the lake, and satisfying myself that none were left, I came back to the Brulé Labadie and went to the Lake or Bayou Coopee Caries, but found nothing but signs of where they had been the night before. I then came back nearer Labadieville and halted until yesterday morning, when I again started for the lake, crossing the direct road. When near Foley's plantation I was informed they were immediately in front of us on Bayou Blue. When we got in rear of the plantation we could not trace them any place, but found where they were preparing a landing place at the mouth of Bayou Blue. Being unable to find where they had gone, and not being supplied with rations sufficient to justify another day's delay, I returned, crossing the roads leading to the points I had previously visited. I am satisfied that they have not yet taken the horses away, and do not think they can if the Canal road to the lake is guarded. I would have gone to the lake by that route if I could have been satisfied that they had gone that way. Their number I should judge to be about thirty. They halted on Hymel's plantation and fed themselves and horses, I was informed by the negroes, on Saturday night. The casualties of the expedition were as follows: Orderly Sergt. Emile Pelletier wounded in right arm, and one horse wounded in the neck.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. ALEXANDER,
Captain, Commanding Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 1, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Second indorsement.]

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
February 3, 1865.

This report is in its general tenor unsatisfactory. It appears that a raid had been made on Labadieville by a mounted force of the enemy. This force must have arrived from some landing place on the lower portion of Lake Verret, or else it must have come by the way of Napoleonville, which can hardly be presumed, inasmuch as there is a mounted force at that place to guard the passage. The number of roads on which this mounted force could operate are so few in number and of so short an extent, together with the fact that the horses had, in order to escape, to be embarked at no point on the lake above the canal (see topography of the country), and therefore within certain well-defined limits (see again the topography of the country), that the failure to capture at least the horses is inexcusable. I desire to do no one injustice, but to me the whole thing is unsatisfactory.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Department of the Gulf.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 31, 1865.—Expedition from Morganza to New Roads, La.

Report of Col. Morgan H. Chrysler, Second New York Veteran Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND NEW YORK VETERAN CAVALRY,
Morganza, La., January 31, 1865.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the recent scout: In compliance with orders from headquarters U. S. Forces at this post, I marched my command at 2 a. m. as follows: Two squads, under command of Major Fassett, to New Roads by the lower river and the cut-off; three squadrons, in command of Major Van Voast, to Waterloo, with orders to send one squadron, under Captain Sanford, up False River to the dyke opposite New Roads. I followed one hour after with one squadron to hold all the cut-off roads from the river road leading to False River. Sabers were ordered to be left behind, and all arrived as ordered at the different posts before daylight. The rain was falling in torrents. As the gray morning was creeping through the mist the alarm was sounded upon each door, "The Yankees are coming." At Waterloo the trap was empty, as a gun-boat lay within a few yards of the town. At New Roads 5 were in and 5 were taken, and 3 horses and equipments, and 5 revolvers. They tried hard to escape. Some burrowed themselves under the houses previously prepared. The captain came very near escaping. He lay under a house covered with a gray blanket, and then covered with dirt and sand. One of the boys looked under, cocked his carbine, and said, "Come out; its no use trying to hide. Come out or I'll send a blue pill through you," when the captain raised up his head and politely but earnestly remarked, "Don't shoot." I send you the names and rank, and the prisoners under guard: Capt. G. H. Miller, Fifth Louisiana Cavalry; First Lieutenant Bondman, Fifth Louisiana Cavalry; Charles Mouram, Scott's cavalry; Alphonse Mouram, West's battalion; E. Sanchez, Second Louisiana Cavalry; one of Ratliff's scouts. They are all active and intelligent men. The officers were Major Prime's main support, and their loss to him will be great. Prime, the redoubtable major of the Fifth Louisiana Cavalry, had left the day before for Grossetete. All returned to camp at 1 p. m., being out eleven hours. Casualties none. Lieutenant Collins and eighteen men visited West Baton Rouge, and returned to the up river and Williamsport on the 25th. Ratliff is on his old ground on Maringouin Bayou, with four picket-posts on the Fordoche. Stilwell is at Rosedale and Prime on False River.

Hoping to present you Major Prime in a short time, I remain, your obedient servant,

M. H. CHRYSLER,
Colonel.

Lieut. O. A. RICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 31, 1865.—Skirmish near Oxford, Kans.

Report of Lieut. William F. Goble, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, Assistant Provost-Marshal.

OLATHE, KANS., *February 1, 1865.*

Two houses were burned in Aubrey last night. Doctor Bell's house was one burning yesterday morning. That Vaughn had his gang

together I concluded something was up. Before night I started, with eighteen men, toward Oxford. When about half way I discovered Aubrey burning and struck for the nearest point on the direct Aubrey and Oxford road, surmising that they would go from the former to the latter place. Just after striking the road, two miles south of Oxford, I ran into the whole gang. We were on the high prairie. They were nine in number. Knowing that nothing else could be done, I gave the command to fire and charge, which was done. They charged into the timber and remained there, and we returned. They were about fifty yards distant when we fired. Do not know that any of them were hurt.

W. F. GOBLE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

Maj. H. H. HEATH,
Provost-Marshal-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

JANUARY 31–FEBRUARY 1, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Pike to Bayou Bonfouca, La., with skirmish (January 31).

Report of Lieut. Michael Gallagher, Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Troops.

FORT PIKE, LA., *February 1, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to headquarters Fort Pike, La., pursuant to Special Orders, No. 12, dated January 31, 1865, the results of an expedition to Bayou Bonfouca, and following:

Tuesday, January 31, 1865, sent on board the sloop Rosetta, with one sergeant, one corporal, thirteen privates, fifteen in number, to Bayou Bonfouca. Started from Fort Pike, La., at 3 p. m. en route for the above place. Arrived there at 5 p. m., having a very good breeze until I reached the bayou, when I discovered a sailing craft in the bayou. Having a reverse wind, I had to haul in my sails on the sloop Rosetta and pole her up the bayou to within 250 yards of Bayou Vincent, Mrs. Cooper's being my destination, which lay on the Bayou Vincent. The sailing craft, which was the schooner Perseverance, was loaded with wood bound to New Orleans, La., Mr. Raymond Terence, master and owner of the above-named vessel. She lay at anchor about fifty yards from Bayou Vincent, when I ran my sloop Rosetta into the left bank of Bayou Bonfouca for the purpose of getting a yawl-boat to tow me up the Bayou Vincent, when a party of guerrillas, nine in number, rushed to the right bank of the bayou and demanded the sloop Rosetta to come across to them, or otherwise they would fire into me. Previous to this time I had taken the precaution to put my men in the cabin of the sloop. I then cautioned my men to be ready and keep cool, when the guerrillas opened fire on the boat. They did not give me time to come across to them when they discovered the U. S. uniform on the two sailors and myself (all the other men were below). I then called the men on deck and gave the command, "fire." After firing two rounds they took to the swamp. The schooner Perseverance immediately got under way with all her sails set, and coming toward my sloop, I thought discretion was the best part of valor. I dropped down to the mouth of Bonfouca Bayou, not knowing but what there might be more men on board of her and intending to run me down. I ordered my men ashore at the old lighthouse, where they could have a good range on the schooner and at the same time a good cover for themselves.

When she came in hailing distance I ordered her to come to anchor or I would fire into her. She immediately came to. I went on board and found that the guerrillas had been on board and robbed the crew of all their money and clothes; then they demanded of the captain $1,000, or they would burn his schooner. The captain not having the money convenient could not give them the money. If I had not just been in time the schooner would have been burned. I went in pursuit of them, but lost track of them entirely, but was informed that they had gone to Bayou La Combe. I sent a colored man by name of St. John to Mrs. Cooper's to ascertain if they had damaged any of her property. He returned at 3 a. m. February 1, 1865, and stated that they had been there, but did not disturb anything, but took a man by the name of Johnson who was in her employ. She was well protected by armed citizens from Pearl River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL GALLAGHER,

First Lieut., 74th U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Company A.

Lieut. Col. A. G. HALL,

Commanding Fort Pike, La.

FEBRUARY 1-5, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg to Wagon Knob, Big Grove, Greenton, and Texas Prairie, Mo.

Report of Capt. Milton Burris, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST MISSOURI STATE MILITIA CAVALRY,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you that, in compliance with proper orders, I started from Camp Grover on the morning of the 1st of February, 1865, with thirty-eight men, for five days' scout. I moved in the direction of Columbus, and near that place I divided my force and sent eighteen men, under command of Lieutenant Phillips, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, to the vicinity of Renick Mills, to camp in that vicinity, and on the 2d to meet me near Wagon Knob. I, with twenty men, moved in the direction of Wagon Knob and camped on the head of James' Branch. On the 2d instant I met Lieutenant Phillips near Wagon Knob. I there divided the force as before and sent Lieutenant Phillips to scout in the vicinity of Buck Knob, and to meet me at a certain point south of Wagon Knob. I went through the head of Big Grove and passed on to near the head of Tabo Creek and camped. On the morning of the 3d instant I divided my force again and sent eight men with Sergeant Kelly, Company L, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, to scout through the head of the Big Grove and meet me near the Wagon Knob. I, with ten men, moved in the direction of Greenton and Tucker's Mill. Near that place I visited the house of the bushwhacker Rider, and found his family to consist of his wife Alice and six children; one boy ten years old, one boy nine years old, one boy seven years old, one girl six years old, one girl four years old, and one girl two years old. I went from there to Texas Prairie and visited the family of Welch. He and two sons are in the brush. I found his wife Mary and four children; one boy twelve years old, one girl ten years old, one boy seven years old, and one boy five years old. I then started in the direction of Chapel Hill and soon found a trail of two guerrillas. I followed them until late in the evening, and came up with them at one Widow Cobb's, in the south edge of Texas Prairie. They were just about ready to leave when I came in sight. I charged

on them. My animal being faster than those of my men, I alone was able to get in easy range of them. I wounded one of them. They saved themselves by reaching some scattering brush, and the dusk of the evening prevented us from getting both of them. I camped that night in that vicinity, and next morning passed Buck Knob and joined Lieutenant Phillips and Sergeant Kelly south of Wagon Knob. Being satisfied that there were more bushwhackers in the direction of Tucker's Mill, I moved my whole force under cover of the Wagon Knob and concealed my horses and left a guard with them. I divided my men into three parties—nine men with myself, nine men with Lieutenant Phillips, and eight men with Sergeant Kelly, Company L, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry—and moved in the direction of Tucker's Mill, myself in the center, Lieutenant Phillips on my right, and Kelly on my left. After proceeding some two miles I came upon a trail of six bushwhackers, and followed them about three miles in the thick brush and completely surprised them, and fired a volley into them at a distance of about forty paces while they were standing in a close circle around a small fire. What damage was done them I am unable to state, but am satisfied that several of them were wounded. I captured all of their horses and equipments, six in number, and two Sharps carbines. The brush being very thick I was unable to follow them after they were dismounted. I camped that night, the 4th, near Wagon Knob, and on the 5th returned to camp with all of my captured property.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILTON BURRIS,

Captain Company I, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

Capt. A. R. CONKLIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.

FEBRUARY 1–5, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg to Tabo Creek, Dover, Oaklin Church, and Davis' Creek, Mo.

Report of Capt. George T. Hamblin, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY I, SEVENTH CAV. MO. STATE MILITIA,

Camp Grover, near Warrensburg, Mo., February 5, 1865.

COLONEL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. —, headquarters of District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo., I have the honor to report:

On the 1st day of February, 1865, I left Warrensburg, Mo., in charge of Lieutenant Crain and forty-eight enlisted men of the Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and proceeded on the Lexington road as far as Mound Prairie Church. Thence I proceeded in a northeast direction to Tabo Creek, distant eight miles from Mound Prairie Church, where I camped for the night. On the morning of the 2d I moved down the creek, having out skirmishers. I scouted the brush thoroughly for the enemy. I had gone but a short distance when my advance came upon three guerrillas, whereupon the guerrillas and my advance exchanged several shots. I moved rapidly forward and gave chase after the retreating guerrillas. I, with eight of my men, pursued them some eight miles, whereupon I gave up the chase and returned to where I first started the guerrillas and found that the command had moved to other localities. I then proceeded in the direc-

tion of Dover, where I found the command. It being late in the day I camped for the night. Distance traveled on the second day, twenty-five miles. On the morning of the 3d I received information that some four or five guerrillas had been seen lurking around in the neighborhood of the Widow Jay's farm, some four miles east of Dover, on the Waverly road. I moved on the morning of the 3d in search of the above-reported guerrillas. After arriving at the place I made a thorough search for them, but was unsuccessful. I then proceeded to the house of Mrs. Jay, where I found one Savage revolver and a small lot of ammunition. I then moved with the command to Tabo Creek. I then proceeded up the creek some five miles above Dover, scouting the brush thoroughly in search of the enemy. It being late in the day, I stopped to feed. Not long after the command had stopped an accident happened to one of the enlisted men of my command, causing me to camp for the night. Distance traveled on third day, twenty miles. On the morning of the 4th I moved up on the west side of Tabo some nine miles, scouting the brush thoroughly in search of the enemy. Thence I moved across the creek in an easterly direction some eight or ten miles in the vicinity of the Oaklin Church. It being late in the day, I camped for the night in the vicinity of Oaklin Church. Distance traveled on the fourth day, twenty-five miles. On the morning of the 5th I moved with the command in a southwest direction to Davis' Creek, scouting the brush thoroughly for the enemy. I then moved with the command in the direction of Warrensburg, Mo., by way of Kirkpatrick's Mill, arriving at Camp Grover, near Warrensburg, Mo., on the evening of the 5th of February, 1865. Distance traveled, thirty miles on the 5th.

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE T. HAMBLIN,
Capt. Company I, 7th Cav. Mo. State Militia, Comdg. Company.

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Commanding District of Central Missouri.

FEBRUARY 2–18, 1865.—Operations against Indians on the North Platte River, in Colorado and Nebraska Territories.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Feb. 2, 1865.—Attack on the Overland Stage Station at Julesburg, Colo. Ter.
4–6, 1865.—Action at Mud Springs, Nebr. Ter.
8–9, 1865.—Action on the North Platte River, near Rush Creek, Nebr. Ter.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Robert R. Livingston, First Nebraska Cavalry, commanding Eastern Sub-District of Nebraska.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. William O. Collins, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding Western Sub-District of Nebraska.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Robert R. Livingston, First Nebraska Cavalry, commanding Eastern Sub-District of Nebraska.

HDQRS. EASTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., February 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to verbal instructions received from the general commanding district, I moved from this

post to Fort Rankin, Colo. Ter., on the 30th ultimo, arriving at the latter post on the night of the 3d instant, about 4 a. m., hurriedly taking with me such troops as were available for the march from the various posts of this sub-district, amounting in all to 300 men, all of whom had but lately returned from the expedition under Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell toward the Republican River. I marched the whole distance, 210 miles, in four days. On my arrival at the post of Alkali, on the afternoon of the 2d instant, I ascertained that Capt. N. J. O'Brien and Lieutenant Ware, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, had left there the morning of the 1st instant for Julesburg, Colo. Ter.; that Indians had been reported in force about the post of Fort Rankin, and that Lieutenant Brewer, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, fearing Captain O'Brien might be attacked, had sent thirty men and one mountain howitzer to Beauvais Station to meet and escort the captain to his post. Captain O'Brien had been detained behind his command at O'Fallon's and Alkali by business connected with transferring one mountain howitzer to each of these posts, by order of General Mitchell. While the troops sent to escort Captain O'Brien to his post were absent therefrom, leaving the garrison at Fort Rankin only fifteen strong, I discovered a large column of smoke in the direction of Julesburg from Alkali and immediately thereafter received telegram from Fort Rankin stating Indians had attacked and were burning the Julesburg stage station. I immediately ordered the troops to prepare for an early start, and marched day and night until I arrived at Julesburg, where I learned that three bodies of Indians, none of which were less than 600 strong, had appeared around the fort the morning of the 2d instant. Their attack on the stage station was evidently a ruse to obtain possession of the fort. Just out of howitzer range on the west and north were stationed bodies of Indians, while the third body destroyed the stage station; their intention evidently being to induce the weakened garrison of Fort Rankin to attempt a defense of the station, thereby leaving the fort an easy prey. Lieutenant Brewer wisely determined to hold his post and could give no protection to the station, which was consumed in a most tantalizing manner, each building being consumed separately, the Indians firing one and then waiting to see the effect; then another, and so on till all were consumed. Captain O'Brien and the escort sent to meet him came in sight too late to do anything toward saving the buildings. Upon his approach the Indians slowly withdrew and allowed him to enter the fort. As soon as daylight broke, after my arrival at Fort Rankin, I dispatched scouts to the west, where the Indians were reported to be encamped. The scouts returned, reporting that they found an encampment of about 300 warriors apparently evacuated the previous day. I then sent detachment out toward Valley Station and Pole Creek Crossing to repair telegraph lines and scout the country. They returned next day, stating that twelve miles of line on the Denver road and thirty-three miles on the Laramie road were utterly destroyed. The command on the Laramie road also reported an extraordinarily large Indian trail one mile in width to have crossed that road about twenty-five miles west of Fort Rankin about two days since; while the command on the Denver road reported that they had found an encampment on the north side of the South Platte, twenty-three miles west of Fort Rankin, which had apparently been abandoned two or three days only, and estimated to contain 800 lodges, some of which were of the largest size known to be used by Indians. Anticipating that these Indians might swing around to the east after crossing North Platte, I advised you by tele-

graph that I considered it unadvisable to follow them with my small force, fearing that the road east of Fort Rankin might be infested by them during the advance of my command should I pursue them. On reflection, deemed it not impracticable to obtain additional forces from Laramie and increase my command to a numerical strength sufficient to punish the Indians if met; and learning from the scouts out that the enemy was evidently passing round to the north of Laramie, I applied to district headquarters for permission to send an express to Fort Laramie with orders to have the troops of that post co-operate with me in a combined movement against these Indians, intending to extend the pursuit as far as Horse Creek if necessary, where it was supposed by those best informed in Indian habits that the enemy would move to. In answer to my request, the general commanding district informed me his instructions were such as prevented him from granting my request, and directing me to repair the telegraph line. After some further correspondence by telegraph on the subject of repairing telegraph lines I set to work with my whole energy to replace the broken portions of the lines, which were found to be most effectually destroyed; the poles being cut close to the ground and carried off, while the wire was twisted and entangled in the most inextricable manner, a large portion of it being carried away. I sent to Cottonwood for poles, whence I obtained 315 on the 10th instant at 4 a. m., Captain Kuhl, First Nebraska Cavalry, having by superhuman exertion procured poles and wagons, and forwarded them under orders to march day and night. At 8 a. m., 10th instant, I started out the poles on both lines, the repairing party on the Denver line consisting of 100 men and two pieces of artillery, under command of Capt. E. B. Murphy, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, the artillery being commanded by Lieut. Eugene F. Ware, Seventh Iowa Cavalry. The command on the Laramie line consisted of Capt. John Wilcox, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and 100 men and one piece of artillery, whom I had sent out twenty-four hours previously to dig holes for poles on that line, and Captain Weatherwax, First Nebraska Cavalry, and 100 men with one piece of artillery accompanying poles.

All the wire I had obtained up to this time was insufficient to fill the gap on the Laramie line, and I directed a party to proceed to Mud Springs, seventy miles west of Fort Rankin, on Laramie road, to telegraph for the necessary wire to be sent from there, with instructions to march it day and night to the broken line. On the 11th instant I was informed by my troops on Laramie road that Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding Western Sub-District of Nebraska, had fought the Indians on 4th instant at Mud Springs; had skirmished with them until the 9th instant, when he left them at mouth of Rush or Willow Creek. The families and plunder had evidently crossed the North Platte at mouth of Rush Creek, where the ice was carefully sanded to enable cattle to cross, and the warriors or fighting parties of Indian force were loitering behind to defend them and check pursuit. I confess that I then regretted deeply that I had not moved my whole force in that direction, as I had at first desired, for I felt that, in connection with Colonel Collins' troops, we could have punished these Indians severely and probably retaken a good portion of the stock and property they had carried off. I, however, confined myself to the task assigned me, and, by dividing each repairing party into a day and night corps, succeeded in completing the circuit on the Denver line on the 12th instant, and on Laramie line on 17th instant. The heavy wind-storm of the 16th instant injured the line at the crossing of South Platte, which was repaired and communication opened with California

on 18th instant. I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the conduct of the officers and men of my command. To Captain Murphy, Seventh Iowa; Captain Wilcox, Seventh Iowa; and Captain Weatherwax, First Nebraska Cavalry, I am greatly indebted for their ceaseless efforts to carry out my instructions, instilling every officer and man of their commands with zeal to repair the injuries done to the telegraph with utmost dispatch. Having accomplished the work assigned me, I directed the troops to return to their respective posts and put themselves in readiness for the field immediately.

I beg respectfully to call the attention of the general commanding district to my monthly report of military operations in this sub-district, and the fact that every prediction therein contained has been verified. My frequent requests for additional troops, I am aware, have been seconded strongly by him but for some reason unknown to me a perfect silence is the only response I have received in reply to urgent demands for more troops.

I see but one method of protecting this road through my sub-district, which is applicable to all other portions of the road, and unless adopted I fear that additional trouble with the Indians will follow. I would establish posts every twenty-five miles along the road, with garrisons of 100 men each. At each post the Overland Stage Company should have a stage station. Halfway between these posts that company should have stage stations and permanent guards of twenty-five men, and one commissioned officer should be stationed at these for protection of property and furnishing relays of mounted escorts to the coaches, which escorts should accompany the stages from post to post each way. By this means the transit of the mails and passengers would be insured; but I feel satisfied that no assurance of safety can be given otherwise.

I would also earnestly beg that steps be taken at once to establish a telegraph office at every military post. The importance of this is too apparent to need comment, for where a large force of the enemy threatens any one post under present distribution of telegraph offices no re-enforcements can be obtained except from those posts where telegraph offices are already established, numbering now only five in a distance of 210 miles, and separated from fifty to sixty miles apart. The attention of the general commanding is earnestly entreated to this improvement in the defense of this road.

This Indian war has been steadily increasing in magnitude since its commencement, and I have no doubt a concentration of hostile Indians will take place next spring on some of the branches of Big Cheyenne River, having a system of raiding operations in view along the full extent of the line from Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. Last spring, though superior in extent to the anticipated operations of the coming season, the Indians succeeded in distracting plans of pursuit by simultaneous attacks hundreds of miles apart, and I look for a repetition of that plan for the reason that it was then successful. I think it altogether probable that the road east of Fort Kearny will be attacked in the spring, and we should make timely provisions for defense at once, by establishing new posts and giving that portion of the line protection. To this end I would recommend posts at Wood River, Center, Grand Island, and another halfway from Grand Island to Columbus; one at Columbus, for the protection of the road to Omaha; and on the road to Atchison I would recommend posts at Sand Hill Station, Mud Creek, Pawnee Ranch, Little Blue Station, and Big Sandy Station. These additional posts would call for an addi-

tional force—at least 500 men to the present aggregate of this sub district. This would give us a defensive system of protection to transit of material over the great Platte route; but, to make the route more secure, offensive operations on a large scale should be vigorously carried on against these hostile Indians, and the war should be so conducted as to compel every warrior to defend his own wigwam instead of leaving it in security while engaged in plundering and murdering our citizens on these Indian raids. Various conjectures have been made as to the present locality of these hostile Indians. My scouts and Colonel Collins', who were on the trail, believe them to have gone toward L'Eau-qui-court, or Niobrara River, ultimately to reach the Mauvaise Terre country; but that is only conjecture, and I am of the opinion that the way to find them, encumbered as they are with plunder and cattle, they cannot travel with rapidity, and I have no doubt, unless their proverbial cunning misleads us, they will be easily found, inasmuch as they seem defiant and made no exertions to keep out of Colonel Collins' way, but, on the other hand, confidently charged his command at Rush Creek.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, Commanding Eastern Sub-District of Nebraska.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebr. Ter.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. William O. Collins, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding Western Sub-District of Nebraska.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Fort Laramie, Nebr. Ter., February 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that about 4 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 4th instant, I was informed by telegraph that Mud Springs, a telegraph station 105 miles east of Fort Laramie, was attacked by Indians. There were at Mud Springs Station at that time nine soldiers and five citizens, one of the latter connected with the telegraph company and the others herding stock in the vicinity for Messrs. Creighton and Hoel. I immediately ordered Lieutenant Ellsworth, commanding Company H, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, then at Camp Mitchell, a post fifty miles east of Fort Laramie and fifty-five miles west of Mud Springs, to proceed without delay, with all the men he could spare, to the relief of Mud Springs Station; to travel all night, and if possible reach there by morning. He obeyed the order promptly, and was at Mud Springs by daylight the morning of the 5th, with thirty-six men, making the distance in twelve hours without stopping. In the meantime I left Fort Laramie about 7 p. m. on the 4th instant, with about 120 men, consisting of detachments of different companies of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and part of Company D, Seventh Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, being all that could be mounted and spared from Fort Laramie. My command traveled all night and reached Camp Mitchell during the forenoon of the 5th instant. The night was severely cold and several men were so much frozen as to be unable to proceed any farther. After a short rest I took twenty-

five men and went rapidly forward, reaching Mud Springs about 2 o'clock the morning of the 6th instant. The balance of the command followed under Captain Fouts, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and reached Mud Springs about 8 o'clock the same morning, having made 105 miles in thirty-six hours, including stoppages. The small party with me made the same distance in seventeen hours, actual travel, and thirty hours, including the delay at Camp Mitchell. I found that the Indians had been in great numbers on Pole Creek on the 3d instant; that on the 4th they began to appear about Mud Springs, attacked the station, stole the stock there, consisting of about 15 ponies and horses belonging to citizens, 1 mule and 3 horses belonging to the Government; also the cattle herd of Messrs. Creighton and Hoel, which was on Rankin's Creek about four miles distant; that on the morning of the 5th, soon after the arrival of Lieutenant Ellsworth, they had appeared around Mud Springs in large numbers, seemed surprised at the increase of men at the station, and after a little firing their attack ceased, but many continued in sight on the hills all day. At daylight on the morning of the 6th instant they began to come over the bluffs from all directions, and about the time of the arrival of the main body they commenced a desultory firing and made efforts to cut off some of the party coming in. It was evident that they had come to take the post and expected to do so. The men and stock were fatigued by night travel, all chilled and many frost-bitten. The station is also utterly indefensible, being surrounded by hills and knolls full of gullies, enabling the Indians to ambush and creep upon us at points where they could not be reached by a cavalry charge. Shortly after our main body got in they attacked us in force and with great boldness. The suddenness of the attack, the condition of the men, and the character of the ground interfered with proper discipline and system on our part, and the fighting at first was rather miscellaneous. We found it necessary to imitate the Indians, get under banks and creep up to favorable positions, watch for an Indian's head, shoot the moment it was shown, and pop down at the flash of his gun. The men got quite handy at this game and soon made any ground occupied by the Indians too hot for them. It was common to see a soldier and an Indian playing bo-peep in this manner for half an hour at a time. At one time there were some 200 Indians behind a hill and in its ravines, where they could come within seventy-five yards of the buildings at the station. From this point arrows came in showers, the Indians shooting them keeping entirely out of sight. The arrows were apparently discharged at an angle of about forty-five degrees, making a curve and descending upon us at about the same angle. Many horses and mules and some men were wounded in this manner. It became evident that this point must be cleared, and arrangements were made for two parties to charge, one on foot to drive them out, the other on horseback to head them off, when the Indians, finding half a dozen rifles leveled at each head that was shown, abandoned this position. We immediately took possession of it, dug a rifle-pit on the highest point, and had no more trouble from that quarter. After about four hours' fighting, we began to press them back in all directions and soon drove them off.

About 2 o'clock their fire slackened and they withdrew into the hills, but many continued in sight on the bluffs until dark. In this day's fight we had seven wounded, three of them seriously, and some horses and mules killed. The loss of the Indians must have been at least thirty in this engagement. Most of the officers and men estimate it to

be much greater. It is impossible, however, to be certain, as their dead and wounded are immediately carried off; indeed, it is common for the warrior to be fastened to his horse so that his body will be brought off in case of accident. The number of warriors engaged was from 500 to 1,000, the latter probably nearer the mark. They were armed with rifles, revolvers, bows and arrows. Many were mounted on American horses and there were white men or Mexicans among them. They had plenty of ammunition. Minie-balls were common, and they were bold and brave. They generally shot too high, else we should have suffered much more. Early in the engagement I telegraphed to Maj. Thomas L. Mackey, commanding at Fort Laramie, to send down a field piece, it appearing difficult to dislodge the Indians from their sheltered positions without one. Directly afterward the line was cut. About 3 o'clock I sent a strong party to repair it. The break was found about a mile west and mended. Soon afterward it was cut again. At dark another party was sent out and found two poles cut down and the wire gone for four poles at or near the same place. By taking wire from the line east it was repaired, so that we were able to keep up communication with Fort Laramie. During the night we fortified and prepared to take the offensive. In the morning no Indians were in sight. Leaving Captain Fouts in command of the station, we reconnoitered in force ready to meet them and found the whole country covered with trails. They seemed to concentrate and tend generally toward the springs on Rush Creek about ten miles distant, and we satisfied ourselves that their main camp was there. Before daylight of the morning of the 8th, Lieut. W. H. Brown, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, arrived with a howitzer, having come from Fort Laramie in thirty-four hours including stoppages. On the morning of the 8th an expedition was organized for pursuit, Captain Fouts being left in command of the station. The country is very broken and in Indian fighting an attempt to surprise is always probable. The camp was found where we expected, at Rush Creek Springs. It was deserted, but there were evidences that it had been recently and hastily left; that they had been there about three days and were in great numbers. The camp covered several miles. Over 100 beef-cattle had been slaughtered in it. Empty oyster, meat, and fruit cans were plenty.. Flour sacks, a quantity of codfish, and indications of the spoils of ranches and trains were scattered everywhere. Quantities of meat cut up for use and skins pegged down for drying and tanning were left upon the ground. Pressing forward on the now fresh trails, in four or five miles we reached the valley of the Platte, near the mouth of Rush Creek. When within a mile of the river we came in sight of the Indians on the other side scattered over the plains between the bluffs and the river, grazing their horses. There were no tepees or lodges, no travois or lodge poles, no women, children, or dogs in sight. They had all gone forward into the bluffs which at this point are about five miles north of the river, leaving the warriors only behind. The lodge trails were very broad and fresh, apparently made that morning and the evening before.

It was now clear we had underestimated the numbers against us. With a field-glass they could be distinctly seen and examined. There were at least 2,000 warriors in sight. It was evident that all the hostile Indians that had been committing depredations and holding the country along the South Platte were concentrated here. The river was about half a mile wide and frozen over. While we were looking for a cross-

ing they saved us the trouble by commencing to swarm down to the river-banks and come over on the ice, not opposite, but one or two miles above and below us. We had barely time to corral our train before they were upon us on every side. The position chosen was the best we could get, but there were many little sand ridges and hollows under cover of which they could approach us. A very great change had come over the men since the morning of the fight at Mud Springs. They were rested and free from excitement, had confidence in their officers, obeyed orders, and went to work with a will. Sharpshooters were pushed out, and the hillocks commanding the camp occupied, and rifle-pits dug upon them. The Indians of the plains are the best skirmishers in the world. In rapidity of movement, sudden wheeling and hanging over steep and difficult ground, no trained cavalry can equal them. Hunting the buffalo is the best possible school. We were not strong enough to charge or scatter. It was necessary to be prudent, and at first take the defensive. They dashed up very boldly, but soon fell back from our bullets, and resorted to their old game of skulking and sharpshooting. At this game they were well met by our men. At one point we were greatly annoyed by a party of ten or fifteen behind a little knoll about 400 yards distant, and it became evident they must be dislodged. A detail was made of sixteen mounted men, part from the detachment of Company D, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and part from a detachment of the First Battalion, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The party was placed in command of Lieutenant Patton, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and he was ordered to charge at full speed, revolvers in hand, to clear out the Indians behind the hillock, and, having done so, wheel and return immediately. It was admirably done; the skulkers were routed and fled. In the meantime there were from 150 to 200 Indians on the rising ground beyond the contested hillock, which was about midway between us and them. When they saw the charge they swarmed down to save their men, and our party had a short hand-to-hand fight with their advance and then wheeled and returned as ordered. In this charge we lost two men, Private John A. Harris, Company D, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, who fell in the fight, and Private William H. Hartshorn, Company C, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, a veteran, who was on a very spirited horse, and either his own ardor or inability to control his horse, or both, led him forward into the thickest of the Indians, and we saw him no more alive. Many Indians were killed and wounded in this charge. They fell immediately back before our fire as the charging party returned. A small party immediately went out and brought in the body of Harris. The Indians had no time to scalp him or take his arms or clothing, and they were brought in with him. The body of Hartshorn was found next morning about one mile from our camp, horribly mutilated, with ninety-seven arrows sticking in it. It is not unlikely that some chief of note was killed by him, or some one else in the charge, and that each one of his relations and friends put an arrow in him and left it, as it is sometimes their custom. Both bodies were brought to Fort Laramie for burial. I desire especially to call attention to the conduct of Lieutenant Patton and his little body of men. The charge was a very gallant one, and the desired objects were fully accomplished. Toward night we could not bring the Indians in reach of our fire. They retired behind the hills and were returning across the Platte until dark, when very few seemed to be on the south side of the river.

About sundown an incident worthy of notice occurred. Private Miller, Company C, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, had shot an

Indian, and he lay on the ice in plain sight about half a mile distant. Our enemies retreating and night coming on, horses and mules were ordered to be watered a few at a time, not in the river, but at the creek, which was the nearer. A party going by mistake toward the Platte, where the dead Indian lay, a cry was raised and the Indians on both sides came flocking to the point, evidently supposing that we were after the body. Recall was sounded, our men came back, and the Indians retired, but in the morning the body was gone. The Indians never permit their killed to fall into the hands of their enemies if it is possible to prevent it. We camped on the battle-ground and continued to prepare and occupy favorable positions during the night and morning. About sunrise on the 9th they began to come over above and below, until some 400 mounted warriors were counted, without any apparent diminution of the number left on the north side of the river. They found us ready, skirmished about for awhile, exchanged a few shots, and then began to recross and put off rapidly for the bluffs. At noon very few were to be seen. They were evidently hurrying away into the sand hills to overtake their families that had gone on the day before. A few scouts could be seen on the other side of the river, left to watch us, and when we moved up the river we saw them, eight in number, crossing to our deserted camp like wolves, to pick up something as a trophy or to dig up or scalp any dead they might find. Farther pursuit would have been injudicious and useless. With their numbers they could at any time compel our small party to corral and fight. We could drive them off and follow again with the same result, but could not afford to give them the least advantage. In following them to L'Eau-qui-court we should be in the sand hills, when they would have had greatly the advantage in ground and where our stock could not subsist. In each engagement the Indians fired everything around them that would burn. We continued to see the smoke of their fires as they went north for at least fifty miles. We broke camp about 2 o'clock, moved up the Platte about fifteen miles, where the command was divided, part under Lieutenant Brown, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, going on to Camp Mitchell and Fort Laramie, which had been left with insufficient garrisons, and the remainder returning to Mud Springs with me. On the morning of the 10th I took about seventy-five men and proceeded to Pole Creek, to open communication with Julesburg.

At Pole Creek we met Captain Wilcox, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, with his command, repairing the line. On the 11th we started to return to Fort Laramie. Made Pumpkin Creek, ten miles west of Mud Springs, that night. On the 12th made Camp Mitchell, forty-five miles, and on the 14th reached Fort Laramie, fifty miles. We found the Pole Creek Station burned, and between that point and Mud Springs the poles were gone for ten miles and a half, consecutively. East of Pole Creek Station they were reported gone for a still greater distance. The Indians had evidently good teachers and did their work well. They have got over their superstitious idea that it is bad medicine to touch the telegraph. Of the conduct of the officers and men connected with the expedition I cannot speak too highly. In extreme cold weather, in the dead of winter, the main body marched nearly 400 miles in ten days, much of the time by night, without tents or shelter, camped on the ground, often without fire, on short rations and forage, and met and repulsed in every engagement a brave and cunning foe, numbering at least ten, probably fifteen, to one. Their patience and endurance, their

cheerfulness and courage, their readiness to obey, and promptness and skill to execute could not be surpassed. The expedition was organized into four squadrons, the first composed of a detachment from Company D, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, officered by Captain Fouts and Lieutenant Haywood; the second, of a detachment from Company I, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, officered by Captain Apt, Lieutenants Harlan and Moloney; the third, of a detachment from Company H, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Ellsworth; the fourth, of a detachment composed of men from Companies A, B, C, and D, of the First Battalion, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, officered by Lieutenants Patton and Herriman; and the howitzer in charge of Lieutenant Brown, commanding a squad of men, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, sufficient to man the piece. Assistant Surgeon Zeigler, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, accompanied the expedition. Captains Glenn, regimental commissary, and Reeves, assistant district inspector, both of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, were also with it as volunteers without command, being anxious to take part in an Indian fight, in which they were fully gratified. Lieutenant Harlan acted as quartermaster and commissary, and Lieutenants Herriman and Moloney as adjutants, the first at the commencement of the expedition and the last at its close. All did their duty well and I do not feel at liberty to particularize, except in the case of Lieutenant Patton and his party. Their charge was a very brilliant affair; challenged and received universal praise. Mr. Martin Hogan, telegraph operator, was employed as guide and did valuable service. The howitzer, under command of Lieutenant Brown, was admirably served, but did not prove as useful as was expected owing to the defective character of the ammunition, many of the shells failing to burst at all and some bursting at the muzzle of the gun. I append the report of Lieutenant Brown upon the subject, and ask that proper steps be taken to condemn such of our ammunition as is worthless or doubtful and that better be furnished to the troops stationed in the mountains. Much of the howitzer ammunition at Fort Laramie has been in the magazine for eight or ten years. All supplies for this service should be of the best quality, as they are forwarded but once in the year and mistakes cannot be seasonably corrected. The casualties attending the expedition were much fewer than could have been anticipated. It arises from the fact that the Indians, when near us, fired too high, not understanding their new arms and ammunition, and that our men obeyed orders, fought systematically, and manifested great prudence and adroitness in imitating the Indian cunning. Moving and fighting in the Indian country is a distinct branch of the service that few understand and that can only be learned by actual service.

In the engagement at Mud Springs 3 men were wounded seriously and 4 slightly. In the battle at the mouth of Rush Creek 2 men were killed, 9 wounded. In addition to this, 10 men were seriously frostbitten in our night marches, making a total of 28 killed and disabled. The total loss of the Indians in all the engagements is variously estimated from 100 to 150. I append the report of Asst. Surg. A. F. Zeigler, and as to casualties also his supplemental report, detailing the brutalities inflicted upon the body of Private W. H. Hartshorn, Company C. It is well to know the character of the enemy we have to deal with. This party of Indians has rarely been equaled in size. It is usually difficult for large numbers to remain long together for lack of subsistence, but in this case their stolen stock and plundered stores furnished them abundant supplies. The party was made up of all the

Cheyennes, Ogalallas, and Brulé Sioux south of the Platte, together with probably a few Kiowas, Arapahoes, and perhaps some straggling Apaches and Comanches. It numbered from 800 to 1,000 lodges and from 2,000 to 3,000 warriors. The last-named bands are most likely on and south of the Arkansas River for the winter, but many come up to depredate on the main and South Platte when grass comes. The party we met has no doubt gone north to the Powder River country, to join the hostile Indians there, and may be expected to continue their depredations along the North Platte till severely punished. Their probable route from where we left them will be through the sand hills to L'Eau-qui-court, then across the heads of White River and the South Fork of Cheyenne to Powder River. Small parties may remain, but the main body will go there to secure their families and recruit their stock until spring. They are well armed and mounted; have many rifled muskets and plenty of ammunition, including minie cartridges with ounce balls; are full of venom and bent on revenge for the loss of their people south. So soon as they reach the Indians north they will excite and perhaps compel them to become hostile. The posts on the Platte, especially Deer Creek and Platte Bridge, which are within 100 miles of Powder River, will be in immediate danger. More troops should be sent out here immediately to hold the posts in the sub-district, and when spring opens important expeditions should be organized to penetrate the center of their country.

Having been nearly three years in this service and being about to leave it, I venture to add a word as to the policy to be pursued. I beg to repeat the suggestions which I have heretofore made, that the permanent cure for the hostilities of the northern Indians is to go into the heart of their buffalo country and build and hold forts till the trouble is over. A hasty expedition, however successful, is only a temporary lesson, whereas the presence of troops in force in the country where the Indians are compelled to live and subsist would soon oblige them to sue for peace and accept such terms as the Government may think proper to impose. The Black Hills, Big Horn Mountain, Yellowstone country, are all rich in minerals, but this wealth cannot be made available while hostile bands of Indians are roaming over the country. If these Indians could be induced to remove north toward the main Missouri and remain there, it would open up an immense region for mining and agriculture which cannot be now reached. They would be in a fine buffalo country, and out of the way of collisions with the whites, which are always liable to occur if they are near together. It would also separate them from the southern Indians, and prevent the plotting and combining which now exists between them. There are two points I would respectfully indicate as suitable locations for the posts spoken of, one about the head of the Little Missouri of the Mandans near the Three Buttes, and the other at some proper place on Powder River. An expedition starting from the Missouri near Fort Pierre and following the old traders' trail west of the forks of the Cheyenne, thence to the head of the Little Missouri of the Mandans, thence to Powder River, would be joined at some proper post by another from Fort Laramie, and if in sufficient force it could hardly fail to accomplish its object.

I am, captain, your very obedient servant,

WM. O. COLLINS,

Lieut. Col. Eleventh Ohio Vol. Cav., Comdg. Western Sub-District.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Nebraska.

FEBRUARY 3-8, 1865.—Scouts in La Fayette County, Mo.

Report of Col. John F. Philips, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, commanding District of Central Missouri.

WARRENSBURG, *February 8, 1865—10.20 a. m.*

Have had heavy scouts through La Fayette County for five days. They killed bushwhacker N. B. Mitchell and wounded 4 or 5 others; captured 8 of their horses, equipments, and 2 Sharps carbines and 1 revolver. They scoured the country thoroughly and broke up two important guerrilla haunts. Families who harbored bushmen were discovered. A special report will be made in their case.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

Major-General DODGE.

FEBRUARY 3-8, 1865.—Scout from Fort Larned to South Fork of Pawnee Creek and Buckner's Branch, Kans.

Report of Sergt. David C. Nettleton, Second Colorado Cavalry.

FORT LARNED, *February 13, 1865.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions received to scout in the direction of the Cimarron, I proceeded on the 3d of February, crossed the Arkansas River near the mouth of Coon Creek, twelve miles south of this post. Struck the trail of a party of about twelve Indians immediately on crossing the river. The Indians were traveling up the river, and had to all appearances passed about twenty-four hours ahead of us. We followed their trail on the 4th, and passed where they had camped about noon. On the 5th we crossed back to the north side of the river, and on the 6th traveled west a distance of about thirty-five miles. Struck the South Fork of Pawnee. On the 7th we traveled down the South Fork; passed the mouth of the middle branch, called Buckner's Branch, and camped at the junction with the North Fork. On the 8th we traveled down Pawnee Fork, and reached Fort Larned in twenty-five miles. The crossing of the river is very bad. In crossing back on the 8th we were obliged to cut the ice across the river, and several of the men had to wade the river and lead the animals. We followed the trail of the Indians fifty miles southwest of this post, where we crossed the river, and struck the South Fork of Pawnee fifty miles above this post. No signs of Indians on Pawnee. The party of Indians were undoubtedly the same who fired upon our men at Fort Zarah; had been watching the fort from the sand hills on the opposite side of the river. They made no effort to conceal their trail; camped in the sand hills and turned their ponies loose to graze. Mulberry Creek runs into the Arkansas fifty or sixty miles above this post. Thirty miles south of the mouth of Mulberry is Crooked Creek, with plenty of timber and water. It is my opinion that the Indians turned up Mulberry and crossed over to Crooked Creek, or continued on south to the Cimarron. I would call your attention to the fact that all recent depredations have the appearance of being committed by Kiowas and Comanches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. NETTLETON,
Sergeant, Commanding Independent Scouts.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Upper Arkansas.

FEBRUARY 6–8, 1865.—Operations in Ozark County, Mo.

Report of Capt. Moses L. Alsup, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry.

CAMP BAKER,
Douglas County, Mo., February 12, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state to you, general, that on the morning of the 6th I started a detachment consisting of twenty-three men, under command of Lieutenant Alsup. On the night of the 7th he camped at the residence of James Martin, in Ozark County, Mo. On the 7th he fell in with two of Tracy's and one of Elliott's guerrillas, who were immediately placed hors de combat. We found in their possession one Savage revolver, one single-barrel shotgun. They all had bountiful supplies of subsistence, which we effectually destroyed. Our pickets were fired on the same night, but with no effect. On our return on the 8th we were fired on from the brush by one man. Owing to that region being infested by straggling bands of guerrillas I shall start another scout immediately. Lieutenant Alsup reports finding the remains of three citizens of Ozark County, captured in November by guerrillas and supposed to have been murdered by them. Their names were James Martin, sr., John Allcorn, and John Coil, all good loyal men and too old for the service.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, yours,
MOSES L. ALSUP,
Capt., Comdg. Company H, Forty-sixth Regt. Missouri Infty. Vols.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri.

FEBRUARY 7–10, 1865.—Scouts from Morganza to Fausse River and Grossetete Bayou, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Morgan H. Chrysler, Second New York Veteran Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the major-general commanding, a report of a scout made by my order by detachments of the Second New York Veteran Cavalry. Learning on the 8th instant that the enemy was exhibiting unusual activity in the direction of Fausse River and Grossetete Bayou, I directed Colonel Chrysler, commanding Second New York Veteran Cavalry, to send out detachments to reconnoiter on the several roads. You will find the general result in his report. I have since been informed that the enemy was punished more than we at first supposed, quite a number being wounded and one certainly dead. Captain Ratliff has been seriously injured by a fall from his horse in escaping. Some small re-enforcements have lately crossed the Atchafalaya, which have spread

themselves in squads over the parish, having, it is said, been ordered to make a general conscription. The inhabitants are very much alarmed and appeal to me for protection. I have sent out detachments again to-day. I learn to day from parties on whom I can rely, and who saw them, that on the night of the 8th twenty paroled prisoners from Hood's army crossed the Mississippi at Tunica Bend on their road to Texas. Persons who have just come down the Red River report that the rebels have raised the guns from the sunken gun-boats.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. C. STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Morgan H. Chrysler, Second New York Veteran Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND VETERAN CAVALRY NEW YORK VOLS.,
Morganza, La., February 10, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions from headquarters U. S. Forces to scout the parish, I beg respectfully to report that on the night of the 7th instant I sent one battalion down the lower river road to the cut-off and through to New Roads and up the False River to Madam Palenge's, but did not succeed in overtaking the party, who had conscripted thirty men from False River Island, mostly Arcadians, and taken them over to Grossetete Bayou. My information led me to think that the conscripting party came from Bayou Sara, and in consequence I sent a battalion to Bayou George, the party sent out on the night of the 7th having returned to camp at daylight on the morning of the 9th. Subsequently I learned that the party conscripting came from across the Atchafalaya, when I at once sent one battalion out the Fordoche to Grossetete, under command of Captain Sanford. He found all their forces concentrated at the head of Maringouin, probably ordered there to protect the conscripting party which was headed by Captain Barrow, who is raising a company for the Fifth Louisiana Cavalry. A sharp little fight occurred here, and the enemy were driven to the cane. On the evening of the same day the Third Battalion, under Major Van Voast, was sent to support Captain Sanford, and the whole country was scouted and the enemy driven to the swamps. From prisoners I learn that there were within two miles Captain Ratliff's company, thirty of Jamet's company, Captain Williams', Lieutenant Stilwell's, and Captain Barrow's party, in all about 180 men. The whole command returned to camp this evening, having marched about seventy-five miles. They attempted to ambush us at every point where the cane concealed them on the opposite side of the bayou. I have lost in this affair 5 men captured, 1 wounded; 2 horses killed and 3 wounded. We have captured 2 Confederate prisoners of war, 1 mortally wounded, 2 slightly. As you will see by this report, we are second best. The reason of losing the five men by Captain Sanford was in consequence of the breaking of a bridge after the five men had crossed on a charge. Two of their horses were shot and the column could not follow. On

seeing this, twenty-five men of the enemy cut them off and they could not be recovered. Our wounded man was brought to camp. He is seriously, though not dangerously, wounded. The wounded rebel was brought part of the way. He was evidently dying and was left on the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. CHRYSLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. O. A. RICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 8, 1865.—Skirmish near Sturgeon, Mo.*

Report of Lieut. Luther T. Hayman, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

STURGEON, MO., [*February*] *8, 1865—10 p. m.*

I came upon Jackson and party just before dark. Did not succeed in killing any. Think 2 are severely wounded, but made their escape in the darkness. Captured 5 horses, several guns, pistols, &c. Have 2 of my men wounded. Will take their trail at daylight in the morning. They are going in the direction of the Perche.

L. T. HAYMAN,
Lieutenant, &c.

Lieutenant CLARKE.

FEBRUARY 8–9, 1865.—Expedition on the Arkansas River, near Little Rock, Ark.

Report of Col. James M. Williams, Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, February 9, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant-Colonel Gustafson, who went down the river on steamer Davenport last night, has returned and reports that he proceeded down the river ten miles, and, landing on the north bank, went in pursuit of the guerrilla party reported to be in that vicinity. He was unable to overtake the rebel force, which had retired down the river at 9 p. m. without molesting our outposts and doing no damage, except to rob a few families and carrying off some negroes, men, women, and children; number not known. He also reports that Colonel Whipple will be in soon, and that the rebel force was eighty strong.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Maj. G. W. BURCHARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. First Div., Seventh Army Corps.

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* Erroneous, see p. 128.

FEBRUARY 8-13, 1865.—Scout from Helena to Madison, Ark., with skirmish (12th) near Madison.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Napoleon B. Buford, U. S. Army, commanding District of Eastern Arkansas.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. John M. Crebs, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Napoleon B. Buford, U. S. Army, commanding District of Eastern Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., February 15, 1865.

SIR: For the information of General Reynolds I have the honor to report that on the 8th instant I sent a scout of 175 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crebs, of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, which proceeded in a northwesterly direction, to Moro, then crossing Bayou De View into the settlement called the "Colony," where at Vaughn's he found Dobbin's headquarters, but the troops dispersed. He destroyed between 2,000 and 3,000 bushels of corn which had been collected there. He also subsisted his men upon the bacon found there, and it being impossible to bring it off, he destroyed Dobbin's headquarters transportation. In the "Colony" he made captures of several soldiers. He marched thence to Madison, on the Saint Francis River, where I had sent two armed boats to meet him and convey his troops back to this place, meeting on the march squads of the enemy with whom he skirmished, killing 2 and wounding several others, with the loss of 1 man, whose horse being killed was taken prisoner. The command all returned to this place on the night of the 13th instant, having with them 20 prisoners of war and 18 horses and mules captured, having marched about 300 miles, swimming Caney Creek, Bayou De View, Second Creek, and L'Anguille River. I make the following extract from Lieutenant-Colonel Crebs' report:

* * * From information received from citizens and soldiers captured, I feel authorized to say that the chief object of Lyles and Dobbin, who are personally at this time between Madison and Memphis, is to collect the rebel tax on cotton passing to Memphis, on obtaining which it is forwarded to the city at once as cotton belonging to citizens, and from the proceeds of such sales supplies for the enemy—such as arms, ammunition, and clothing—are clandestinely brought through the lines for the use of the command, it being the intention in this way to procure an outfit for the command for the spring campaign. As one evidence of this will state that a Colt army revolver, captured in the skirmish on Sunday near Madison, was before that day unused, and the man upon whom it was captured admits he obtained it but a few days before from Memphis. * * *

From which it will be seen that Memphis supplies the rebels of the District of Eastern Arkansas, and thus induces the large number of their disorganized troops to infest the country between White and the Mississippi Rivers.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. John M. Crebs, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGT. ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Helena, Ark., February 14, 1865.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders to me, dated February 7, I started at 8 a. m. on the 8th instant, with 175 men, on a scout to the interior. My route led me through La Grange, Moro, Cotton Plant, and above that through the lower part of what is called the "Colony," terminating in that direction at Alexander Miller's, nearly east, and distant about ten miles from Augusta. From this point I re-crossed Bayou De View, taking a general course east or southeast to Madison, on the Saint Francis River, where I found transports awaiting, we embarking upon which I returned to camp, reaching here at 2 o'clock last night. Distance traveled, including scouts from the line of march, about 300 miles. We found the roads next to impassable from mud and water. The streams on the line of march were numerous and from recent rains greatly swollen, rendering the crossings difficult and dangerous; four of which, namely, Caney Creek, Bayou De View, Second Creek, and L'Anguille River, I had to swim, and one, the "bayou," twice. In addition to places above named, often for miles together we found water in the swamps from knee-deep to the skirts of the saddles, and, the weather being cold, the men, from being continually wet, suffered greatly. We found the country generally infested with roving soldiers from the commands of Dobbin, Lyles, McGhee, Raibon, and perhaps others. Jackman, with a small body of Missourians, had also been through there a short time since. but their present whereabouts I could not learn. I feel warranted in saying that there are as many as 1,500 or 2,000 men on the east and west side of the Saint Francis River, south or southeast of a line running from Memphis to Augusta, on the White River, but entirely disorganized, scattered through the country, and living off the citizens. They have couriers and signals, by means of which the approach of an enemy is rapidly telegraphed, and if the force is small they will collect and resist; if large, they hide at once in swamps and thickets impenetrable except to those thoroughly acquainted with the country. At a place ten miles from Cotton Plant and eight miles from Alexander Miller's, at Vaughn's, we found the headquarters of Dobbin; captured a number of papers, none however of value; found his headquarters transportation, which I destroyed, and between 2,000 and 3,000 bushels of corn, which I burned, and also a small amount of meat, which I appropriated for the use of the command, being at the time without rations, except bread. Approaching Madison, we had a severe skirmish with the enemy, in which we killed 2 and captured 1, dispersing the balance in all directions. Had the misfortune to lose one man captured in the mêlée. His horse being shot, he was hurried off in the thicket and could not be found. From information received from citizens and soldiers captured I feel authorized to say that the chief object of Lyles and Dobbin, who are personally at this time between Madison and Memphis, is to collect the rebel tax on cotton passing to Memphis, on obtaining which it is forwarded to the city at once as cotton belonging to citizens, and from the proceeds of such sales supplies for the army—such as arms, ammunition, and clothing—are clandestinely brought through the lines for the use of the command, it being the intention in this way to procure an outfit for the command for the spring cam-

paign. As one evidence of this will state that a Colt army revolver, captured in the skirmish on Sunday near Madison, was before that day unused, and the man upon whom it was captured admits he obtained it but a few days before from Memphis. I respectfully request that Private Hutson A. Keith, of Company I, who captured it in a hand-to-hand fight, and for his general good conduct, having in the last six months in the same way captured two other prisoners and killed in honorable fight a lieutenant in the rebel service, as a mark of commendation, may be permitted to retain the same as private property. As the result of our expedition, in addition to destroying the property above enumerated, we captured 1 surgeon of the Tenth Arkansas Regiment Mounted Infantry, 1 deserter from our army, and 18 enlisted men; also 18 mules and horses, which have been turned over to the post quartermaster.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CREBS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Scout.

[Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding District of Eastern Arkansas.]

FEBRUARY 9–19, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Devall's Bluff, Ark., with skirmish.

Report of Capt. John H. Norris, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., February 20, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders I proceeded, on the 9th instant, with seventy-five men of our regiment (Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry), to Devall's Bluff with the unserviceable horses at this post. Arrived there Sunday, 12th instant, at 4 p. m. By the permission and advice of Captain Howe, acting assistant adjutant-general at Devall's Bluff, I remained there Monday and Tuesday to rest my horses and get some of them shod that greatly needed it. Started back Wednesday morning and, being ordered to bring in beef-cattle, and knowing I could get none on the road I went out on, I concluded to cross Bayou Meto lower down, in order to find cattle, which caused my return to be delayed two days longer. I arrived yesterday evening with sixty head of beef-cattle, which I turned into the Government corral on the other side of the river. My advance guard ran into a squad of Captain Ralston's guerrillas as I went along, and killed their lieutenant, Samuel Robertson, and wounded several more. Upon my return I encountered Lightfoot's, Husband's, and Tibbitts's men under Vaugine, and had several skirmishes with them, killing two and wounding some (number not known). I procured a guide at Devall's Bluff, named George J. Connell, who was recommended to be a strong Union man and who knew the country perfectly well. He rendered me very valuable services indeed. I was informed by citizens that the steam-boat Superior landed at Doctor Price's, a few miles above the mouth of Bayou Meto, on Wednesday a. m., and commenced trading groceries and merchandise generally for cotton. I saw large amounts of salt, shoes, &c., and powder, lead, shot, and caps which seemed to have just been purchased and which the citizens said they

purchased off the steam-boat Superior. I first encountered Vaugine about seven miles this side of Bayou Meto. He was going on down with three of our men (prisoners) whom he had captured from our pickets. I chased them about six miles and until I saw they would not fight me. They hung around us, shooting occasionally at my advance, then the rear, then the flanks, for at least twenty-five miles; and, being mounted on good horses, they could always escape when pursued. Encumbered as I was with cattle, I could not capture any of them. I found several guns of different patterns, all except two of which I destroyed, because of the great inconvenience of carrying them into camp; also all the ammunition I found I destroyed. I captured some horses and mules, which I turn over to the quartermaster.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORRIS,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. S. MONTE CAMBERN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.—Skirmish at Kittredge's Sugar House, near Napoleonville, La.

Report of Maj. George R. Davis, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Post Napoleonville, La., February 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my picket was fired into by a party of twelve men at 2 a. m. February 10, 1865. They immediately gave notice of the same. They fell back slowly to near the road leading from Canal to near Kittredge's Sugar House, where twelve or fourteen men fired into them from behind a fence, capturing the outer vedette and shot his horse. I immediately re-enforced the picket and started a lieutenant and ten men after them to attack them if he came up with their force and to track them if possible. I then mounted about fifty men and started at 4 a. m. out on the road leading to Brulé Saint Vincent to head them off. I found they had not passed that way, neither had the picket that was posted near the road in rear of Kittredge's Sugar House heard of them. I then took the road leading in rear of the plantations, passed down in rear of Beasley's pike to Pugh's; found they had been there and had gone down the Canal road. I passed down to the Canal road, and my advance was fired into just below the saw-mill. I hurried on, and dispatched some dismounted men into the swamps after those who had fired on the advance. I then moved down to the lake, where I found a man attempting to cross. I opened fire on him, and after firing about twenty shots at him he turned about and came in. At this time another boat with three men and a woman left the point on the left-hand side. They were too far off to be brought to. I went down on the shore of the lake to the left and sent another force upon the right of the road (dismounted). I found nothing. It was through a swamp all the way. After knocking all the boats to pieces I withdrew my forces from the lake, leaving a few dismounted men to watch. I then made a thorough search through all the swamps and hiding places in the vicinity; went down to the lake on the right-hand side of the road (indicated on the map by a dotted line). I then came back;

sent down to the lake and found no further appearance of the enemy; returned as far as the Texas road (leading to the left); dismounted my men; took one-half and went to Little Texas about dark, and returned to the horses on the Canal road and then returned to camp, arriving about 9 p. m. I found no indications of the party that I was pursuing after they left Pugh's. I do not believe they had crossed the lake. I scouted through all the swamps, mounted and dismounted, and have done my utmost to find them without effect. I re-enforced the picket in rear of Kittredge's Sugar House as soon as I returned, to prevent them getting away. They are lying in the swamps somewhere around this place. I have heard nothing of the two companies sent by you from Thibodeaux, and if they come mounted to Little Texas and then through the Canal road they will be obliged to move very slow. It is almost impossible to pass mounted on this road. It is deep mud all the way, besides four bayous or ponds, which on an average are three feet deep. I have sent down the Canal road this morning to see if anything further of the enemy is known. Those people that live below the church toward the lake are in my opinion a set of scoundrels. I believe they knew where they were. I could get no information whatever from them. I send you this morning the prisoner I captured; with him 1 Colt's revolver, 1 double-barrel shotgun loaded with buck and ball, a small quantity of cartridges, 1 hand howitzer about eighteen inches long.

I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Major, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
La Fourche District.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.—Scout from Friar's Point, Miss., and skirmish.

Report of Capt. James E. Willis, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding scout.

HDQRS. COMPANY C, 87TH ILLINOIS MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Helena, Ark., February 11, 1865.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the scout of yesterday, 10th instant, of which I was in command:

Left Friar's Point at daylight. Captured rebel at Mr. George's, five miles from point; learned that two rebels had spent the night at Comack's; took eight men and went to capture them, while the command remained on the road. I sent two men in rear of the house while I approached in front. Just as I opened the gate, only a few yards from the house, they ran out and opened a sharp fire upon us. I dashed through the gate and gained the rear of the house, then called for my men to rush with me into the house, when I found there were but two able men with me; one of them dismounted, the other's horse badly wounded. Thinking I was outnumbered, I dismounted, and ordered my dismounted man to ride my horse and bring the command instantly. I ordered a negro, who displayed great bravery, to fire the house. Just then Comack ran out and said they had escaped. I then saw them crossing the field at full speed. As soon as I could get the men I pur-

sued until all hope of capture was lost. On my return to Comack's I then for the first time discovered my loss, and that Stanley was one who had escaped. My loss was 1 private killed, 2 privates severely wounded, and 1 sergeant flesh wound in arm, 4 horses shot—two so badly they could not travel. Learning the character of Stanley, that he had just rode up and ordered breakfast, I left the house standing, having my men to care for, prisoners and citizens to guard, and knowing that Stanley had escaped and would convey news to any who might be at Shufordsville; and having learned Stanley's stopping place, I deemed it proper to return with what information I had, with the hope that I would be sent back immediately to complete the work for which I was sent. Doctor Robinson was present and assisted in caring for the wounded. Doctor R. and Comack were brought in. We captured 3 prisoners—Roland, Comack, and Lawler. Comack is private Forty-fourth Mississippi Infantry; Lawler is private Twenty-third Mississippi Infantry; Roland claims to belong to Sixth Texas Cavalry, but was on duty with Stanley. Brought in 4 mules and wagon from Dickerson, 2 rebel horses, and Doctor R.'s horses; also feather bed and clothing for the use of the wounded. The property will be turned over to the proper officers. The wounded are doing well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. WILLIS,
Captain Company C, Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry.

The ball cut out of one of the wounded men fits the rifle we found empty in Comack's house. Comack claims the rifle, and said it had not been shot.

Respectfully,

J. E. WILLIS,
Captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILL.

FEBRUARY 10–11, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Lake Verret, La.

Report of Capt. John Lynes, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry.

CAMP NINETY-THIRD U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Brashear City, La., February 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Friday, February 10, 1865, in accordance with orders from Col. C. L. Harris, commanding post, I went on board the gun-boat 43 with fifty men of the Ninety-third Colored Infantry and forty-one men of the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Leaving the wharf about 3 p. m., we proceeded up Bayou Long and Bayou Magaselle to Lake Verret for the purpose of cutting off and capturing a party of rebels that were driven out from the direction of Texas Brulé, and whom it was supposed would endeavor to make their escape by way of Lake Verret. On reaching the lake, which we did about 8 o'clock in the evening, we came to anchor just out of sight of the point where it was supposed the rebels would embark. Myself and the commandant of the gun-boat then ran up the lake far enough to ascertain that no boats were moving upon it, and also that there was no road along the shore by which they might approach to discover us. We lay at anchor until nearly daylight, then

ran up the lake and landed at the mouth of a canal, along which the road runs from Lake Verret to Napoleonville. Here the water was shallow near the bank, and we were forced to land the troops in small boats. I landed with about ten men and a lieutenant as quickly as possible, and leaving orders for the rest to land and follow immediately, marched rapidly toward a saw-mill located about one mile from the lake, with the intention of arresting all the men in the vicinity, to prevent them from giving notice of our approach; but on reaching the mill I was told that our cavalry had been there the day before, and also to the lake. I had discovered upon landing and examining the road that a small squad of cavalry had been to the lake and returned, but thinking it might have been the rebels, and the men at the mill deceiving us, I sent orders to Captain O'Neil to halt his men, hoping by concealing our force to draw them out. I then proceeded about three-quarters of a mile farther to where the road branches off toward Texas. Here I became fully satisfied that our cavalry had been there the day before and had returned. Thinking there had been some misunderstanding with regard to time, and that there was no possibility of effecting the object of the expedition, I returned to the lake and re-embarked at 8.40 a. m. While the troops were on shore the commandant of the gun-boat searched for boats, but could discover none. We left the lake about 9.15 a. m., and proceeded to Brashear. At the saw-mill before mentioned quite a number of men were actively engaged in sawing lumber, and as none had accumulated about the mill, and none seemed to have been used in the vicinity, it appeared very probable that it was sawed for the use of rebels in building boats or for other purposes.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LYNES,
Capt., Comdg. Company H, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry.

Capt. R. E. JACKSON,
Post Adjutant.

FEBRUARY 10-13, 1865.—Expedition from Thibodeaux to Lake Verret, La.

Report of Capt. John H. Alexander, First Louisiana Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY K, FIRST LOUISIANA CAVALRY,
Thibodeaux, La., February 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following as a report of the marches of Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, and Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, on reconnaissance to Lake Verret:

At 3 p. m. on the 10th I marched from here with eighty-four men, on Labadieville road through Brulé Landry, or Little Texas, to within five miles of Lake Verret. The roads were so bad I stopped at Bondsnim's plantation. Lieutenant Pomponeau, with six men, dismounted, went to the lake at a point between Coupée Lannes and Shell Bank, but was unable to discover anything. He was told that at 7 p. m. on the 10th instant a party of several boats moved down Lake Verret and into Lake John (supposed to be rebels). At daylight I started for the lake, crossed several swamps (in one of which one horse of Sixteenth Indiana was killed on a snag), and finally dismounted and went to the lake, no signs of any rebels having been there. Opposite the Shell Bank there was a gun-boat lying and seven small boats running from

either shore to the gun-boat. The boat carried no colors, and would not answer our salutes nor pay our colors any attention at all, but moved to this side of the lake between Bayou Blue and Bayou Planton, and commenced disembarking, for what purpose I could not tell. I watched the boat at different points all day, and was unable to tell whether it was in the possession of rebels or not. I left the Shell Bank at 10 a. m., and retraced my steps to Brulé Texas, taking the road to Bayou Blue. We had to wade over two miles in water from six inches to three feet deep, reaching the lake at 5 p. m., but found nothing but one small skiff (which we destroyed), and the steam-boat. After leaving the lake I had the trestle-work destroyed on Bayou Blue. The road leading from Texas to the canal being impassable, I marched back to Kittredge's plantation and halted to rest and feed until daylight the 12th instant, when I again started for Napoleonville, where I arrived at 10 a. m. and reported for orders, which I received at 7 p. m. I started at 8 p. m. from Napoleonville, and arrived here at 2 a. m. this the 13th instant. During the entire march I did not see or hear of a rebel, and I think they left before we started from here. It is almost impossible to move a command through the woods at present, mounted.

I have the honor, captain, to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. ALEXANDER,
Captain Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District.

FEBRUARY 12, 1865.—Skirmish near Columbia, Mo.

Report of Capt. Henry N. Cook, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

ROCHEPORT, *February 12, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: About 1.30 o'clock this morning, with eighteen men, I attacked Jim Carter's camp. We killed three men and crippled all the rest. I think they had ten Arkansas men in camp. We got all their horses, clothing, and a number of pistols. The camp was within six or seven miles of Columbia, due north. In accomplishing this I regret to say that Sergt. Thomas J. Hern, of my company, was killed the first shot that was fired. Private Tuder was severely wounded. We walked a mile with our boots off and completely surprised them.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. N. COOK,
Captain Company F, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The names of the killed are Jim Carter, William Cavanaugh, Tompkins Robinson.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., February 14, 1865.

Capt. H. N. COOK,
Company F, Ninth Cav. Mo. State Militia, Rocheport, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 12th instant of the fight with Carter's band, &c. He extends to yourself and the brave boys of Company F

his hearty congratulations on your complete success, and desires to commend the sagacity and earnestness which characterized this whole affair. It has added another to the already well-won laurels of the Ninth Cavalry. In the loss of Sergeant Hern the whole command will sympathize with your company and with his afflicted father, who thus has lost the best blood of his household. Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you for the vigor you have so unceasingly shown during the whole period of your stay at Rocheport, and that your management of matters meets with approval at these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 12, 1865.—Skirmish near Lewisburg, Ark.

Report of Col. Abraham H. Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry (Union).

LEWISBURG, *February 13, 1865.*

Colonel Witt, with from 60 to 100 men, from direction of Quitman, last night attacked Capt. Jeff. Williams, the noted scout, at his residence twenty miles north of this place, killing him. Witt went in direction of Dover. Yesterday rebels were reported in force at Danville. If so, Witt's move may be in conjunction, to enable one of the parties to cross the river. I have sent Captain Carr with seventy men to trail Witt down and prevent any crossing from south side of river.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock.

FEBRUARY 12–20, 1865.—Operations about Forts Riley and Larned, Kans.

Report of Henry D. Janes.

FORT LARNED, KANS., *February 20, 1865.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, dated headquarters District Upper Arkansas, February 12, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report of scouts, &c., for the past ten days:

In accordance with the above instructions, I left Fort Riley the 12th instant en route for this post, where I arrived the 18th (nothing of importance transpired while on the route), and found everything in a very satisfactory condition, the country north and west and southwest being as thoroughly scouted as practicable with the force employed, the Independent Scouts only being on that duty. There has been only occasionally an Indian or a small band seen in this vicinity, and these I should judge to be only scouts or spies watching the roads. One was seen but a short distance south a few days since by one of the men. Upon this being reported to the commanding officer he sent out a party of twenty men, who struck a trail of what they judged to be a band of twenty-five, moving west and north. Sergeant Nettleton, with the

Independent Scouts, has been sent west and north to the Republican, thence to Fort Ellsworth, to return by Fort Zarah. He will doubtless return to this post within the next ten days, when I will forward a full report of his scout.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. JANES.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.

FEBRUARY 13, 1865.—Skirmish in Mississippi County, Mo.

Report of Capt. James W. Edwards, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

NEW MADRID, MO., *February 16, 1865.*

I left here Monday morning, with ten men, in pursuit of a band of bushwackers I heard of the night before going into Mississippi County. I ran onto eight of them Monday night. Killed 2 and captured 6, with their arms, &c. They were from Clarke's command up here on a stealing expedition alone. Could hear of no others in the country.

JAS. W. EDWARDS,
Captain Company B, Second Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Post.

Brigadier-General EWING.

FEBRUARY 14-18, 1865.—Expeditions from Donaldsonville to Grand Bayou and Bayou Goula, La., with skirmish (15th) at Martin's Lane.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Willard Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. James R. S. Cox, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Willard Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Post Napoleonville, La., February 22, 1865.

CAPTAIN: On the night of the 15th instant, learning that a party of rebels had crossed Grand Bayou on the road leading to Doctor Martin's plantation, I immediately took about eighty men, composed of cavalry and thirty infantry and started for them. I had previously telegraphed Colonel Fiske of the fact, for the purpose of meeting them in one or the other of the two directions. Marching as rapidly as possible, reached Doctor Martin's plantation about 12 o'clock. Sending the adjutant in advance with a small detachment, to learn if possible the whereabouts of the enemy, I halted the column and awaited his return. He met a part of Captain Cox's detachment, who informed him that he had met them and driven them back across the bayou, capturing 1 man

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*See February 16-21, 1865.—Scout from Fort Larned, Kans. Report of Sergt. David C. Nettleton, Second Colorado Cavalry, p. 117.

and 7 horses. I made inquiries at the different plantations, and could learn no more of the enemy. I then returned to camp. Having verbally informed the general commanding the day succeeding this expedition at Thibodeaux of what had been done, and supposing that the detachment from Donaldsonville, who alone had succeeded in meeting them, had made a full report of the raid and its consequences, I did not deem a written statement necessary.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLARD SAYLES,
Colonel Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment and Post.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District.

No. 2.

Reports of Capt. James R. S. Cox, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 16TH INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Donaldsonville, La., February 15, 1865.

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions of Colonel Fiske, I took F and K Companies, fifty-five men, of my detachment, down the Bayou La Fourche road. Met a party of rebels in Doctor Martin's lane. Pursued them till they scattered in the swamp, with the following results: Our loss, 1 horse (leg broken by shot). Rebel loss, 7 horses, 2 shotguns, and 1 prisoner. Captain Macklin, Company K, rendered valuable aid.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. S. COX,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF DONALDSONVILLE,
February 15, 1865.

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

This party of guerrillas were under command of Captain Whittington, Second Louisiana (rebel) Cavalry. One of the prisoners captured reports that this force came from Attakapas. They crossed Grand River at Bay Natchez. The prisoner states that there were 100 in the party that crossed the bay, and fifty in the party that came to the Doctor Martin place last night, but from the best information I can get I don't think there were more than half of that number.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 17, 1865.

Respectfully returned for completion.

This report is entirely too meager and wanting in details.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF DONALDSONVILLE,
February 18, 1865.

Respectfully transmitted with reference to indorsement of General Cameron.

By command of Col. W. O. Fiske:

LEONIDAS R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

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HDQRS. DETACHMENT 16TH INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Donaldsonville, La., February 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at a personal interview with Colonel Fiske on the evening of February 14, I received verbal instructions from him to proceed immediately on a scout to Doctor Martin's plantation, as he had received a telegram reporting a rebel force in that vicinity. At 10 p. m. I started with F and K Companies of this detachment, numbering fifty-five men. At the mouth of Doctor Martin's lane we discovered a party of rebels. Gave chase for about four miles till they scattered in the swamps and our horses were belly deep in the water. Four horses were hitched in lane near the bayou, concealed by bushes. We captured 7 horses and equipments, 2 shotguns, and 1 prisoner. Our loss was 1 horse (leg broken by shot.) Returning toward the bayou we encountered a person who alleged he was a citizen, whom I arrested. The information gleaned amounted to this: Captain Whittington, Captain Dunn, and Lieutenant Fox, with 100 men, crossed Bay Natchez February 12; were encamped at Bay Pierre Pass; that fifty men were present with Captain Whittington in the lane that night. I do not believe there were a third of that number. We carefully searched the houses and sugar mills in that vicinity and found nothing. On returning from the swamps the adjutant of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry reported Colonel Sayles and three companies of that regiment half a mile below, on the bayou road. Reached camp at 4 a. m. February 15.

Very respectfully,

J. R. S. COX,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

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HDQRS. DETACHMENT 16TH INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Donaldsonville, La., February 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to special orders from post headquarters, Donaldsonville, La., to proceed to Bayou Goula for the purpose of scouting in that vicinity, with F and K Companies, and detachment of B Company, numbering seventy men total, I started at 4 p. m. February 17 up the river road. Upon reaching the lane at Saggle's front plantation I halted and rested one hour, feeding a squadron at a time. Citizens informed me that King, Williams, and Brown were back of Bayou Goula with 150 men. I did not credit it, however. Proceeding through the lane three miles to Richland's plantation, found nothing. Thence through the swamps, where my command occupied one hour in crossing one mud hole, to Thompson's

plantation, where I had been informed that Captain Brown and seven men were secreted. Surrounded and searched the house, capturing one prisoner, arms, and horse. Thence we marched to Hartman's plantation, where found no sign of rebels. Learning that the roads through the swamps to the Bayou Goula road were impassable, I retraced my steps, coming out to the river road through Randolph's plantation. Entered Bayou Goula at a gallop. I threw a chain of sentinels around the town and searched for rebels, but found none. We then proceeded five miles down the Bayou Goula road to Ventress' plantation. Captain Brown and seven men had been there at sunset. Returning through Bayou Goula to Randolph's plantation, we fed and rested. Returned to camp about 4 p. m. February 18, having traveled an estimated distance of sixty miles. From the best information I learn that King was not in that vicinity. Brown's command is small, numbering about twenty, but effective. Williams' command numbers about thirty. The prisoner captured gave his name as Smart, private, Captain Brown's company, Seventeenth Arkansas. An old negro informed us that the prisoner's name was Joseph Green, and rank lieutenant. He was one of the squad that obtained whisky from the Ben Franklin while lying lately at Reed's plantation. I am greatly indebted to First Lieutenant Bahncke, First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, and to Captain Macklin, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, for aid and information in regard to the country. I regret to add that the family of Mr. Thompson claim to have lost, on the night of the 17th, the following articles: One silver cake basket, 1 silver waiter, 1 fine gold watch, 3 blankets, 1 papier-maché cigar stand, 2 guns, 1½ dozen large silver spoons, 1 dozen silver teaspoons, 1 dozen silver forks, 1 pack playing cards, napkins, and tablecloths. I gave orders that nothing should be molested about the premises, placed a guard in the room where most of these articles lay on the sideboard, and cleared the room as quickly as possible. I have found the pack of playing cards and one blanket. The other two were Government blankets, and were taken by my orders. One of the guns was broken; the other is in possession of Colonel Fiske. Of the other articles, if in possession of my men, I have not been able to ascertain their whereabouts after a most thorough search.

Very respectfully,

J. R. S. COX,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF DONALDSONVILLE,
February 19, 1865.

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

I am having a thorough examination made to ascertain the guilty parties in the robbery of Mr. Thompson's house, and shall take every method to have them brought to punishment. I think no blame can be attached to Captain Cox, as he took every means to prevent it. Expecting to find quite a number of the enemy in the house, he was in charge of the men outside, and knew nothing of the robbery until the next morning.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of General Sherman.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

FEBRUARY 16-18, 1865.—Operations about Bennett's Bayou and Tolbert's Mill, Ark.

Report of Lieut. William N. Alsup, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. COMPANY H, 46TH REGT. MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Ozark County, Mo., February 16 [18?], 1865.

GENERAL: I have to report that on the 16th of February, 1865, I, with forty-eight men of my command, proceeded to Bennett's Bayou, Fulton County, Ark. From there to Tolbert's Mill, on Bennett's River, where we found one guerrilla or bushwhacker, whom we succeeded in killing, and being satisfied that the mill was a resort for rebels and guerrillas, I ordered it burned. I also succeeded in killing one other guerrilla near the same place. I then returned from there to Douglas County, thoroughly scouting the country through which we passed, and arrived at camp or quarters on the 18th without the loss of anything.

Very respectfully,

WM. N. ALSUP,
First Lieut. Company H, Forty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN.

FEBRUARY 16-20, 1865.—Scout in Ozark County, Mo., and Marion County, Ark.

Report of Capt. James H. Sallee, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY B, SIXTEENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY,
Lebanon, Mo., February 22, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit to you the following facts connected with a scout made by me with a detachment of Company B, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, in obedience to the order of Lieut. Col. John F. McMahan:

I left this place on the morning of the 16th instant, with fifteen days' rations, and proceeded to Little North Fork, in Ozark County, Mo. Here I met with four citizens of Douglas County, Mo., viz, Isham Lamar, Johnson Lamar, William Lamar, and George Lamar, who reported to me that they had been to White River, near the Widow Magness', and had found some rebels in a cave and wanted assistance to catch them. I immediately started in search of the cave, the Lamars accompanying me as guides. On arriving at the cave I found three bushwhackers,

viz, Williams and Riddle, one unknown, who on our approach started to run, but Williams was killed and the others wounded, who made their escape in the bluffs and brush. After this affair I prepared to move on down the river and did so, but the Lamars would not go any farther, and on the day following they were seen driving twelve head of cattle up the Little North Fork through a Union settlement. I mention this, as I am reliably informed that these men are in the habit of driving off stock from that county and converting it to their own use. After leaving the cave I went down the river; crossed at the mouth of the Little North Fork at Mr. Yochan's. I learned that there were four rebels up the river four miles, and also three miles down the river there were four others. On agreement with Captain Piland, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry, I took a few men and went up the river, and he took some and went down the river. On arriving at the house where they were reported to be I found two rebels, whom we killed. Captain Piland found two and killed them. I then heard there were eight rebels on the head of Musick's Creek, in Marion County, Ark., near Pine Mountain. I proceeded to the place, but found no one there except women and children. I found six rifled guns. The rebels have lately built a grist-mill here, and I think it is a good place to catch a bushwhacker almost any time. This was the 18th instant. I then started back, came to White River, at the mouth of Big Creek, but could not cross, and had to go down to the mouth of the Little North Fork, where I crossed, and proceeded to this place, arriving on the 20th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. SALLEE,
Captain Company B, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Southwest Missouri.

FEBRUARY 16–21, 1865.—Scout from Fort Larned, Kans.

Report of Sergt. David C. Nettleton, Second Colorado Cavalry.

FORT ZARAH, KANS., *February 21, 1865.*

SIR: I have just returned from a scout of six days' duration. Started from Fort Larned on the 16th. Scouted up the North Fork of Pawnee; thence northwest to Walnut Creek; up the South Fork of Walnut Creek to a large body of timber about 120 miles above Fort Zarah; thence down Walnut Creek to this point. No Indians in the country. All signs of war parties from two to four months old. Will proceed to Fort Larned to-morrow, and be governed by orders received heretofore or any awaiting me at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. NETTLETON,
Sergeant, Commanding Independent Scouts.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Upper Arkansas.

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff, Ark., to the Arkansas River, with skirmish (17th) near Bayou Meto, Ark.

Report of Capt. John H. Norris, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., April 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to your orders of this date I have the honor to submit the following report:

That on or about the 17th of February, 1865, I commanded a scout of about seventy-five men and one officer, to wit, Lieut. Z. P. Curlee, of our regiment, and camped the night before a short distance the other side of Bayou Meto, about fifty miles below this place and about five miles from the Arkansas River. Early on the morning of the 17th I commenced crossing the bayou. It was quite full, about fifty yards wide, and the horses had to be swum over. As soon as one platoon of men and horses were over I ordered Lieutenant Curlee to take the platoon and search the country around for the enemy for a distance of two miles out and return by noon, directing him to search well on each side the main road to a swamp on the right and lake on the left, which extended out over one mile and a half, and if he should find an enemy to fight him, and if too strong to send me word and fall back himself. The lieutenant returned in due time, bringing one Thomas Farrelly with him, and reported to me that he had found armed men at and around the residence of this man Farrelly; that he had had a slight engagement, or rather a running skirmish, and had killed 1 man and captured 1. That upon searching the house of Farrelly he had found arms and considerable ammunition, also ammunition secreted upon the person of Farrelly. He said there was a rebel bushwhacker lived there by the name of Hagler, who fought them until they killed him; and believing as he did that Farrelly's house was a harbor for bushwhackers and unauthorized bands, he deemed it his duty to burn the house. He said he was careful to have everything removed to a safe place, as he supposed, before firing the house; and that whilst removing the plunder out of the house the prisoner made his escape. I observed the men closely as soon as they returned, and discovered no sign of any plunder of any kind in their possession or about them. I rode along privately with Farrelly for over a mile, and in answer to my interrogatories whether the "boys" had taken anything away, or had pillaged the house previous to setting fire to it, he said they had not. He said he had but $50 in greenbacks and some Confederate money (I disremember how much), and brought no accusation against any one for taking any plunder. I heard nothing of any gold or any more money. I inquired of Farrelly if he had ever taken the oath of allegiance. He answered, "No; it has never been required of me." I know nothing of the burning of any other building, or anything else save the dwelling house. I inquired of him about corn. He said he raised very little last year, and that it was nearly all gone. I inquired about the cotton crop. He said he had raised fourteen bales last year, and had sold nine bales and delivered them yesterday to the steam-boat Superior for dry-goods, groceries, ammunition, and medicines that Curlee found at his house. I heard nothing of the killing of the mare or any other stock. This man Hagler who lived at Farrelly's was a notorious rebel bushwhacker, and operated with a gang commanded by one Ralston, who

lived several miles higher up the bayou. Farrelly said he did not know it was any harm to keep Hagler and family there for pay, and that Hagler paid him well for it.

Very repectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORRIS,
Captain, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

Capt. S. MONTE CAMBERN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 17-22, 1865.—Expedition from Plaquemine to The Park, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Richard G. Shaw, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
No. 2.—Maj. Edmund C. Burt, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Richard G. Shaw, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PLAQUEMINE,
Plaquemine, La., February 23, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Maj. E. C. Burt, commanding the expedition sent to The Park and vicinity, in pursuance of telegraphic instructions received from your headquarters February 17. I examined personally the parties arrested by Major Burt; released Messrs. Irwin and Charleville, and sent the remainder under guard to the provost-marshal-general at New Orleans. Since the report of Major Burt was written I have again sent a party of the Independent Scouts up Grossetete. They learned that all the enemy's force in that vicinity were concentrating at Alexandria, except Ratliff's and King's commands, the latter of which refused to go. They surprised and captured a rebel outpost consisting of three men, securing their arms and horses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD G. SHAW,
Major, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Commanding Post.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Edmund C. Burt, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Plaquemine, February 22, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to verbal instructions from Maj. R. G. Shaw, I left Plaquemine late in the afternoon of the 17th instant with fifty-seven men and one officer of my own detachment, and a company of Independent Scouts numbering two officers and thirty-four men, dismounted, and proceeded to The Park, reaching there about 8 o'clock that evening. Finding no suitable camping-ground for my command at that point, I established a strong picket and returned

to Indian Village. I saw no traces of guerrillas, but one of my men learned from a citizen that five of them came through the swamp from the direction of the river that morning and crossed the bayou about half way between The Park and Indian Village, swimming their horses. On the 18th my pickets at The Park stopped a small flat-boat which came down Grand River, and took from it Felix Bellocq, wife and child (he claiming to be a Confederate agent), Mrs. Monier, Mrs. Clement, and Mrs. P. Thrahan, owner of the boat, with three negro men. They had a large amount of baggage, and on the person of Felix Bellocq was found considerable mail matter, while on the person of Mrs. Monier were found a number of private papers, including several very important ones belonging to Mr. Bellocq. The same day my pickets at the mouth of Bayou Grossetete arrested a Mr. Isaac Irwin and Mr. P. O. Charleville, with two negro men, who came down Bayou Grossetete, and as I found on them some rather suspicious papers, I forwarded them, together with the first-named party, to headquarters post of Plaquemine. On the 19th I sent a lieutenant and seven men of the scouts down Grand River in a boat, with instructions to go as far as possible and return that night. After going about two miles below The Park, the boat leaking badly, they landed and proceeded on foot, going with the utmost difficulty about five miles below The Park, and beyond that they report the country impassable, being completely flooded, the levee on Grand River being broken in many places. I also sent a small party of the scouts up Bayou Grossetete some eight or ten miles, but with no results. On the 21st a deserter from King's heavy artillery came in and gave himself up to our pickets at The Park. He reports that all of the rebel companies that have been in the habit of making raids into La Fourche District have been ordered to Alexandria, and most of them have gone. He does not know of any guerrillas being this side of Grand River below Plaquemine at this time. I have had the company of scouts scouring the country in small squads in all directions around The Park and Indian Village, and from them have learned that the swamps in all directions are utterly impassable for any number of men. As I was suffering somewhat from an attack of fever and chills, I came into Plaquemine yesterday for medical treatment, which accounts for my being here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BURT,
Major, Commanding Detachment Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. C. H. BARNEY,
Post Adjutant.

FEBRUARY 19-22, 1865.—Expedition from Helena, Ark., to Friar's Point, Miss.

Report of Col. Charles Bentzoni, Fifty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SIXTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Helena, Ark., February 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with verbal instructions received from the brigadier-general commanding, 11 officers and 270 men of the Fifty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, a detachment of mounted infantry, under command of Captain Anderson, and one piece of artillery, under command of Lieutenant Chappel, embarked on

the steamer Curlew at 1 a. m. February 19, 1865. This command landed at Friar's Point, Miss., at 4 a. m. same date; the cavalry proceeded in the direction of Shufordsville, and the infantry covered Friar's Point by a picket-line. Doctor Pillow was captured at Landford's place and sent to Helena. No armed force was found in the town. The cavalry command returned to Friar's Point about 4 p. m. same day, after having captured about thirteen troopers, with their horses and equipments. Captain Anderson immediately re-embarked for Helena, after leaving one officer and twenty troopers at Friar's Point. On the 19th, 20th, and 21st a scouting party of two companies and a small detachment of cavalry, the whole under command of Maj. H. A. Wells, went out in the direction of Shufordsville and Moon Lake respectively. They brought in 32 colored men, women, and children, 21 mules, and 1 horse. Most of this property, as well as the slaves, belonged to Mr. Irvine, who has, by his own statement, four brothers in the rebel service. Only two men of the lot of slaves were found to be fit for soldiers; the rest, 4 men, 10 women, and 16 children, were transferred to the care of the commanding officer at Fort Pinney, as I had no subsistence for them. Five colored men, 3 women, and 2 children came within the lines for protection on the 21st. The men wish to enlist in the regiment, and the women and children will be turned over to the superintendent of freedmen at Helena. The trading boats Anna and Freestone landed at Friar's Point, under written authority from His Excellency the President of the United States, for the purpose of receiving cotton, &c. At 3 p. m. on the 21st Lieutenant Murray reported to me with the steamer Curlew, and handed me a letter of instructions from the commanding general, in obedience to which I embarked my command as soon as the scouting party had returned. The embarkation was completed at 5.30 p. m., but on account of high winds the boat had to lie at her landing until daylight of the 22d. W. A. Alcorn, a private of the rebel cavalry, surrendered himself as a prisoner of war, and gave information where his brother, R. J. Alcorn, also a private in the rebel service, could be captured, which capture was effected by Lieutenant Spring, commanding the cavalry detachment. Lieutenant Spring has been directed to turn over the prisoners, with one horse, saddle and bridle, and two revolvers, to the provost marshal at Helena.

The command arrived at Helena at 9.30 a. m. on the 22d instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BENTZONI,

Col. Fifty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Expedition.

Capt. T. C. MEATYARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 21-22, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Douglas' Plantation, Ark., and skirmish (22d).

Report of Capt. Gurnsey W. Davis, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP THIRTEENTH CAVALRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,

Pine Bluff, Ark., February 23, 1865.

SIR: I have to report my return from scout. On the morning of the 21st, pursuant to orders, I proceeded with fifty men down the river

on the south side as far as Douglas' plantation, where we arrived at 10 o'clock at night, the rain falling in perfect torrents. Camped under an old cotton shed. Saw no force on the way down, but after passing the Smith place found plenty of tracks of horses going up; should judge to the number of fifty or sixty. After having camped I received at Douglas' the information that a force under a Colonel Clark was in below, and that they were expected up the river for the purpose of burning cotton and arresting deserters. A negro at Douglas' told me that they were only three miles below; the truth of the statement, however, I do not pretend to vouch for. Upon learning the same I doubled my picket force and intended to move out so soon as the rain ceased. At 1 o'clock, or thereabouts, my pickets on two sides were charged upon at the same moment and driven in, and in an instant a volley was poured into the men under the shed where they were huddled together to keep out of the rain. This fire was promptly returned, checking their charge, and forcing them back. The enemy rallied and made a second charge, forcing my men back from their horses. I immediately brought my men up again, with orders to retake the shed and save their horses; which was done, driving the enemy over the levee and holding them there until all the horses were brought out into line. The enemy in the meantime sounded recall and appeared to have moved off between the levee and the river. I then ordered all my men to mount, except one platoon, which I took and went in search of casualties. I found 4 men wounded, 2 severely. I carried the wounded to the house (Mr. Douglas'), where I had every assurance that they should be cared for as well as circumstances would admit. Upon counting I found that three or four men were missing. I think that none were killed, unless they were shot down on the picket-post. However, it being so very dark and raining, I might have overlooked them. Several horses were shot dead and two or three wounded. After making the best arrangement I could for the wounded men, and not knowing the design of the enemy, I concluded not to remain longer and moved out, taking a back route to avoid being ambushed. We succeeded in reaching a cotton gin where we remained until it became sufficiently light to travel, when we took the road leading across Choctaw Bayou and between that and Bayou Bartholomew to Pine Bluff, where we arrived at 8 o'clock last night. The country is full of small parties of rebels. We met and gave chase to three that we ascertained to be Captain Burt and two other officers of General Shelby's staff. At Doctor Jackson's twenty-five had fed and just left in the direction of this place. We followed them about two miles, when they left the road and took to the woods. I could find no cattle worth driving. There being so much water on the ground and bushes I did not go into the cane, the only place where cattle can be found at this season. I regret the loss of my men, and for the wounded ask that something be done. I did not go to see whether any of the enemy were left dead or wounded, but am inclined to [think] that some were. Their number was, I think, fully equal to my own, judging from their firing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. DAVIS,

Captain, Thirteenth Cavalry Illinois Volunteers, Comdg. Scout.

Lieut. S. MONTE CAMBERN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 22-24, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Bayou Meto, Ark., and skirmishes at Mrs. Voche's (23d) and Bayou Meto (24th).

Report of Capt. George W. Suesberry, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, commanding scout.

HDQRS. COMPANY L, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAV. VOLS.,
Pine Bluff, Ark., February 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received, dated headquarters U. S. Forces at Pine Bluff, Ark., February 22, 1865, I took command of a force of eighty men and proceeded to the north side of the Arkansas River for the purpose of making a scout, but was unable to get all the men across the river. I left fifteen on this side. I proceeded to the picket at William Scull's, where I arrived at daylight, and took the force stationed there with me, which augmented my force to ninety men. I then marched to Walker's farm, where we arrived at 10 a. m. on the 23d, and captured one of Captain Hicks' men. We then moved to Henry Young's farm, where we arrived at 12 m., and captured two men of the same command. We then moved to Mrs. Voche's farm, where we arrived at 4 p. m., and had a fight with Captain Husband's command. Lieut. N. E. Orton, Company F, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, made a gallant charge with his platoon, completely routing the enemy, capturing 3 prisoners and severely wounding 1 man. Captain Husband is also reported killed. We then moved to General Williams' plantation, where we captured Lieutenant Richardson, of Hicks' company, and a private of Vaugine's band. We then encamped for the night. I ordered the horses to be fed from General Williams' forage and my men to be furnished with supper and breakfast, for which I gave receipts. On the morning of the 24th we marched for Bayou Meto, where we arrived about 9 a. m., and had sharp skirmish with Major Watkins. After the skirmish had lasted a few minutes Lieutenant Temple, Company M, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, made a gallant charge with his platoon, leading the charge in person some fifty yards in advance of his men, completely routing the enemy, who fled in all directions. Lieutenant Temple ordered each of his men to pick his man and capture him, saying that he would bring in the major, and nobly did he keep his word. After running the major about three miles and a half he captured him in Bayou Meto, where the water was swimming deep. In this action the enemy lost in captured Major Watkins and six men. If there were any killed or wounded I did not see them. I wish to state here that Lieutenant Curlee, although not engaged, behaved himself in a soldierly manner, being always at his post and ready to go in if required. Also the behavior of the "grayback" was all that could be desired. We then turned about and started for Pine Bluff, where we arrived at 9 p. m. on the 24th. On our way back we captured Lieutenant Grestol, of Major Watkins' command. The results of the expedition may be briefly summed up as follows: We marched over 100 miles, fought the enemy twice, defeating him both times; captured 13 prisoners, among whom were 3 officers, without the loss of a man or horse.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. W. SUESBERRY,
Capt. Company L, 13th Ill. Cav. Vols., in Command of Scout.

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Pine Bluff.

FEBRUARY 23-MARCH 2, 1865.—Scouts from Salem and Licking, Mo., to Spring River Mills, Ark., with skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown, U. S. Army, commanding District of Rolla.
No. 2.—Col. Edwin C. Catherwood, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.
No. 3.—Capt. William Monks, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown, U. S. Army, commanding District of Rolla.

ROLLA, *March 2, 1865.*

I respectfully report that a scout of fifty men of the Fifth Missouri State Militia from Salem, with about the same number of the Sixteenth Volunteer Cavalry from Licking, has just returned from the Arkansas border. Reports having killed 15 guerrillas, captured 12 horses, 3 mules, and a number of small arms. Freeman is reported to be near Batesville with 100 men. It is rumored that there will be a concentration of the guerrillas about the 15th of March.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Edwin C. Catherwood, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Licking, Texas County, Mo., March 1, 1865.

GENERAL: The scouts under Captain Monks, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, and Captain Benz, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, have returned. They formed a junction at Thomasville and proceeded to Spring River Mills, Ark., where it was reported Freeman was reorganizing his command. Freeman's command is scattered (as currently reported) to meet the 15th of March. Freeman, with about 100 men, is said to be at Batesville, Ark. The scout came upon several small squads of guerrillas, killed 15, captured 12 horses and 3 fine mules, 300 pounds of cotton, and some small-arms. I will have the horses and mules branded and issued to Monks' command as they need them. The country around here is particularly quiet. I inclose you papers * found on the bodies of guerrillas, showing how they obtain supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Commanding District of Rolla.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. William Monks, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.

LICKING, TEXAS COUNTY, MO., *March 3, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of February 22, 1865, I moved camp and marched sixteen miles, camping

* Omitted.

at Wilbern Gilmore's. Early on the 23d I divided the command, sending Captain Benz, of the Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, through Spring and Birch Valleys, with orders to form a junction at Wallace's, nine miles northwest of Thomasville. Moved with my command and marched twenty-five miles to Goldsberry's, on the headwaters of Jack's Fork. Moved on the 24th, and, on reaching Wallace's, attacked a band of guerrillas, killing one and wounding another very severely. Continued pursuit, routed and killed three, breaking up their camps, and scattering them in every direction. Continued pursuit, and near Thomasville was attacked by a force commanded by Dick Kitchen, charging them. After a brisk engagement, routed them in all directions, supposing several to be wounded. Several of my men had their clothes cut by balls, but escaped without any wounds. Marched twenty miles, camping at Colonel Old's, near Thomasville. After camping, sent out a scout west, routing several and killing one, and breaking up their camps. Captain Benz came up and camped with us, reporting that he had routed several bands, killing two. Moved on the 25th, sending Captain Benz in the direction of Frederick's Fork of Eleven Points River, with orders to form a junction at Spring River Mills, in Arkansas. Moved with my command in the direction of Warm Fork of Spring River, attacking a band of guerrillas nine miles north of Spring River, killing five and routing several. Marched twenty-five miles, camping at Spring River Mills. Captain Benz came up and reported that he had routed and scattered a band of guerrillas on Frederick's Fork, killing one, supposing others to be wounded. On the night of the 25th they continued firing for upward of an hour from a bluff at a distance of 300 yards, but could not dislodge them on account of the river and bluff being between us. Moved on the 26th; marched to Frederick's Fork, sixteen miles. While marching attacked Freeman's command of thirty men, charging and routing them, killing two, and encamped at night at Couch's, on Frederick's Fork of Eleven Points River. Moved on the 27th. Routed several, killing one. Marched sixteen miles, camping at Thomasville. Moved on the 28th; marched nineteen miles and camped on Turkey Oak. After camping sent out a scout; broke up a camp of guerrillas commanded by Captain Copeland. Moved on the 1st day of March, marching to Spring Valley, a distance of sixteen miles. Marched on the 2d, reaching camp at Licking, marching thirty miles. Distance marched, 183 miles. Property captured, 15 horses, 3 mules, one-half bale of cotton, wagon, and harness. Absent from camp nine days.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM MONKS,
Capt., Comdg. Company K, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Vols.

Colonel CATHERWOOD.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.—Affair at Switzler's Mill, Mo.

Report of Col. Edward A. Kutzner, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry.

GLASGOW, *February 24, 1865.*

Jackson, with seven men, killed a man by the name of Poe at Switzler's Mill and hung two negroes, besides robbing another citizen. I have sent plenty of men to scour the country. This occurred this day at 12 o'clock.

ED. A. KUTZNER,
Colonel.

Brigadier-General FISK.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.—Scout from Helena to Clarke's Store, Ark.

Report of Capt. John N. Wasson, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HELENA, ARK., *February 25, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent scout to Clarke's Store, Ark.:

Under orders from the general commanding the district, I embarked on the steamer Curlew at daylight on the 24th instant, with fifty men of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry. Captain Ramsey, of the Sixtieth U. S. Colored Infantry, who was instructed to co-operate with me, was already aboard with fifty men of his command. We proceeded to Berry's Landing, at the foot of Ship Island, and disembarked the horses without difficulty. Captain Ramsey remained in charge of the boat, to follow in two hours, whilst, in command of the mounted force, I proceeded up the river by land. On reaching Rodgers' plantation, two miles below Clarke's, in order to cut off every means of escape, I divided my force, leaving Lieutenant Shelton in command of twenty men, with instructions to remain an hour at Rodgers' and then move forward on the direct road. I took the remaining thirty men, marched by a circuitous route through the swamps, by reason of the recent rains almost impassable, and gained the roads leading into Saint Francis County and up the river just in time to bag the soldiers and citizens who were fleeing from Lieutenant Shelton. None escaped. I delivered six prisoners to the provost-marshal last night, and have in my possession two horses, two saddles and bridles, which I will turn in to the proper authorities. One horse was killed. The other prisoners in the disguise of citizens were with their friends trading, without horses and unarmed. I was largely indebted for my success to the very correct information furnished by the guides, Messrs. Fisher and Bogy, in regard to the roads. On the 23d instant there had been two trading boats, the Lady Pike and May Duke, at the landing exchanging supplies for cotton. One man had permits for goods to the amount of $1,600. The shore was lined with salt and flour barrels, &c. I carefully examined these supplies, but found nothing of a contraband nature. The permits were in proper form and the goods agreed in kind and quality with the invoices. The papers were all approved by Major-General Dana and countersigned by Captain Bryson, of the Navy. A Mr. Hews, one of the owners of the May Duke, had remained to finish up the business. The boats seemed to have been in a great hurry, as the cotton had been taken on board and the stores piled upon the shore, to be taken away at leisure by the purchasers, who, as the captures verified, were in one case out of every four bona fide rebel soldiers. Unable to detect any fraud in the papers or anything contraband in the goods, and having been instructed by the general to interfere in no way with authorized and legal cotton trading, my duty was at an end and I embarked my men upon the steamer, which had just arrived, and returned to Helena. But I cannot forbear to express a regret at what seems to me to be a suicidal policy, of furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy by feeding and clothing them. By authorizing such trade the Government appears to me to be guilty of treason against itself. Such, of course, is not the intention, but such is the result.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. WASSON,

Captain, Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infty., Comdg. Scout.

Capt. T. C. MEATYARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Eastern Arkansas.

FEBRUARY 26–28, 1865.—Expedition from Pine Bluff to McMilley's Farm, Ark., with skirmish (27th) at McMilley's Farm.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry.
No. 2.—Capt. George W. Suesberry, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry

No. 1.

Report of Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *March 1, 1865.*

A scout, commanded by Captain Suesberry, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, attacked Captain Maybery's guerrilla band about twenty-five miles from this place on north side the river. Killed 8 and captured 3.

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. George W. Suesberry, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY L, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., March 1, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders I received on the 26th day of February, 1865, I assumed command of a detail of sixty men of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, and proceeded to the north side of the Arkansas River for the purpose of making a scout. I landed the last boat-load of my command across the river at 10 o'clock at night of the 26th, and then started for the McMilley farm, which was my destination. Marched all night; arrived at Wabbaseca Bayou at daylight, when I found the bridge out of repair, which repaired, and crossed the bayou. Resumed the march and arrived at my destination at 8 p. m. on the 27th. There I found Captain Maybery, of the Confederate Army, with fifty men. I had a sharp skirmish with them (the enemy), which lasted about thirty minutes. Killed 8 of Captain Maybery's command and took 2 prisoners. Captured 3 mules and 2 horses. Completely routed the enemy and burned their camps, all without getting any of my men hurt. Lost 3 horses. After routing the enemy I, with my command, took dinner on the ground formerly occupied by the enemy, and fed our horses off their forage, &c. Rested my command about two hours, then resumed march for Pine Bluff. Marched back to Mrs. Patton's farm; there camped for the night. Mrs. Patton furnished 130 pounds of bacon, also forage for our horses, for which I gave receipts. On the 28th resumed march. Arrived at Pine Bluff at 10 a. m. after a brief stretch of two days and nights. Scout arrived without the loss of a man.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. W. SUESBERRY,
Captain Company L, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Scout.

First Lieut. S. MONTE CAMBERN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 27, 1865.—Skirmish near Sturgeon, Mo.

Report of Lieut. Luther T. Hayman, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

STURGEON, *February 27, 1865.*

I came upon Jackson and party just before dark. Did not succeed in killing any; think two are severely wounded, but made their escape in the darkness. Captured five horses and several guns, pistols, &c. Two of my men wounded. Will take their trail at daylight in the morning. They are going in the direction of Perche Hills.

L. T. HAYMAN,
Lieutenant, &c.

Lieutenant CLARKE.

MARCH 1-12, 1865.—Expedition from Baton Rouge to Jackson and Clinton, La.

Report of Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, U. S. Army, commanding Northern Division of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 14, 1865.

GENERAL: The cavalry returned on the morning of the 12th instant, having been out just twelve days, and during the very worst weather we have had this season. All the bridges had been swept away, and it was necessary to rebuild those over White's Bayou, Redwood, and the Comite, and, indeed, the road for almost the entire distance from Redwood to the Comite had to be repaired. Had there been no delay or change in the movement above, this column could readily have gone to Liberty and the railroad, but as it is the movement undoubtedly had the desired effect. General Bailey made his headquarters at the Comite, and sent portions of his force into Jackson and Clinton twice. Scott's force was under orders to join Forrest at some point on the Mobile railroad, but was kept back by Hodge, and is still at the covered bridge near Liberty. The impression exists among persons from outside that in a very short time the entire country from here to Vicksburg will be completely abandoned by the rebels, and it is noticeable just at this time that there is a strong disposition on the part of almost every one outside our lines to get on good terms with the Federal authorities. While on this expedition General Bailey was unfortunate in losing seven Government teams, they being captured by a portion of Hodge's command. It seems they were after forage, and had gone farther than ordered, when surrounded by a body of rebels, but General Bailey coming up with re-enforcements the wagons were destroyed and the teams carried off. General Bailey's report has not yet been received, but will soon be forwarded, and will explain this matter more fully. I propose sending two regiments as far as the Comite in a few days to stir them up again.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
New Orleans.

MARCH 3-7, 1865.—Expeditions from Bloomfield into Dunklin County, Mo., with skirmishes (3d and 7th) near Bloomfield and (4th) in Dunklin County.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Hiram M. Hiller, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *March 4, 1865.*

I sent Captain Campbell, of the Fiftieth Missouri Infantry, with fifty men of the Seventh Kansas and Second Missouri State Militia, into Dunklin County yesterday. They came upon a company of rebels twenty-five miles below here this morning and killed six of them, including Captain Howard, the leader of the band. Captain Campbell had two men wounded. The report is that Colonel Clark is below with 75 or 100 men. Campbell is still out, and I will send him some more men immediately.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

General EWING.

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BLOOMFIELD, MO., *March 9, 1865.*

I will send a force to watch for Hilderbrand at the Indian Ford. My men ran into Captain Howard's guerrillas last Friday and killed the captain and eight men. They came upon Bolin's gang Tuesday and killed two and wounded several.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob, Mo.

MARCH 4, 1865.—Affair near Pine Bluff, Ark.

Report of Capt. John H. Norris, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., March 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, according to orders, I proceeded with thirty men of our regiment (Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry) yesterday to repair the telegraph. Left Pine Bluff at noon. Hindered and turned out of my way three miles by high water. After the line was found in running order by the repairer, I started in a southwest direction with a hope of coming in contact with some guerrilla band or rebel scout (being heretofore credibly informed of three haunts and places of rendezvous). About sunset I came upon the trail of the enemy near Doctor Ursury's; could get no definite information from Ursury's family; they represented them to be about fifty strong. I started upon their trail, and the ground being quite soft I was enabled to follow by occasionally dismounting to examine which way they went when the road forked. About 9 o'clock my advance vedette perceived a light some distance ahead. I halted the column and sent two men ahead to reconnoiter; they reported the enemy encamped in and around some houses about a quarter of a mile ahead. I instantly moved forward with fourteen men dismounted, intending to draw their fire and retreat to my horses (which were to follow at a respectable distance in rear),

mount, and charge with revolver and saber. Drawing near I deployed my fourteen dismounted men as skirmishers and moved up within forty yards of their camps, fired two volleys with carbine, which so completely surprised them, and threw them into such consternation, that I immediately ordered a charge, which order was readily and gallantly obeyed, completely routing them from their camps and also from all the houses in which they had taken shelter. They were panic-stricken and fled in every direction. I found the command to consist of Captain Kidd, Lieutenant Dixon, Lieutenant Emillie, and twenty-four men. I only know of five being killed; don't know how many wounded. Captured 2 prisoners, 14 horses and 5 mules, 10 stand of arms, 3 U. S. cavalry saddles, and 2 U. S. cavalry curb bridles. Not one of my men hurt, though I was closely grazed myself in two or three places. I had necessarily to travel a circuitous route on my return, because I knew nothing of the country or the roads. I started back immediately. Arrived this morning at 7 o'clock, having traveled not less than fifty-five miles. Not being able to convey the arms in I destroyed them all, except three which are returned to post headquarters. The horses and mules are turned over to the quartermaster, the saddles and bridles are at regimental headquarters. Inasmuch as the citizens in the country adjacent the road are using the telegraph wire for various purposes, I would respectfully suggest that summary punishment be inflicted wherever any of the wire is found.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORRIS,

Captain Company M, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Scout.

Lieut. S. MONTE CAMBERN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Pine Bluff, Ark.

MARCH 5-12, 1865.—Scouts from Waynesville to Hutton Valley, Rolla, and Lebanon, Mo.

Report of Maj. John B. Kaiser, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WAYNESVILLE,
Waynesville, Mo., March 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of scouts, marches, &c., required by General Orders, No. 25, headquarters District of Rolla, series of 1863, for the week ending March 12, 1865:

March 5, upon reliable information being received at this post concerning a band of guerrillas that were in this vicinity, I sent Sergt. S. B. Louis with six enlisted men in pursuit of them. Andrew Lawson, a citizen of Waynesville, was captured by those guerrillas some eight miles north of this place, and was taken from thence as far south as Houston, Mo., and was shot by them. The sergeant while in pursuit of them found the body of Lawson at that place. The sergeant pursued them as far south as Hutton Valley, having met with no success, returning on the 10th instant, having marched 150 miles. March 5, some guerrillas were reported as being in another direction. I sent Sergt. David Asten with five enlisted men in pursuit of them. The sergeant returned on the 6th instant, having met with no success, marching thirty miles. March 6, Capt. James Quinn and escort returned from Rolla, Mo., having marched sixty-four miles. March 9, Sergt. John Y. Baldwin and squad returned from scout. Met with no success, having marched 100 miles. March 10, Sergt. J. H. Hees with eight enlisted men started as

escort with Government train to Lebanon, Mo., returning on the 12th instant, having marched sixty miles. March 11, Lieut. U. Bates with eight enlisted men was sent to Rolla, Mo., to escort Waynesville post train to this, returning on the 12th instant, having marched sixty-four miles. A stage escort of six men is furnished daily from this post to the California House, who travel fifteen miles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. KAISER,
Major, Commanding Post.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rolla, Mo.

MARCH 7, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians eighty miles west of Fort Larned, Kans.

Report of Brt. Brig. Gen. James H. Ford, Second Colorado Cavalry, commanding District of Upper Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, March 19, 1865.

GENERAL: Your telegrams of 18th just received. Indians attacked a train eighty miles west of Fort Larned on the night of the 7th, but were driven off. Second U. S. Infantry has arrived and been stationed as follows: One company here, one at Saline, one at Ellsworth, two at Zarah, and three at Larned. Will immediately establish post at or near old Fort Atkinson. I will need at least 250 more horses to mount my cavalry. Requisitions for horses for my regiment have been sent in. Captain Boyd is at Leavenworth and will attend to it. We need pack-saddles. I start for Larned in the morning. Shall go through in one day. All cavalry will be concentrated at Larned immediately, except enough to keep up courier-line. Lieutenant Baldwin, artillery officer, has been ordered in. I wish you would send me a good artillery tactician in his place. I need one immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

MARCH 7–15, 1865.—Scout from Glasgow to the Perche Hills, Mo.

Report of Capt. John D. Meredith, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry.

GLASGOW, *March 26, 1865.*

Lieut. J. H. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of North Missouri:

LIEUTENANT: I herewith transmit you report of a scout made by me in the Perche Hills. I have since made another scout in the same locality, a report of which I will forward you in a few days.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. D. MEREDITH,
Captain Company D, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

GLASGOW, HOWARD COUNTY, MO., *March 24, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with telegraphic orders from Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri, I have the honor to send you the following report:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF HOWARD, *Glasgow, Mo., March 7, 1865.*

Captain Meredith, Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, with twenty men, will, in accordance with telegraphic dispatch from Brigadier-General Fisk, proceed forthwith to hunt down the notorious guerrilla Jim Jackson and his nefarious band, and all other bushwhackers. Will be particular to have good order and discipline observed by his command, returning as soon as pursuit proves fruitless.

By order of:

ED. A. KUTZNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN D. MEREDITH,
Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers.

In obedience to the above order, with Lieutenant Self and twenty men of my company and two citizens as guides, I started on the morning of the 7th instant in search of guerrillas, moving in the direction of what is known as the Perche Hills, in Howard and Boone Counties. After scouting the country for two days without gaining any information of importance, I sent Lieutenant Self with several men to the house of Mr. Lewis Barnes, the only loyal man I could learn of in that part of the country, to ask him to accompany us as guide. The men whom I had with me for that purpose I found did not know the country thoroughly. The lieutenant found Mr. Barnes at home, too unwell to go with us, but willing to do all he could. He gave him the names of parties in the neighborhood most likely to harbor guerrillas, and consequently most likely to be cognizant of their haunts and hiding places. In order to gain the desired information, I ordered Lieutenant Self and four men to disguise themselves as bushwhackers, visit the houses indicated, receive any aid voluntarily offered, and learn if possible the camp (if any) of the bona fide guerrillas, I with the remainder of the command stopping in camp to give the lieutenant time to perform his mission. After waiting two or three hours I followed the lieutenant until, coming to the house of Anthony Drane, I stopped to feed and make inquiries. After asking about feed I asked Mr. Drane if he had seen or heard of any troops being in the neighborhood. He answered no. Had he seen or heard of any bushwhackers? No. Had he seen any strange men passing about? No. I then told him I thought I had seen tracks leading to the house, but the ground was frozen and I could not tell positively. He said, "There have been no men here, and I have not seen any passing." At this time one of my men came and whispered to me that Lieutenant Self was outside the house and wished to see me. I went out, and the lieutenant told me he had stopped with his squad at the house in the morning; that he had asked Mr. Drane if he knew of any Federals being about, and was answered, "no." The lieutenant then asked him if he knew where any of the boys were, as he wished to get with them. Mr. Drane told him he did not, but that he himself was a "Southern man from the ground up," and that he wanted the lieutenant and his men to come in and get dinner. The lieutenant told him he was afraid to stop for it, but if he had any eggs his (Self's) men would like to have a few. Mr. Drane told him he should have them, and going into the house soon had a large number

of eggs cooked and brought to the boys. He (Drane) then asked Lieutenant Self if he could do anything more for him. Self told him that one of his men needed a pair of socks, and if he (Drane) could give him a pair he (Self) would be obliged to him. Drane went in the house and got a pair of socks and gave them to Lieutenant Self, remarking as he did so that he wished they were bett r (they had been worn and washed), as when he gave he liked to give the best. Lieutenant Self then took his leave, Mr. Drane telling him the best roads to travel to avoid Federal scouts, should any be out.

After my conversation with Lieutenant Self I re-entered the house, and in the presence of several of my men questioned Mr. Drane closely. He persisted in saying he had seen or heard of no one. I ordered my men to mount, and detailed a corporal and two men to set fire to the premises, which was done. Lieutenant Self and his men (still in disguise) had visited several other houses in the neighborhood, the residents of which professed to be Southern men. They did not seem so particularly anxious to assist, but told Lieutenant Self he might rest assured they never would report on him. I let it be known that I had burned Mr. Anthony Drane's house and why I did it; that I considered parties who would willingly harbor bushwhackers (or men supposed to be such) equally guilty with outlaws themselves, and that they must either take every opportunity of reporting them to the proper authorities or leave the country. If they did not, I would, as far as in my power, treat them with the same severity I would a guerrilla. This was in the eastern part of Howard County. From this point I moved down on to Perche Creek, scouting the brush on the creek and its tributaries, but without success, as I could get no information from any of the citizens as to bushwhackers, roads, localities, or anything else, and I became satisfied that a large majority of the citizens of this region would harbor guerrillas. After camping at night I sent a sergeant with twelve men to the residence of Joseph Graves, in Boone County, to feed. On his return the sergeant told me he thought Mr. Graves was a bad man, and that he had expressed himself in the most disloyal manner. On starting in the morning, wishing a guide to a place known as Dripping Spring Meeting-House, I sent a corporal to bring Graves along to pilot us to said place. After they had overtaken the column (which they did after we had moved a short distance) Lieutenant Self had a conversation with Graves, in which he (Graves) told the lieutenant that he had always been a Southern man, and that he had had no cause to change his principles. The lieutenant asked Graves if he had seen any bushwhackers lately. He answered that he had not. Lieutenant Self then asked him if he would have reported on them if he had. Graves answered, "No," as it might get him into trouble. Lieutenant Self then asked him the question, "Would you feed guerrillas and not report them to the authorities?" Graves answered, "I would not report on anybody." I asked Graves a number of questions and received the same answers. The conversation took place in the presence of the lieutenant, myself, and several others who were riding with the advance. I had one or two other men, whom I had arrested for uttering disloyal sentiments, with me at the time. They plainly and boldly said they had been Southern men at the beginning of the war, and were so yet; that they had had no reason to change their principles. I told them such men could not live in that country; that they must leave either the State or go to some military post and remain. If they did not, they must take the consequences. Graves I retained, and after more conversation with him ordered his execution. I considered him a quiet, determined, and dangerous man; a man of some

influence and one who could and would do more harm by his acquiescence and aid (unarmed though he was) than if he were in the brush with his revolvers belted around him. "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies," and the disease is getting desperate when the number of guerrillas is rapidly increasing in a country, and a large proportion of the citizens are ready and willing to harbor and aid them. The killing of a few such men will do more good than anything else for a country like the Perche and Blackfoot Hills, for it will deter others. Where guerrillas cannot be fed without being reported they cannot remain. We were in sight of the bushwhackers several times, and I did my best to come up with them, chasing them for two days, but found it impossible to come up with them, as the citizens would almost invariably put me upon the wrong trail.

There is but one Union family in the Blackfoot Hills, and this is the family of a Federal soldier (named Schwabe, I think). This family told me the guerrillas were harbored in the neighborhood; that they had seen them several times within a few days riding about, accompanied by three or four young women. After scouting about for a day or two I concluded to divide my squad, and did so, sending Lieutenant Self with ten men and one of the guides up the east side of Perche Creek to meet me at a given point at the expiration of two days. With the other ten men and one guide I started up the west side of Perche, but after going some distance, hearing of some bushwhackers (through negroes), I divided my men again, taking four men with me and sending the remainder to scout the Franklin Hills. About this time, receiving information from a most reliable citizen that a sister of Bill Hines was staying at a house in the neighborhood, and that I would probably find Hines and his brother (both notorious bushwhackers) about there, I started in search of them. On arriving at the house mentioned the family denied to me that Miss Hines had been there, but finally admitted it, and I, knowing that the Hines' had been at the house a number of times to visit her, I burned the house and ordered the owner (Mrs. ———) to either leave the State or go to a military post to live. Here I got on the trail of two men, whom from description I thought to be Lewis Hoard and Younger Grubbs (bushwhackers), and followed it to Brick Chapel Meeting-House, but not being able to find Hoard and Grubbs, and losing all trace of them, I started on my return to Perche Creek. In the vicinity of the Brick Chapel a family resided who had a son in the brush (I have forgotten the name, as I have lost my memoranda). They had harbored and fed him for months. My informants here were negroes, but I questioned them closely, and was perfectly satisfied of the truth of their statements. I had a conversation with the lady of the house, and she expressed herself in the most disloyal manner. I burned the house, as it was a harboring place for guerrillas. Lieutenant Self found no guerrillas, nor did he destroy any property on his route, but reported to me that he saw a squad of the Ninth Missouri State Militia (a lieutenant and seventeen men), who were reporting themselves to the citizens as a portion of the "Thirty-ninth Missouri, from Glasgow, under command of Lieutenant Johnson." The other squad of my command burned the residence of Bas. Maxwell, and ordered him to leave that part of the country. Maxwell is notoriously one of the worst men in the country. Doctor Holman, surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, sometime ago gave me his name and a statement of his deeds and doings, all proving him a dangerous man. The squad who burned his house, however, did it on information received at the time in the neighborhood. With the three squads we scouted the country thoroughly, but it raining and the roads

becoming almost impassable. I decided on returning to camp, which I did, arriving at Glasgow on the 15th instant. Though the order heading this report is the only written one I received, my verbal instructions from Colonel Kutzner were not to stop at county or district lines, and to treat aiders and abettors with the same severity I would armed bushwhackers. On my return the colonel told me I need not make any report to him, and he therefore does not know what I did. I maintained good order and discipline in my command.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN D. MEREDITH,
Captain Company D, Thirty-ninth Infantry Missouri Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 31, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, for his information.

Captain Meredith will be continued in arrest while I wait instructions from department headquarters. The captain, I believe, makes a truthful statement. I have made diligent inquiry of the best citizens of Boone County, and learn that the parties burned out were notorious for harboring bushwhackers, and one or two of the destroyed dwellings were simply of the lowest class of bawdyhouses, and where the guerrillas did congregate most. No order for the destruction of property or the killing of an unarmed citizen ever emanated from my headquarters. I have no doubt, however, that there are 100 families in Boone and Howard Counties who ought to emigrate or die. It seems to be a difficult matter to remove them. There is hardly a bushwhack feeder or harborer in the district that cannot, if ordered away, procure certificates from Union men that he has been a faithful, honest citizen. Men who occupy high positions of honor and trust will, for a fee, undertake the salvation of the devil himself. In the spring and summer of 1864 one Truman, a detective, was sent into my district by General Rosecrans, with orders to do as Captain Meredith has done. Truman killed several citizens, burned houses, and sequestered much property. He was arrested, imprisoned, tried by military commission, found guilty of murder, arson, and larceny, and sentenced to be hung. He is now at large. Most of the witnesses and informants against Truman have been murdered and burned out by parties as yet unknown.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MARCH 7-25, 1865.—Operations about Licking, Mo.

Report of Capt. William Monks, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LICKING,
Licking, Texas County, Mo., March 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following scouts for the month of March, 1865:

March 7, Sergeant Mustion with twenty men left camp; was absent five days; killed 1 man, captured 2 horses; marched 120 miles; returned March 12, 1865. March 14, Sergeant Walker with twenty-two men left camp; was absent six days; killed 1 man; marched 160

miles; returned to camp 20th March. Corporal Maroney with ten men left camp; was absent three days; marched eighty-four miles; returned March 17. March 15, Corpl. W. F. Geaslin with six men left camp; was absent three days; killed 1 man, captured 5 horses and 1 mule; marched seventy-five miles; returned March 18. March 16, Corporal King with eight men left camp; was absent two days; killed 1 man. Bushwhackers killed 2 U. S. horses and 1 of Captain Samples' horses. Marched forty-six miles. March 18, Sergeant Craddock with seven men left camp; was gone two days; killed 1 man, captured 2 horses; marched fifty-seven miles; returned March 20. March 22, Sergeant Walker with twelve men left camp; was absent two days; wounded 2 men, captured 3 horses; marched eighty-three miles; returned March 24. Lieutenant Hazard with twenty-three men left camp; still out; March 23, Corporal Sullivan with eight men left camp; still out. Total miles marched, 625. Total men killed, 5. Total horses killed, 2 United States, 1 private horse. Total horses captured, 12. Total mules captured, 1.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM MONKS,
Captain, Commanding Company K, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.

Colonel MORRILL,
Commanding District of Rolla, Rolla, Mo.

MARCH 9-15, 1865.—Scout from Cape Girardeau into Bollinger, Wayne, and Stoddard Counties, Mo.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hiram M. Hiller, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March 15, 1865.*

Lieut. Robert Davis, Company F, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, with twenty men, returned last night from a scout of seven days in Bollinger, Wayne, and Stoddard Counties. He reports killing Lieutenant Reed, of Howard's guerrilla company, and 5 men, and capturing 2 horses, with no casualty on his side.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saint Louis District, Saint Louis, Mo.

MARCH 9-15, 1865.—Scout from Fort Larned to Crooked Creek, Kans.

Report of Lieut. Richard W. Jenkins, Second Colorado Cavalry.

FORT LARNED, KANS., *March 15, 1865.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: In reporting this scout we have deemed it expedient to transmit a copy of our journal as giving a more complete record of the past eight days' work than could otherwise be given you.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

R. W. JENKINS,
First Lieut., Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

H. D. JANES,
Scout, &c.

[Inclosure.]

Copy of the journal of general scout.

Thursday, March 9, 1865, left Fort Larned, Kans., pursuant to verbal instructions from the colonel commanding district, with sixty-seven men, in company with the stage escort, at 2 p. m. Traveled over a rolling prairie to Coon Creek, twelve miles, where we arrived at 5 p. m. Found good water and plenty of buffalo grass, but very little wood. Friday, 10th, broke camp on Coon Creek at 7 a. m. A steady drive up the Arkansas bottom for eight hours brings us to camp No. 2; distance traveled, thirty miles. At 12 m. we struck a burnt district, which we are still in. No grass to be found except on an occasional island; fuel plenty. Saturday, 11th, left camp this a. m. at 5 o'clock. At 8 a. m. we reached the point where the road leaves the bottom and where we determined to cross the river. At this point we bid farewell to the stage escort, and packing what corn and rations we could (leaving the balance on the ground until our return) we crossed the Arkansas, landing safe on the south bank at 11 a. m. Immediately pulling out in a southwest course, we struck, about three miles from the crossing, a wagon and lodge-pole trail which led us to Mulberry Creek. Following up that stream for nine miles we made camp No. 3 at 3 p. m. Found plenty of wood, but no grass, and water only in pools. Saw to-day the first fresh Indian sign, and about sundown the pickets reported the approach of two Indians; but they, discovering our whereabouts, did not come within reaching distance. Sunday, 12th, left camp at 8 a. m., and following up Mulberry a mile and a half we struck the wagon and lodge-pole trail which in two hours carried us on to a high ridge which we thought to be the divide between Mulberry and Crooked Creeks, and which is almost entirely destitute of wood, grass, and water (a little of the latter to be found in pools). At 2 p. m., thinking the trail was taking us too far to the west, we left it and struck directly south. At 4 p. m. we came in sight of a stream, supposed to be Crooked Creek. In following down the divide to one of its branches we struck a fresh lodge-pole trail supposed to have been made by the band (afterward reported to be fifteen strong) that discovered us last night. At about 12 m. to-day we discovered a heavy column of smoke directly south of us, supposed to be on the head of the headwaters of one of the branches of Crooked Creek. The smoke was visible the balance of the day. Went into camp about 5 p. m. on a small branch. Found plenty of wood, water, and grass. About 7 p. m. we discovered a fire a short distance below us. Upon examination there proved to have been about 100 camp-fires, some of which were still burning. We also found a trail of about forty lodges coming from the direction of the headwaters of Mulberry Creek, crossing this branch at this point a few hours previous to our arrival, and running due east. Monday, 13th, left camp at 8 a. m., and following this branch, which runs due south, we, at 12 m., struck Crooked Creek. Following down that stream (which runs south of east) until 2 p. m., when, discovering an Indian (supposed to be on picket) to the north, we changed our course toward that point. As we proceeded the Indians became very plenty in every direction and all making toward a body of timber in our front. About 4 o'clock one of the Indians came to us, giving up his arms and reported himself an Arapahoe, of Little Raven's band. That chief, he said, had been killed. He led us to their village, consisting of twenty-four lodges, which was deserted (apparently in great haste) and signaled his chief to come to us from the bluffs, where we could see a good many warriors and almost any amount of squaws and papooses.

The chief, after some hesitation, came to us, and shaking hands, invited us to the village, doubtless for a "talk." But we thought best to move on up the creek and let the talk go for the present. Proceeding up this branch (whose course is due south) about a mile we found another village of eighteen lodges, also deserted. Marching about a mile farther up the creek we went into camp about 7 o'clock with plenty of wood, water, and grass. We learned from our captive and his chief that the Comanches, numbering from 1,000 to 1,500 warriors, were encamped on the Cimarron about twenty miles distant from this village, and that the Apaches and Kiowas, numbering from 500 to 800, were encamped on Crooked Creek about six miles below this point. This report we believed, from the fact of seeing, soon after leaving our course down the creek, a heavy column of smoke arise from the timber on that stream at a point we had aimed to strike. Judging from this information, and from the increasing signs of large bodies of Indians in our immediate vicinity, we thought it would not be advisable to destroy the villages that we passed through. To-day we have crossed innumerable fresh trails of from 50 to 200 ponies running in all directions. After resting for three hours we, at 10 p. m., again broke camp and traveled a due north course and arrived at our old camp on Mulberry Creek (camp No. 3) at 5 o'clock, where we rested until 10 a. m., when we again pulled out, following the wagon and lodge-pole trail out to the Arkansas River, which it struck about 200 yards from our deposit of corn. Crossing the river at 1 p. m. we stopped two hours to feed, and then moved down to camp No. 2, where we arrived at 8 p. m. Wednesday, 15th, left camp at 7 a. m. and reached Fort Larned at 3 p. m. and reported to Captain Moses, commanding post.

R. W. JENKINS,
Lieutenant, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

MARCH 10-13, 1865.—Scout from Little Rock to Clear Lake, Ark., with skirmish (11th) at Clear Lake.

Report of Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry.

PINE BLUFF, *March 13, 1865.*

Seven men of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry have just come in who state that they left Little Rock on Friday last, with Captain Giesler, on a scout. That they were surprised and scattered on Saturday near Clear Lake by a force of rebels numbering near 200, and that a large portion of this party was killed or captured. These men will be sent to Little Rock by first boat.

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel Sixty-second Illinois Veteran Infantry, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock.

MARCH 11, 1865.—Affair near the Little Blue River, Mo.

Report of Col. Chester Harding, jr., Forty-third Missouri Infantry, commanding Fourth Sub-District, Central District of Missouri.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., CENTRAL DIST. OF MISSOURI,
Kansas City, March 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding the district, that on Saturday last, the 11th instant, I placed

one of my men upon the Warrensburg stage as driver and placed three more inside, for the purpose of catching the two or three bushwhackers who have recently been robbing passengers. The stage was attacked by five men about three miles below the Little Blue. My men gave them battle and drove them off, killing one, mortally wounding another, and killing a third. The remaining two got re-enforcements and again attacked the stage with fifteen men. The driver endeavored to escape with the stage, but was overtaken and robbed, and one horse was taken from the team; the other men and a passenger took to the brush and made good their escape to Independence. The commanding officer, Maj. B. K. Davis, at Independence, has no cavalry, but he pressed twenty-eight horses, mounted men upon them, and pursued the bushwhackers. At the same time I ordered a company of infantry to be stationed at the crossing of the Little Blue, and a party of cavalry, dismounted, to be stationed at Lee's Summit on the prairie half way from Independence to Pleasant Hill. I also directed Major Mullins, commanding at Pleasant Hill, and requested the commanding officer at Lexington to send out mounted scouts. The result of these operations has been to show that the bushwhackers scattered near the line of the railroad. My men are still scouting, but have come across none of the guerrilla party. I have re-established the escort for the stage, but cannot keep it up for more than a day or two, for my cavalry is all about to be mustered out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Central District of Missouri.

MARCH 12, 1865.—Affair near Lone Jack, Mo.

Report of Maj. Alexander W. Mullins, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *March 13, 1865.*

My foot scout has just returned. Had a fight last night two miles east of Lone Jack with two bushwhackers. The latter escaped, though one of them went off evidently wounded. My men captured two revolvers from them. My men had privately surrounded a house, and these bushwhackers afterward came to it, when the fight occurred.

A. W. MULLINS,
Major.

Colonel HARDING,
Kansas City.

MARCH 12-23, 1865.—Scout from Lewisburg into Yell and Searcy Counties, Ark.

Report of Col. Abraham H. Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry (Union).

LEWISBURG, *March 23, 1865—7.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant Boles, Third Arkansas, returned this p. m. from twelve days' scout in Yell County. Coffee is expected daily in that section to

come from Centre Point, with 300 men, to take away wheat from Fourche la Fave Bottom. Boles killed a few rebels near Danville. Sergeant Arnold returned from scout to Searcy County, killed 2 rebels, had 1 man wounded. Rebels are getting quite numerous in vicinity of Dover and Illinois Bayou. I think they are expecting to re-enforce McRae and Dobbin east of White River, or the latter to come through Dover en route south. If the former, it will be to annoy your railroad communications.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock.

MARCH 15-21, 1865.—Scout from Fort Sumner, N. Mex.

Report of Lieut. James C. Edgar, First New Mexico Cavalry.

FORT SUMNER, N. MEX., *March 22, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major commanding, that, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 33, dated headquarters Fort Sumner, N. Mex., March 14, 1865, I left this post on the morning of the 15th instant with one non-commissioned officer and four privates, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsity of certain reports received at this post in regard to depredations committed by Indians from this reservation and to bring to this place all Navajo or Apache Indians that I might meet with. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant I examined the country lying between this post and Mr. Hamilton's ranch on the Rio Conchas. I found no sign of Indians, and from all the information I could get from persons of whom I made inquiries, I judge there have been no Indians in that section of country for some months past. At Mr. Hamilton's ranch I made strict inquiries in regard to Indians being on the Rio Turpentino, and whether they had been killing stock, as was reported here, but from all I could hear on this matter I am led to believe that the reports made by parties in Las Vegas in reference to the Navajoes stealing and killing sheep and cattle are without the least foundation. These reports were first started by peons, who, it is quite likely, first sold the sheep and then, to save themselves, like many other men in this Territory of a little higher standing, but of the same species, laid it to the account of the unfortunate Navajoes. About the time these sheep are said to have been stolen, a party of Navajoes who were out on pass for the purpose of hunting, brought into this post and turned over to Brigadier-General Crocker, then in command, 500 sheep, which were lost in a snow-storm and found by the Indians some thirty-five miles above here. Information to the effect that the sheep were here and that the owner could get them was sent to the ranches above here. The owner came down and the sheep were given to him. Now, it does not look quite consistent that, at the very time these sheep were brought down, a part of the same Indians were stealing stock from the same herds that the sheep mentioned were lost from. I left Hamilton's ranch on the morning of the 18th instant and proceeded to Anton Chico. I made inquiries of herders whom I passed on the road, if they were troubled by the

Navajoes or Apaches, and they all informed me that there had been no Indians there for several months. At the town of Anton Chico I was told the same. On the 19th I came to Mr. J. M. Giddings' ranch, on the Pecos. On my arrival there it was reported to me that the Navajoes, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, were encamped on the river some ten miles above, and that they had been stealing and killing cattle belonging to farmers on the river. As it was near night when I arrived at Mr. Giddings' I did not go up that evening; but on the morning of the 20th I took one non-commissioned officer and two men and made a thorough examination of the country for fifteen miles up the river. I could find no sign of Indians, nor could I find any one that could either show me where the Indians had been or to whom the stock that they had killed belonged. I am of the opinion that a large share, if not all, of the reports in regard to the Indians killing stock originate in this way. No one can show any proof that the reports are true, but at the same time they credit and circulate them about the country. On the night of the 20th I encamped at the Alamo Gordo, and on the 21st returned to this post, meeting no Indians on my entire trip.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. EDGAR,
First Lieutenant, First New Mexico Cavalry.

Lieut. CHARLES T. JENNINGS,
First California Cav. Vols. and Post Adjt., Fort Sumner, N. Mex.

MARCH 17–20, 1865.—Expedition from Pine Bluff to Bass' Plantation, Ark.

Report of Capt. Gurnsey W. Davis, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP THIRTEENTH CAVALRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Pine Bluff, Ark., March 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the safe return of the scout of 100 men which left Pine Bluff on the 17th, and of which I had command. I crossed to the north side of the Arkansas River on the morning of the 17th; proceeded by way of Doctor Jones' and Colonel Withers' plantations to Five Forks Bayou; crossed Five Forks and passed through about five miles of horrible swamp road, and reached Hull's back plantation just at dark. Made a halt of about an hour, and until it became quite dark, when I proceeded to Creed Taylor's plantation, where I learned that Vaugine was at home on Doctor Bass' place, about three-quarters of a mile distant, and where, if possible, I intended to surprise and capture him. Upon receiving such information I immediately proceeded with the column to within a short distance of the house in which Vaugine was; dismounted fifteen of my men, leaving the remainder at a halt, and went forward to surround the house, when, just as we were getting over the fence around the dooryard, one of my bugles that was with the rear guard sounded (the rear guard having got lost from the column in the darkness of the night) and spoiled my plan. Vaugine, at the sound of the bugle, sprang from his bed and made his escape. His wife informed me that he had no intimation of our approach until the bugle sounded, and that we would undoubtedly have captured her husband, together with a soldier of his by the name of Smith that was at the same house and escaped with Vaugine

After finding my bird had flown I proceeded, by Walker's or the Ashby plantation, to Benjamin Richardson's and camped at 1 a. m. March 18. My rear guard did not come up with me again, but made the best of their way back to Pine Bluff, undoubtedly on double-quick time. From Richardson's I went through by Swan Lake and struck the river at Lewis'. Proceeded down the river to General Williams' and camped for the night, Vaugine playing around us at a respectful and safe distance, showing himself at certain points, I suppose more for annoyance than for any purpose of attack.

On the morning of the 19th commenced gathering up cattle. Found them generally very poor. As far as possible I avoided taking milch cows and work oxen belonging to citizens living on their own plantations. Camped on the night of the 19th at Lewis Boggs'. On 20th reached Pine Bluff with about ninety head of cattle—very poor beef, but the best to be had at this season. Crossed the river on steamer Argosy. Returned to camp at 5 p. m.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. DAVIS,

Captain, Thirteenth Cavalry Illinois Volunteers, Comdg. Scout.

Capt. GUY S. ALEXANDER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Of the within ninety head of cattle at least twenty head are entirely unfit for beef.

G. W. D.

MARCH 18–30, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Gibson to Little River and Hillabee, Ind. Ter.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. Maxwell Phillips, Third Indian Home Guard (Kansas) Infantry.
No. 2.—Charles O. Davis, Chief of Scouts.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. Maxwell Phillips, Third Indian Home Guard (Kansas) Infantry.

FORT GIBSON, C. N., *March 30, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the commanding officer Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, on the 18th day of March, 1865, I took command of a detachment consisting of four companies of the First Indian Regiment and two companies of the Third Indian Regiment, in all 324 men, and proceeded southwest in the direction of We-wo-ka. At Deep Fork, fifty miles from Fort Gibson, I found the stream too much swollen by recent rains to be fordable. A mounted scout of the enemy was on the opposite bank when I reached it. They immediately retreated. I ordered four mounted scouts to swim over and scout the country in front, and proceeded to construct a raft to cross my command on. Three of the scouts ordered over crossed, and found that the enemy had consisted of fifteen or twenty men, and that they had retreated and scattered. Henry Parris (scout) behaved in a cowardly manner, refusing to cross when ordered to, and did not cross till after I had crossed with a por-

tion of my infantry. I crossed my command over Deep Fork partly on a raft, partly on driftwood, and partly by swimming, and continuing in a southwesterly direction, crossed North Fork, which I found quiet low, and arrived at We-wo-ka, eighty-five miles southwest of Fort Gibson, on the 24th instant. From We-wo-ka I sent scouts to Little River Town, twenty five miles southwest, and to Hillabee, twenty miles east, and to Canadian River, twenty miles southeast. The scouts returned and reported no enemy, but the evidence that parties had been into both Little River and Hillabee about a week previous, and that they had driven large herds of cattle in a southwesterly direction. The scouts from Little River reported that the iron bridge across Little River was broken down, and that the greater portion of the wrought-iron rods and bars were taken away. Finding no enemy, I returned and reached Fort Gibson on the 30th instant. I found considerable quantities of cattle on the route, especially between Deep Fork and North Fork. There are no citizens now living in that part of the country. I was unable to find any grain. The mounted scouts under Mr. Davis were altogether unacquainted with that country. With the parties sent to Little River and Hillabee I mounted Indians on transportation mules for guides. My transportation consisted of fifteen pack-mules. I find pack-mules considerably superior to wagons for a command without artillery marching through that country, as they can pass over mountain roads and narrow passes impassable for wagons, and travel faster.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. PHILLIPS,

Captain, Third Indian Regiment, Commanding Detachment.

COMDG. OFFICER 3D BRIG., 3D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS.

No. 2.

Report of Charles O. Davis, Chief of Scouts.

FORT GIBSON, C. N., *March 31, 1865.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report to you: On the 19th instant I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Dole, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, to take six men and report to Captain Phillips in command of a detachment of troops that went southwest as far as We-wo-ka. I started with J. H. Greene, John McDonald, Jos. Pugh, and Jeff. Davis, citizen scouts; Charles Hicks and Henry Parris, detailed soldiers. On the 20th I overtook Captain Phillips' command about twenty-five miles west from this point. I reported to the captain and he ordered me to proceed to the Council Ground and drive some beef-cattle to that point for the command, which I did. We there rested a short time until the command moved up. The captain then ordered me to take my men and go south as far as Hillabee, on the South Canadian. He also sent an Indian pilot with me. I camped that night within three miles of the command. On the 21st I attempted to cross the Deep Fork of the North Fork of the Canadian, but found it impossible, it being very high. I turned up the said stream and met the command at the ford. I reported to the captain. He said he was glad that we did not cross. He sent one of my men back to Fort Gibson that night. We made a raft of logs tied together with ropes, but failed in crossing. The next morn-

ing the captain ordered me to send four of my men with their horses across the river. They hesitated some time, as they considered it very dangerous. They agreed for one of the Indians to take their horses and cross. The captain tried, but could not get any man to attempt in crossing. He then gave peremptory orders that the river had to be crossed. My men made several desperate efforts to cross, but failed. Again they tried two ponies, loose and clear of incumbrance. They succeeded in getting them across. I then hired a negro to take another horse across, which he did. The captain then dashed precipitately into the river and with the support of a puncheon he crossed. Jos. Pugh followed and overtook him before he crossed; J. H. Greene and Jeff. Davis crossed also; Jos. Pugh recrossed. Greene and Davis went with the captain out some five or six miles south and returned the same night. On the same evening Mit-ka-hut-ka, chief of the Creek Indians, constructed a raft made of logs tied together with ropes. The next morning we swam our horses, including pack-mules, &c. We then crossed ourselves and transportation on the raft. The captain then ordered me to take three of my men and proceed to the North Fork of the Canadian. I did so and camped three miles from the command in front. On the 24th I reported to Captain Phillips. He ordered me to take my men and proceed to We-wo-ka and there await the arrival of the command, which I did. The next morning the captain ordered me to take two of my men, with an Indian guide, and proceed to Little River Town and report to him the same night. He also ordered me to send three of my men, with a negro guide, to Hillabee and report to him the same night, which they did. On the 26th he told me that I had to drive a herd of cattle to Fort Gibson, and that I might get them where I thought best. I told him that I would camp that night eight miles west of the Council Ground, on Grove Creek. He promised to send a lieutenant, with twelve or thirteen men, to assist me in driving cattle. If he sent them they never reported to me. The next night I camped on a tributary of Cane Creek. On the following morning one of my men was unable for duty and another one had a broken-down horse. I took three men and gathered about 110 head of average beef-cattle and started with them. In the evening two of Captain Phillips' teamsters left the command about two miles and came to me, and drove in about thirty head of cattle to my herd that was near by on the prairie. I soon met the captain with about seventy head of cattle. We lotted them all that night at the McIntosh place. The captain said that we would camp the command about one mile and a half from there, but would next morning send back his mounted men to assist me in driving the cattle to the Arkansas River, which he failed to do. I waited until about 9 o'clock before I started. I then started the cattle and drove them around a prairie divide in order to avoid brush thickets. I intersected the main Texas road, it only being about half a mile down to Rabbit Ford, our usual place of crossing with cattle. On arriving there I found the river not fordable. We herded the cattle and rested our horses. I then drove the herd to the Nevins pen, on the bank of the river, without the loss of one. I there tried to lot them. They stampeded on sight of quite a number of Indians on foot, and scattered all over the bottom. I succeeded in collecting and turning them, and they then stampeded and scattered the second time. I pursued them and brought the most of them back the third time. By this time the Indians were crowding every path and corner where they thought they might chance to get a beef. They then commenced firing; the cattle then scattered in every direction. I then gave them up as lost. The captain came up

in the meantime and ordered me very rashly to regather that herd. I told him that it was utterly impossible. He said it had to be done. My men being very tired and their horses extremely jaded, they refused to go, but finally I started with the three men who helped me drive the herd at first, and two more of my men that crossed the river, and lotted between sixty and seventy head at the Nevins pen, about one mile south of the Arkansas River.

I certify upon honor that the above statement is correct.

CHARLES O. DAVIS,
Chief of Scouts.

Lieut. Col. F. W. SCHAURTE,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps.

MARCH 19-23, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg to Columbus, Mo., with skirmish near Greenton.

Report of Lieut. Rush G. Leaming, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

CAMP GROVER, *March 24, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters post, Warrensburg, Mo., March 19, 1865, I left Camp Grover with a scout of thirty men, moving north on Lexington and Warrensburg road to Davis' Creek; thence west, scouting the country well to the head of Davis, at which place we found signs of bushwhackers having fed in the woods near a Mr. Hamlet's, whose son is in the brush and was seen in that immediate neighborhood the night before by a Union man. Said Hamlet had on his farm five shod horses in good condition, also one double-barreled shotgun, loaded, which was used (he affirmed) in shooting wild geese. I brought in this gun and took from him one horse to replace a U. S. horse that had become very lame. Hamlet said he had not seen his son for many weeks and had forbid his coming to his house or having anything to do with the family. From the headwaters of Davis' Creek I continued west across a small prairie by the way of Hopewell, striking the timber south of Chapel Hill, scouting through it; thence north (leaving Chapel Hill on the west) up Greenton Valley, and while in the timber some six miles south of Greenton, near Hook's farm, I came upon five bushwhackers. We immediately fired on them, ran them out of the timber across an old field, where they returned the fire, crossed the road, and entered the thick brush. The ground here being very miry I dismounted a part of the command, sent them after the bushwhackers afoot, and taking seven of the best mounted men, I moved around the north point of the woods to cut off their retreat into the Snibar Hills. Before reaching their regular crossing-place I saw them enter the timber north. Followed them some five or six miles, but found it impossible to catch them, as their horses were fresh and ours partly ridden down before we came onto them. After the dismounted men had returned to their horses five more bushwhackers came up the road the first passed on. The sergeant in command of the squad I had left at Hook's farm started immediately in pursuit, ran them into the woods south of the farm, but could not get a shot at them. I then moved up the valley to the town of Greenton, where I was expecting to meet a scout from

Lexington. Not meeting the scout, I marched northeast of Greenton, thence west (leaving Wellington on the right about four miles) to Thorp's Ford, on the Sni, continuing west to Butler's Mill, on the Big Sni, with the expectation of crossing here into Jackson County, where I supposed the guerrillas would go after being driven from Greenton Valley, but this stream was so swollen by the recent rains I could not cross. I then moved southeast, scouting up a branch of the Sni; thence through the timber east of Mr. Fickle's farm, south of Mr. Armstrong's, to Columbus, returning to camp the evening of the 23d instant. I found the citizens not inclined to give information to Federals as to guerrillas, forage, or best routes of travel. Until they were aware we had run bushwhackers out of the country they would persist in saying they had not seen or heard of any guerrillas in that part of the country for weeks and months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUSH G. LEAMING,

First Lieut. Company F, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cav.

Maj. M. C. HENSLEE,

Commanding Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

MARCH 20-22, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Bayou Pigeon, La., with skirmish (21st) at Bayou Teche, La.

Report of Col. Simon Jones, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., *March 22, 1865.*

SIR: In accordance with general instructions, I wish to submit to the general commanding the following report of an expedition which has just returned from Grand Lake and Bayou Pigeon:

On the afternoon of the 20th instant a note was received at these headquarters from Captain Leonard, commanding naval fleet at this post, asking for a detail of men to go on board the boat No. 49, and up into Grand Lake for the purpose of complying with a request from General Cameron in bringing within the lines the family of Mr. Williams, a Government employé at this post. By command of Lieutenant-Colonel Atkins, then commanding post, a detail of forty men, in charge of a lieutenant from the Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, was made, embarking at 7 o'clock on the night of the 20th. From the report made by the officer commanding the detachment I can collate but this: The boat landed at Indian Bend, eight miles above Franklin, and the detachment of infantry marched across to Bayou Teche, distant one mile, seeing but four or five mounted and armed men, however. While at Bayou Teche a party of from twenty-five to thirty of the enemy rode down to the bayou on its southern bank, and dismounting, fired a number of shots at my detachment. They then made some movements toward crossing in small skiffs and sugar troughs, but were prevented by the fire of my men. The detachment remained near an hour and a half on shore and then returned to the boat. They gained little or no information in regard to the strength of the enemy in that vicinity, but were informed that it was expected that a flat-boat would that night cross Grand Lake from Pigeon Bayou loaded with horses captured or stolen from the La Fourche country. Upon receiving this information Captain Leonard, of the gun-boat, determined to lay in wait for them

at the mouth of Big Bayou Pigeon and send a messenger to the gun-boat Glide, then still at Brashear, to come up and guard in like manner the mouth of Little Bayou Pigeon. On leaving Indian Bend—I must here, however, state that the detachment from my command, being short of rations for this unexpected extension of absence, killed and took on board sheep not exceeding ten or twelve in number, thought to be necessary to subsistence. The gun-boat No. 49, containing my detachment, lay at the mouth of Big Bayou Pigeon during the night, but without discovering any intention to cross the horses. Indeed, the nature of the night (a steady gale blowing until morning) would doubtless have prevented the execution of such a project had it been contemplated. The next morning, the 22d instant, she explored the bayou for a distance of eight miles, the yawl, containing the commander of the gun-boat and Lieutenant Griffin and ten men of my regiment, going four or five miles farther up, discovering nothing. They then returned to this post, leaving the Glide at Little Bayou Pigeon awaiting further developments in regard to the horses, and arrived at the landing at 7.30 this evening. The family of Mr. Williams, for peculiar and domestic reasons, could not be induced to come with him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON JONES,

Colonel Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Post.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 20–22, 1865.—Scout from Lexington, Mo.

Report of Lieut. Daniel Shumate, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

LEXINGTON, MO., *March 24, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report to you:

In compliance with your instructions, on the morning of the 20th instant I marched from this post in command of eighteen men of my company. I took the Georgetown road as far as the Tabo Church, twelve miles east of this post. I there found a trail of six bushwhackers going west. I took the trail and followed it as far as Joel Ewing's. Night came on and I camped. During the night a heavy rain fell and put out the trail. I took the direction, however, and soon came to the Widow Demastus', and there found that five guerrillas had just left there, going west. A young-looking woman, said to be the widow of the guerrilla Wilhite, who was killed a year ago, made a great effort to make me believe that the party that had just left there had gone east. The mud was very deep, however, and it was very plain that they had all gone west, the same way that they came in. I took the track, and in half a mile I met five other guerrillas going east. I was within about 300 yards of them when I saw them. They discovered me at the same time. It was something over a mile to the timber; nothing in the way but two fences and deep mud. A desperate race for life or death ensued. They got to the timber 75 or 100 yards ahead of us. There were several shots fired, and I thought we wounded one man. They then separated and we followed three of them five or six hours. They kept in the bush only a short distance ahead of us. We

ran our horses down and were compelled to give up the chase. We rested our horses and moved out to a suitable place to camp. On the 22d I scouted the country south of Wellington, and became satisfied that the guerrillas had gone into the Snibar Hills, and owing to the jaded condition of our horses I thought it altogether impracticable to follow them, and consequently I came in one day sooner than I was ordered. Arriving in Lexington late in the evening of the 19th from a hard march, that being the day you were ordered to start me on this scout, and meeting with the guerrillas at the point I did, rendered it impracticable for me to make the connection with the troops from Warrensburg as instructed by you. I would earnestly recommend the banishment of the Widow Demastus, with her family, the Widow Wilhite included. She makes that her home. She lives half a mile west of the Columbus road, four miles north of Chatam Ewing's, near Mr. Powell's, who lives on the Columbus road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL SHUMATE,
Second Lieut. Company I, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

Capt. WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Commanding Post.

MARCH 21-23, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Monticello, Ark.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry.
No. 2.—Capt. John H. Norris, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *March 25, 1865.*

I have the honor to report that I sent out a scout of 110 men from the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, under Captain Norris, on last Tuesday evening, with instructions to go as far as Monticello, for the purpose of breaking up some conscripting and bushwhacking parties that were in that section of country. They returned on Thursday evening, having gone to that place, and report killing 2 of the enemy and bringing in 12 prisoners, destroying 19 musketoons, 7 Richmond muskets, 4 Enfield rifles, 11 double-barrel shotguns, 17 rifles, 15 pounds of powder, and quite a quantity of fixed ammunition, some buckshot and rifle-balls; also a small rebel mail, though nothing of importance. They also brought in 11 horses and 6 mules captured from the enemy. One man missing from the scout while on patrol, supposed to be captured.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel Sixty-second Illinois Veteran Infantry, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. John H. Norris, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout under my command:

In obedience to orders, I left this post with 112 men and two officers at 4 p. m. Monday [Tuesday], 21st instant, and marched through Cornersville, by way of upper Monticello road; thence on the direct road to within nine miles of Monticello. There I made a detour to the right and came into Monticello on the Warren road, arriving there at 6.30 a. m. Tuesday [Wednesday], 22d instant. Having my column previously divided into three divisions, instantly upon arriving in sight I sent one division, under Lieutenant Kennedy, guided by Mr. Boatner, around town to the right, another, under Lieutenant Orton, guided by Mr. Milton, to the left, ordering them to leave two or more pickets at each suitable place to guard the town, which was done in a very few minutes. With remainder of the men I entered the town. There were but few Confederate soldiers there that morning, and but few shots were fired. Though they had been expecting a scout there for a week, and kept the Pine Bluff roads guarded or picketed, and the soldiers generally go out of town of a night, yet they were completely surprised and ran in all directions, and unfortunately some few made their escape. There is a band of men down there called the "Old Man's Company," composed of men exempt from conscription. Their chief duty is to return deserters, enforce the conscript laws, and furnish, in any manner they can, military information for the enemy. Some of them who had not left town I brought in. Immediately upon entering the town I proceeded to search the houses for the enemy, sealed papers, arms, or ammunition. This search was conducted by the two lieutenants and resulted in the finding of 19 musketoons and yagers, 6 Richmond muskets, 3 Enfield rifles, 9 double-barrel shotguns, 7 rifles, 2 cans of powder, and a large quantity of fixed ammunition, lead, buckshot, and rifle-balls; also a small rebel mail, which is herewith sent to post headquarters. Having accomplished all I could in Monticello, and being credibly informed that a battalion of Magruder's cavalry were expected there hourly since Sunday, I was afraid it might be transcending my orders to go on to Long View. I therefore concluded to return, and on my way back to search for Captain Owen and Captain Kidd, who I learned were operating through the country toward Bayou Bartholomew. I moved out, about 10 a. m., through neighborhood roads to the residence of Lieutenant Carpenter, rebel army, ten miles. Halted, fed, got breakfast, and rested until 3 p. m. As I was just beginning to prepare to move on, I was attacked by fifty or sixty of Shelby's men, under Captain Patterson. They did not come very near, however, until our carbines convinced them of the impropriety and impracticability of such a rash act, and after rallying once and making a very feeble attempt to flank me to the left, they ran off promiscuously to the woods. I then moved slowly and cautiously to Mr. Helm's, about six miles from Bayou Bartholomew, and eighteen miles below Busby's Bridge; camped there for the night. Moved at sunrise yesterday morning, 23d instant, on the neighborhood roads coming into the lower Monticello at Willson's, twenty miles from this post, and from there directly back to camp, arriving about 6 p. m. yesterday, having marched 140 miles, killing 2 and capturing 11 of the

enemy; capturing 19 musketoons and yagers, 7 Richmond muskets, 4 Enfield rifles, 11 double-barrel shotguns, 17 rifles, 15 pounds powder, a quantity of fixed ammunition (mostly for musketoons and shotguns); also a small quantity of lead, buckshot, and rifle-balls, and a small rebel mail; also 11 horses and 6 mules. I ordered the arms broken and ammunition destroyed, for want of transportation. The horses and mules are turned over to the regimental quartermaster Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry; the prisoners to the provost-marshal. One of the prisoners, named John B. Manion, voluntarily surrendered himself, and desired to be taken to Pine Bluff under guard. He can and is willing to give much valuable information, and to conduct a party where valuable prisoners and papers may be captured, and being violently opposed to being exchanged or serving with the rebel army any more, I greatly desire that he may be examined by the general and released from confinement. One of my men ventured too far out when patrolling (I suppose) at Monticello and I fear was captured, for he could not be found when I assembled the men to leave. His name is Benjamin F. Hancock, private, Company I. No other casualty. Mr. Milton proved valuable as a guide, having a good knowledge of the country and all the neighborhood roads. Mr. Terrel's horse gave out at Cornersville and he went no farther. Captain Youngs, formerly Fifth Kansas Cavalry, rendered me great service by his skill and experience in managing my advance guard. But I cannot express the obligations I feel under to Mr. James W. Boatner, the other guide. He certainly deserves great credit for his energy, sagacity, skill, and prudence; and from his almost perfect knowledge of the country and people (knowing every family and every pathway), his services are really invaluable as a guide.

Hoping I may be allowed the privilege of further efforts, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORRIS,
Captain, Commanding Scout.

Capt. GUY S. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Pine Bluff, Ark.

MARCH 22–23, 1865.—Operations about Stephenson's Mill, Mo.

Report of Capt. Walter D. Hubbard, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SALEM,
Salem, Mo., March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the stockade or fort built at Stephenson's Mill, sixteen miles southwest of this post, on Current River, was burned on the 22d instant, by three bushwhackers, who, after making general threats of death and destruction against any person who should report them, and ordering the miller to have a quantity of meal ground for 250 rebels by 12 o'clock yesterday, proceeded westward from the mill and have not since been heard of. I received this report on the night of the 22d, and started Lieutenant Thornton with twenty men early yesterday morning to make a scout to the mill, and thence some distance down Current River, with a view of ascertaining where these bushwhackers came from and whether any bands may be expected in from that direction. I have not heard from the lieutenant, and am satisfied that there were but three bushwhackers in that section. There have been no troops stationed at the mill for about three weeks past, as I understand. Captain Jones, commanding one of

the citizen guard companies of this county in a neighborhood southwest of this post, reports that a scouting party sent out by him has just returned and report things quiet and no sign of bushwhackers in his section. Inclosed find John P. Graham's communication reporting the burning of the stockade or fort.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Captain, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Vols., Commanding Post.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

MARCH 15 [22], 1865.

Capt. W. D. HUBBARD,
Commanding Post, Salem, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: There were three bushwhackers came to N. Stephenson's Mill at 12 o'clock and burned the fort and gave orders to have meal enough for 250 men by to-morrow at just 12 o'clock. One of the men we knew. We know they are bushwhackers, and when they left they went west. There is a chance for murder behind. I told them I would report, and they said if I did they would kill me. This report is true.

Yours,

JOHN P. GRAHAM.

MARCH 23-24, 1865.—Scout from Donaldsonville to Bayou Goula, La.

Report of Capt. James E. Macklin, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. COMPANY K, 16TH INDIANA MOUNTED INFTY.,
Donaldsonville, La., March 24, 1865.

In obedience to verbal orders from Colonel Fiske, received on the evening of the 23d instant, I proceeded with Company K, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, to Bayou Goula, at which place I arrived at midnight. In searching the town I found two rebel soldiers concealed in the houses. After placing a guard over the captured rebels I proceeded to Madam Randolph's plantation, situated about seven miles from the river. I arrived there at daybreak and surrounded the mills and other houses. Captain Brown and two of his men were there, but escaped, having been warned of my approach by some means. I captured on this plantation Captain BROWN's and one other horse, and two carbines, abandoned by the enemy in the hurry of their flight. After searching the place I started on my return and arrived here about 4 o'clock this evening.

In submitting this report I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

J. E. MACKLIN,
Captain Company K, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

MARCH 24, 1865.—Scout from Bayou Bœuf to Bayou Chemise, La.

Report of Lieut. Numa A. Pomponeau, First Louisiana Cavalry.

BAYOU BŒUF, LA., *March 25, 1865.*

In pursuance to orders received from you, I have the honor to report that yesterday morning I started from camp with six men for the pur-

pose of scouting through the swamps in search of rebels, or in order to discover, if possible, their number or whereabouts. I visited the house of Pierre Diegle, a man whose loyalty has been suspected for a long time. Seeing that his boat was not moored in its accustomed place, I asked him where it was. He replied, without hesitation, "My son has it fishing." Scarcely crediting this statement, I left him in charge of the men. After having waited about two hours for his son's return I went into his back yard. Here I found the uniform of two men of my company hidden under some old lumber, said men having deserted from my company the night before last. I asked Diegle to whom the clothing belonged. He said he did not know, but that he had found it near the water and had hidden it himself. Now, the point at which this man lives (at the mouth of Bayou Chemise) is the only point of ingress the rebels across the lake have for this section of country. All the men who go into the Confederacy must pass his place, and the doubts concerning his loyalty are founded on the suspicion that he materially assists deserters and smugglers across the lake. Again, had his son been fishing with the boat it would have been almost impossible for him (the son) to have been beyond the range of my eyesight. Lastly, colonel, I can say, setting aside my personal dislike for the man, I firmly believe that his son was, at his instigation, taking the two deserters over the lake at the time I visited his house.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NUMA A. POMPONEAU,

Second Lieutenant Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. JOHN L. RICE,

Commanding Troops, Bayou Bœuf.

MARCH 24, 1865.—Affair near Rolla, Mo.

Report of Sergt. John Y. Baldwin, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

WAYNESVILLE, MO., *March 26, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report to you:

I was ordered, by Special Orders, No. 52, with six enlisted men to escort Government train to Rolla, Mo., on the 23d day of this month. On my way to return, about seven miles west of Rolla on the Springfield road, I, with two of the escort, went into the house of the Widow Yowell to get a drink of water, while the other four sat down on the side of the road. Immediately an officer and a sergeant and three privates, dressed in Federal uniform, made their appearance with their revolvers cocked, at the place where the four of my men were sitting, and demanded their surrender. The men were taken by surprise and surrendered, when the leader of the gang made the inquiry whether there were more of them. The answer was that three of them were in the house, when three charged upon the house and asked me to surrender. I leveled my gun at him and told him that was the way that I would surrender. I fired and shot him off his horse. The balance of the gang, shooting in through the window after seeing their comrade killed, took refuge, and put to run, when I and the two with me put after them as hard as we could run, as we were on foot, to recapture our comrades, who were also on foot. Again I took aim at one of the gang and pierced him through, when the balance of the bushwhackers commenced shooting at the

prisoners, three of the prisoners running toward me and one in the direction of Rolla, who has not been heard from since. Two of my men were wounded and taken to Rolla. Their names are George Hoffman and John C. Odle.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN Y. BALDWIN,
Sergeant, Company E, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

Maj. J. B. KAISER,
Commanding, Waynesville, Mo.

MARCH 25-27, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Indian Bend, La.

Report of Col. Simon Jones, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Brashear, La., March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding, the following report of an expedition undertaken in accordance with orders from these headquarters of date March 25, 1865, for the purpose of destroying or capturing a barge said to have been used by the enemy for the purpose of transporting a number of horses over Grand Lake and into their lines:

This expedition consisted of a detachment of thirty men from the Ninety-third Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, under command of Lieut. W. H. Johns, of that regiment. The troops embarked on gun-boat No. 43 at 7 p. m. on the 25th instant, and immediately proceeded by way of Grand Lake to Indian Bend, arriving at that point by daylight of the 27th. At 7 a. m. the infantry disembarked and marching one-quarter of a mile to a small bayou, discovered and seized the barge, which was taken alongside the gun-boat, and by her brought safely to this post, to which the expedition returned at 2.30 p. m. on the 27th. I have the assurance of the lieutenant in command that no injury was done to any personal property by the expedition. None of the enemy were encountered and no new information obtained. No harm was sustained by any member of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON JONES,
Colonel Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Post.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District.

MARCH 25-28, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to near Oyster Bayou, La.

Report of Col. Simon Jones, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Brashear City, La., March 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition, undertaken in accordance with orders from these headquar-

ters, for the purpose of taking possession of a large oyster-boat which lay stranded on the beach at a point six miles west of Oyster Bayou, on the Gulf coast:

The expedition consisted of a detachment of forty men of the Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, under command of Lieut. W. Y. Crosthwait, of the same regiment. It embarked on the steamer Cornie at 7 p. m. of the 25th instant, and proceeding down the Atchafalaya River, reached the point of destination without incident worthy of notice. Here, after three hours' hard labor, the boat was gotten in tow, it having lain at a distance of 105 yards from the water's edge. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, it returned to this post, bringing the boat aforementioned, and arriving at 12 m. of the 28th. No signs of the enemy were seen and no information obtained of his forces or intentions. No casualties occurred to any member of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON JONES,

Colonel Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Post.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of La Fourche, Thibodeaux, La.

MARCH 26–29, 1865.—Expedition from Bonnet Carré to Amite River, La.

Report of Maj. Edward Byrne, Eighteenth New York Cavalry.

MILITARY STATION, GAINNIE'S LANDING,
Bonnet Carré, La., March 31, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions received by telegraph from General Sherman, I started in pursuit of the party of rebels that captured Captain Darling, the provost-marshal of this parish. The captain was captured about the hour of 10 o'clock on the night of the 25th of March, 1865, and no information reached this post until about 2 o'clock the next morning. I then started a party in pursuit, under Lieutenant De Croy, who, on reaching the house of the captain, was told by Mrs. Darling that the rebels had taken the captain across the river. I then sent another party, under Lieutenant Darker, across the river in skiffs, who returned the same afternoon, having searched the country for fifteen miles around, and who discovered that the captain had been taken in a boat through the swamps in the direction of Lake Maurepas. Before the party returned the order of General Sherman was received by telegraph, ordering farther pursuit. I then started with forty men, at 11 o'clock on the night of the 26th, and reached College Point at 10 o'clock the next morning. Heard that a few guerrillas had been there on the Friday previous, but had left by the Blind River for the Amite River, but heard from some negroes that they might be caught at the Orange Grove road, leading to the Bayou Conway and New River. This road is three miles from Donaldsonville, and was reached at 10 o'clock. A party sent to scour the swamps in that direction could not move on the road, owing to the great quantity of water in the swamps. I then started for Donaldsonville, intending to strike the Amite River by way of Doyal's plantation. Reached Donaldsonville at 8 o'clock, and there met Lieutenant Brown, of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, who had just returned from the pursuit, having learned that the rebels had crossed the Amite River at a place called Gun Pommet, over thirty

miles from Donaldsonville. He also learned from a scout that another small party had crossed the Amite River by way of Bayou Timite. Both parties had crossed on the morning of the 26th, and that further pursuit was useless, as they had gone in the direction of Clinton. A scout named Frelding, residing at Donaldsonville, heard that Doyal's and Botic's guerrillas were at the French Settlement on the 24th of March conscripting and collecting deserters from the rebel army. I telegraphed to General Sherman from Donaldsonville, asking if I should cross the Amite River, and did not receive any answer, but sent a dispatch to the commander of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry stating that farther pursuit was too late, and that my command should not cross the Amite River. I then returned, reaching Bonnet Carré at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 29th. Mrs. Darling stated so positively that the captain had been taken across the river, I think some of the party must be captured, but the search on the west side of the river occupied the time that should have been given to quick pursuit, and the guerrillas gained ten hours' start. Several citizens have been arrested and identified as being with the guerrillas on the night they captured the captain, and it is supposed their idea was to avoid the draft by capturing the provost-marshal and his papers. The guerrillas were under the command of Captain Bringier, or Botic. His headquarters are at Clinton, and Captain Doyal and he are conscripting for the rebel army. I have heard that both these captains belong to the regular army of the Confederacy. They were joined by a party of citizens, and the plot must have been covered with great secrecy and care. The telegraph wire was torn down between New Orleans and this post, and must have been done by these citizens concerned in this plot. The total distance marched was about ninety-four miles, and on my return I pressed some plantation wagons to carry my men, who were very much fatigued by the first day's march.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BYRNE,
Major, Eighteenth [New York] Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
April 4, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

The prisoners sent down by Colonel Byrne will be duly examined, though with not much prospect of getting at the threads of the plot in carrying off Captain Darling. The energy this cavalry regiment has displayed on foot is highly creditable.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARCH 28–30, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Pike, La., to Bay Saint Louis, Miss.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alfred G. Hall, Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Pike, La., March 31, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your tele-

Louis on the sloop Rosetta immediately, but was obliged to put back into The Rigolets and wait until the next day, March 29. Starting again, I reached the bay at 11 p. m. on Thursday, and found that Captain Monet, of Forrest's cavalry, left the bay on Wednesday morning. He was at home on leave of absence, and on no official business, although he watched our transports closely. I brought from Bay Saint Louis two deserters from the rebel army. If the boat could have reached the bay the first time starting they would have taken this Captain Monet, but the wind was so high it was impossible to sail to the bay in any boat now at this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED G. HALL,
Lieut. Col. Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Post.

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana.

MARCH 29–APRIL 2, 1865.—Scout from Waynesville, Mo.

Report of Maj. James M. Turley, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

WAYNESVILLE, MO., *April 2, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from the colonel commanding District of Rolla, I submit the following as a report of a scout under my command:

I left Rolla, Mo., on the 29th of March, 1865, with sixty men, and marched fifteen miles; camped at Jackson's Mills. Owing to a freshet the march was not resumed until the 31st of March. I then scouted the hills and hollows of the country thoroughly, but nothing was seen, killed, or captured. Camped at Coppage's Mill, on Spring Creek. April 1, I moved to Big Piney, found it impassable, and marched over the hills to Wayman's Mill and went into camp. The roads were almost impassable, on account of quicksand. April 2, I moved for Waynesville, swam Big Piney, and arrived here at 2 p. m., having seen nothing but quicksand and water on my way. Captain Murphy returned from a scout in the neighborhood of Houston. States there have been several bushwhackers in that section during the past two weeks. I relieved Captain Maus, of the Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and am now in command of the post. There was a bushwhacker shot to-day near town by some of Captain Murphy's recruits. His name I did not learn. Nothing further of importance has occurred to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. TURLEY,
Major, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, Comdg. Post, Waynesville, Mo.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Rolla, Rolla, Mo.

MARCH 30–APRIL 2, 1865.—Expeditions from Baton Rouge to Clinton and the Comite River, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry (mounted), commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Logan, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry (mounted).

No. 1.

Report of Col. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry (mounted), commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Baton Rouge, La., April 3, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In compliance with orders, I left Baton Rouge at 9 a. m. March 30 with 300 men of the First Texas Cavalry and Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and moved in the direction of Port Hudson, at which place I arrived at 4 p. m. the same day, and went into camp about one mile and a half from the fort near the Jackson road. I started from Baton Rouge with one day's rations and drew at Port Hudson sufficient for one day and a half; being unable to draw rations in time at Baton Rouge I drew at Port Hudson. On the afternoon of March 31 I moved in the direction of Jackson, La., but by an obscure road, falling into the main road seven miles from Jackson. From this point I pushed on and reached Jackson about 5 p. m. No notice of my coming had reached the town. Two prisoners and two horses were captured. At sundown I left the town by the Clinton road. After following the main road some distance I left it, and in order to conceal my movements moved by an obscure way, falling into the main road again near Clinton. My advance entered Clinton at 11 o'clock. It was a complete surprise. We captured all the men on picket, seven in number. I remained in Clinton about one hour, and made as thorough a search for prisoners as I deemed prudent. My men were becoming scattered, and I feared that should I remain longer it would be difficult to get them together again. One squadron did get separated from the column and returned to Baton Rouge. I left Clinton by the Greensburg road and camped three miles from the town. Some time after my pickets were posted a negro attempted to pass through the line and was shot. At daylight I allowed my men to unsaddle, feed, and groom their horses, and cook their breakfasts. While at this place a Major Clark was captured by the pickets. An orderly that was with him fired at and wounded the man on post. I left this camp soon after sunrise and returned to Clinton. Passing through the town I took the Baton Rouge road, but afterward left it and fell into the Greenville Springs road, and arrived at Roberts' Ford, on the Comite, at 7 p. m. April 1. Sunday morning, April 2, I crossed my command by swimming the horses and passing the equipments over in a small boat, and arrived at Baton Rouge at noon. The results of the expedition are the capture of 11 prisoners, 3 of whom are officers, and about 20 animals. No force was encountered, and from the best information obtained the rebel force under Powers and Griffith has fallen back to Whitestown, where they have three guns and the stock captured from General Bailey. I think there is no good reason why this rebel force should be allowed to hold a position so near

us. During my absence Lieutenant-Colonel Logan was left in command of the cavalry, with orders to move out on the different roads and attract attention from my columns. For the result of his movements I respectfully call attention to a copy of his report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. FONDA,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major DES ANGES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Logan, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry (mounted).

HEADQUARTERS 118TH ILLINOIS MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Baton Rouge, La., April 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the verbal instructions of the colonel commanding the Cavalry Brigade, I left camp at 12 m. on the 30th ultimo with fifty-four men of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, under Lieutenant Slicer, and eighty-one men of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, commanded by Captains Brown and Robinson, and proceeded on the Greenville Springs road to Comite River; I then turned down Comite River, and near the crossing of the Benton's Ferry road I captured a Confederate soldier by the name of Lively. At the same time I captured a boy fifteen or sixteen years old, dressed in the Confederate uniform. He claimed to be a citizen, and from his youthful appearance I thought he was not a soldier and released him. On the Benton's Ferry road I met some negroes with goods and inquired of them where they bought them. They answered, of Doctor Laycock. In a short time I met an old lady and a boy with some goods, and they reported that they had bought their goods of Doctor Laycock also. I soon met two men in a light spring wagon with sugar, coffee, and salt. They said they had purchased theirs of Doctor Laycock. These men said they were from Saint Helena Parish. I ordered Corporal Price, of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and six men to bring these men and goods to Baton Rouge and turn them over to the provost-marshal, and to stop on the way and arrest Doctor Laycock and bring him also. Doctor Laycock resisted arrest and fired, seriously wounding James E. Morrison, Company C, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry. Doctor Laycock was arrested, in execution of my order, and brought to town the next morning. I proceeded to the Clay Cut road, where I camped till morning. At 7 a. m. I started from camp. Sent Captain Robinson with his company by the Highland road to Baton Rouge, and Lieutenant Slicer, Sixth Missouri, by the Greenville Springs and Clinton roads. I went with Captain Brown's company on the Duff's Ferry road. I had traveled but a mile or two when the advance brought me the boy that I had released the day before. It appeared that he had followed my command eight or ten miles and was watching my movements. I ordered him brought to camp as a prisoner. Near the Amite River I captured a Confederate soldier, and besides the horse I captured with him I captured a gray horse, under the following circumstances: Two Confederate soldiers had slept in the woods about forty rods from the road, and were taking

breakfast at the house of Mrs. Simms, where I surprised and captured one of them. The gray horse was in the woods, where these men had slept, and from his looks I was confident he was a cavalry horse. It was reported that he had once been owned by the soldier I had captured, and traded to Mrs. ———, and had been used in the army by young Simms, a Confederate soldier. Captain Robinson captured a man said to be a soldier. The parties all arrived at camp by 2 p. m. On the 1st instant I left camp again with the same command at 6 a. m.; traveled on the Clinton road until within four miles of Clinton, where I learned that Colonel Fonda had been at Clinton and left at sunrise, taking the Greensburg road. I then changed my direction, crossed the Comite River, and traveled in the direction of Greenville Springs; camped four miles northwest of the Springs at 7.30 p. m., having marched during the day forty-five miles. There was a picket at Redwood, Olive Branch, and Comite River, but I did not capture any of them. Moved at 5 a. m. next morning on the Baton Rouge road; crossed the Comite River at Roberts' Ferry; arrived in camp at 1.30 p. m. April 2, 1865.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LOGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 118th Illinois Mounted Infantry.

Capt. C. ROHRBOUGH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cav. Brig., Northern Div. of Louisiana.

MARCH 31–APRIL 1, 1865.—Operations about Aquia Fria, N. Mex.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Oscar M. Brown, First California Cavalry, of operations March 31.
No. 2.—Lieut. John Abbott, First California Cavalry, of operations April 1.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Oscar M. Brown, First California Cavalry, of operations March 31.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Marcy, N. Mex., April 2, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to verbal instructions from the department commander, I proceeded on Friday, March 31, to Aqua Fria to learn by actual observation if any Indians had crossed the creek near that point within a day or two, as currently reported. Before reaching the house of Juan Estaban Carrillo, situated on the north side of the creek, a trail was pointed out to me, some 400 or 500 yards south of the village, leading in the direction of the house of Mr. Carrillo, and which was stated to be the one referred to. After close examination for some distance I found that there were but two large tracks and three small ones distinctly visible, but neither appeared to be Indians' as the toes, instead of turning inward as the toes of Indians invariably do, were either straight or slightly turned out, and the moccasin or sandal tracks were different from those usually made by Indians. From thence I proceeded to the point of the creek, where the trail crossed some 200 or 300 yards below the house of Mr. Carrillo, who accompanied me to the spot, and said that eleven Indians had crossed there the night of the 29th. Dismounting, I proceeded to examine the

track, which I found to be similar to many of those made by the children and others from Mr. Carrillo's house. The parties making them evidently proceeded slowly and carelessly, observing no particular order or caution. On inquiry I learned that there were cattle herded some distance from that point and in the direction in which the trail proceeded. On my return I examined along the road and in the vicinity of Aqua Fria and found tracks exactly similar going either way. I also saw boys with sandals or bottoms of rawhide to their shoes which made identical impressions in the sand with those pointed out as Indians, from all of which I became satisfied that no Indians had passed Aqua Fria recently. But to set the matter at rest I dispatched Lieut. John Abbott, regimental adjutant First California Cavalry, agreeably to the direction of the general commanding, with five men and three days' rations, to take up the trail and follow it until the question could be definitely settled, as will be seen by the accompanying order and the report of Lieutenant Abbott, which I have the honor to submit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSCAR M. BROWN,

Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Vols., Dept. of N. Mex., Santa Fé, N. Mex.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. John Abbott, First California Cavalry, of operations April 1.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Marcy, N. Mex., April 2, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 27, from these headquarters, dated March 31, 1865 (a copy of which is inclosed), I proceeded on the morning of the 1st instant, with a detachment of five men from the First California Cavalry, to Aqua Fria. At that place, near the house of Juan Estaban Carrillo, I found the trail (or more correctly) the tracks which were supposed to have been made by either Navajoes or Pueblo Indians. I followed these tracks directly across the creek and found that the supposed Indians had almost immediately taken and followed the road, as the tracks were plainly to be seen in the road and on each side of it for a distance of about two miles. I also found that the tracks or footprints proceeding toward the town were about as numerous as those going from it. After following as above the traces of the supposed Indians for about two miles the marks became fewer and fainter in and near the road till I came to a small arroyo. Here they were again plainly visible, going in each direction, up and down. Separating my party, with directions to follow the tracks till they found where the Indians had left the arroyo and crossed into the valley, I proceeded with one of the men to examine the ground beyond for the purpose of finding any traces which the Indians might have made after leaving the arroyo. I could find on the ground beyond (which was very hard) no traces whatever of where the party had left it. Judging from the general direction of the tracks going from the town that the party making them had made for the cañon in the low range of hills directly west from Aqua Fria

and about southwest from Santa Fé, I crossed the plain or valley, and sending two men up the smaller cañon proceeded up the larger one with the rest. We went through these cañons till the two parties met, and no traces whatever having been found in either, although the ground was very soft and wet, I felt convinced that no Indians had passed through. Retracing my steps again to the plain, I separated the men for a distance of about two miles. I tried once more to find the tracks which I had lost sight of at the arroyo. After riding across the plain toward the town for about three miles we found a large number of cattle grazing, and near them one of the men found the footprints. Calling my men together we rode on, following and tracing the tracks plainly till we came to the road which we had followed going out there. After following them a short distance I found that part of the tracks led off from the road. Sending one of the men to follow these footprints, I proceeded with the rest to ascertain at what point the supposed Indians had entered the town. I followed the track across the creek into some fields, about three-quarters of a mile to the left of the road opposite the house of the man Juan Estaban Carrillo, and there found that the footprints led off directly toward his house. At almost the same moment the man whom I sent to follow the footprints where they had left the road, came riding toward me and reported that he had traced them directly to that house, and from there into the field where I then was. The footprints from the house into the fields were all in the same direction; from the field across the creek and across the valley they were about equally divided, going and coming. Among the foot tracks were those of either women or children, and at the house I found two boys whose feet were about the size of the footprints. All of the tracks both going and coming were about alike. In some of them (the smaller ones) they were precisely so. Feeling satisfied that I had traced the trail (as the man Carrillo called it) to its source, and that no party of hostile Indians would separate so widely and leave such evident marks of their passage, nor having passed through the town return to it again and go directly to one of the principal houses without being seen or leaving some evidence of their presence, I concluded that the fears of the party giving the information of the presence of hostile Indians had converted his own footprints into those of red men. I therefore returned with my men to this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ABBOTT,

Second Lieutenant and Actg. Adjt. First California Cavalry.

Col. OSCAR M. BROWN,

First California Cavalry Volunteers, Commanding Post.

APRIL 1, 1865.—Affair near Fort Garland, Colo. Ter.

Report of Capt. Charles Kerber, First Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Garland, Colo. Ter., April 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday morning a party of five Ute Indians attacked a Mexican ranch, &c., fifteen miles northwest from here and killed one Mexican and some beeves. The few Mexicans

there fought bravely and killed three of the Utes. They brought three horses and rifles as trophies and the corpse of the deceased Mexican to La Culebra last night. To-day the fact was reported to me. I sent, immediately, soldiers to protect the Mexicans up the San Luis Valley in driving their stock near to the settlements. Those Indians belong to Major Flead's or Head's tribe,* who is at present in Colorado City. I notify him also by this messenger. I was always a friend to the Ute Indians, and am well known to them, and I am very sorry that these depredations happened, but if they go on in this way they will find me a hard fellow to deal with. The two counties of Costilla and Conejos have assisted me in fortifying this post, and I do not doubt that with their assistance I can handle the Ute tribe of this country. I am too long in this country to believe the large numbers of warriors which Indian agents are in the habit of publishing. Again I must request you to order Lieutenant Walter to join his company. Inclosed please find requisition for ordnance stores and for horses, which I beg to be filled without delay. I do not care if the horses are poor or not, so long as they are young. Good care will soon make them all right. I will write for further instructions from the general commanding before I declare regular war against the Utes. They may give up the depredators to me or civil authorities so soon as Major Flead (or Head) returns.

Most respectfully, I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

CHARLES KERBER,

Captain, Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Lieut. IRA I. TABER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Denver, Colo. Ter.

APRIL 1-4, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Bayou Bartholomew, Ark.

Report of Capt. John H. Norris, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., April 5, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I left this post with seventy-five men and two officers on Saturday, 1st instant, at 11 a. m., to scout down Bayou Bartholomew and drive in all the beef-cattle I could find. I proceeded out on the lower Monticello road twenty-three miles, took the Napoleon road, and marched twelve miles farther to Allison's farm, and camped at 11 o'clock at night. Sunday morning, 2d instant, proceeded to Green Mount on same road, scouting the country well on each side of the main road from one to five miles. There I took the Auburn road and crossed Bayou Bartholomew at Brown's Ferry, and started back to Pine Bluff and commenced gathering up cattle. Camped at Price's, near Bayou Bartholomew, on Sunday night, and at Doctor Stewart's on Monday night, and arrived at this post Tuesday 5 p. m. with 91 head of beef-cattle, 13 prisoners, and 10 head of horses and mules, and a few fire arms. Seized and destroyed twenty-one guns, consisting of double-barrel shotguns, musketoons, rifles, and yagers; also a lot of ammunition. I marched about 125 miles going and coming. Two of the prisoners, who were rebel soldiers, voluntarily surrendered them-

* Reference is to Lafayette Head, Indian Agent.

selves. Two claim to be citizens and one was detailed to farm. These five are anxious to take the oath of allegiance. One sergeant had his horse shot when making a little charge. No other casualties. I report 1 rebel lieutenant killed and 1 private.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORRIS,

Captain Company M, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Scout.

P. S.—I entirely omitted to mention the fact that I captured a very large rebel mail and also the courier. The mail is herewith sent to headquarters.

J. H. N.

Capt. GUY S. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 1–30, 1865.—Scouts from Licking, Mo.

Report of Capt. William Monks, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LICKING,
Licking, Texas County, Mo., April 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I moved from camp on the 20th of April, 1865. On marching sixteen miles I struck a trail of about fifty men moving in northwest direction. Followed them to Piney Fork of the Gasconade River. It being swimming I had to change my direction. Moved and encamped on Hog Creek, after marching thirty miles. Moved early the next morning up Big Piney for the purpose of effecting a crossing. Struck the left-hand fork of Piney at Widow Self's. Routed and killed a bushwhacker named Thompson Tucker. Struck the trail of six others. On trailing them two miles through the woods, came upon them grazing their horses, charging them and killing the notorious leader of the band, by the name of A. W. Howell. Pursued and fired a great many shots on the others. From the best information that can be had, killed one other, by the name of Mose Shumake; pursued another one; caused him to dismount and resort to the thicket, making his way into the creek and sunk himself under the water, hiding his head under a drift; lay concealed until I marched out, supposing him to be drowned. Afterward heard how he made his escape. All of them were dressed in full suit of Federal uniform. A great many shots were fired by them at quite short range. One of them discharged a shot at myself not more than ten steps, but luckily missed me. My men all escaped uninjured. Encamped at Skyles'. Moved next morning, striking the trail of a band commanded by Thomas Yeates, but was unable to overtake them. Found two rebel camps. Was out six days chasing those men in every direction. After marching and countermarching about 250 miles returned to camp. I have the honor also to report the following scouts for the month ending April, 1865: April 1, Sergeant Walker with twenty-four men left camp; marched 200 miles; killed 5 bushwhackers and captured 3 horses; returned to camp April 6, 1865. April 2, Sergeant Mustion with seven men left camp; marched ninety miles; returned to camp April 5, 1865. Sergeant Mustion, April 7, with ten men started from camp; was gone three days; marched forty miles; returned April 10. April 10, Ser-

geant Craddock with eight men left camp; was gone two days; marched forty-five miles; returned April 12, 1865. Total miles marched, 625; men killed, 8; horses captured, 3.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MONKS,

Capt. Company K, Sixteenth Missouri Cav. Vols., Comdg. Post.

Col. JOHN MORRILL,

Commanding District of Rolla, Rolla, Mo.

APRIL 1–MAY 27, 1865.—Operations against Indians west of Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., with skirmish (May 20) at Deer Creek Station.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. George F. Price, Second California Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.—Lieut. Paul P. Grim, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. George F. Price, Second California Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULESBURG, COLO. TER., *May 22, 1865.*

On 20th 200 Indians attacked detachment at Deer Creek Station and were repulsed, with a loss on their part of seven killed and several wounded. They succeeded in driving away with them twenty-two horses which were on herd. Colonel Plumb gave them chase with thirty men, but could not ford the river. Succeeded in killing one and wounding several. Indians came from north side of Platte and have gone off northeast. One soldier killed. Moonlight says troops displayed great determination. A white man, supposed to be Bill Comstock, formerly of Fort Laramie, seemed to have command of Indians. Captain Brown was at Rock Spring on 11th instant. Everything all right. Telegraphed you on 18th to Saint Louis, and on 20th to Atchison.

GEO. F. PRICE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR.

(Care of Colonel Livingston, Kearny.)

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Paul P. Grim, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

CAMP MOONLIGHT,

On La Prelle, Dak. Ter., June 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 1st of April Company K marched from Mud Springs to Platte Bridge, under command of Capt. J. M. Allen. On the 25th instant met escort of Sergeant Schonhoff and five men escorting train to Deer Creek Station, Dak. Ter. On the 27th instant a scout of eleven men, under command of Second Lieutenant Grim, on foot, south and east of Platte Bridge, Dak. Ter.; no enemy

discovered. On the 28th instant an escort for the surgeon from Platte Bridge to Sweetwater Bridge, Dak. Ter., under command of Sergeant Stuart, with ten men. On the 5th of May mail party to and from Deer Creek Station, five men, under command of Corporal Emmons. On the 8th of May scouting northwest of Platte Bridge with regiment under Col. T. Moonlight, with forty-nine men under command of Second Lieut. Paul Grim; made no discoveries. On the 20th of May Corpl. D. Schwankee with ten men in pursuit of Indians, and in action with Indians in the vicinity of Deer Creek Station, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb. On the 23d of May Second Lieutenant Grim with eleven men in pursuit of a party of Indians that had stolen a lot of mules from a train in charge of Captain Lybe, of Third U. S. Volunteer Infantry. On the 23d day of May scouting to lower Platte Bridge. On the 26th of May Captain Allen with twelve men to re-enforce escort with regimental supply train. On the 27th of May Sergeant Hankamer with six men to re-enforce escort with regimental supply train. Moved camp during the months of April and May.

PAUL P. GRIM,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding Company.

Lieut. Col. P. B. PLUMB,
Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

APRIL 2, 1865.—Skirmish near Van Buren, Ark.

Report of Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Seventh Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., April 6, 1865.

I have the honor to report that on the night of the 2d instant twenty rebels came within two miles of Van Buren and robbed several citizens. As soon as the facts were reported to me I ordered Sergt. H. H. Jones, First Arkansas Cavalry, and seven mounted men (all the horses I had not on duty) to pursue the enemy. They came up with them several miles from town, and after a spirited engagement, routed the party, killed 2 men, captured 9 horses and equipments, without loss on our side. Papers on the bodies show them to be from Fulton, Tex., en route to Missouri. Numerous parties are passing through the country, and some have come in to carry on their guerrilla warfare. I need some cavalry very much, and believe I could drive the guerrillas all out of the country with 200 or 300 mounted men. My scouts have returned from Red River and report the enemy actively conscripting in all the counties south of here. They are concentrating at Washington and Shreveport, and were shoeing horses and preparing for active operations, but in what direction could not be ascertained. A deserter from Texas came in last night. He reports the enemy moving toward Galveston. They have been much scattered to obtain supplies. The people are much discouraged, but the leaders want to carry on the war and are conscripting all able to bear arms between sixteen and sixty-five.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas.

APRIL 2, 1865.—Skirmish near Hickory Station, Ark.

Report of Capt. Richard C. Custard, One hundred and twelfth U. S. Colored Troops.

CAMP 112TH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Little Rock, Ark., April 3, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following, which occurred yesterday on the Little Rock and Devall's Bluff Railroad:

I was on the morning train from the Bluff, in charge of the train guard, comprising nineteen men of the One hundred and twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry. When the train had arrived to within about four miles of Hickory Station it was thrown from the track, with the exception of the passenger car. Upon examination it was found that the spikes had been drawn from some eight or nine rails, two of which had been removed from the track. I immediately formed the guard to meet an attack which I had reason to expect, which had hardly been accomplished when the enemy, numbering twenty-six men, under command of one M. F. Maybery, made his appearance about one mile distant and advanced rapidly upon the train. When he had arrived within about 400 yards the train guard opened fire, which checked the enemy, causing him to scatter and retire. He did not renew the attack, but hung about at a safe distance until near 12 m., when he retired by small squads in different directions. No casualties occurred on our side. One of the enemy appeared to have been wounded, as two men were seen to assist him to sit on his horse as they rode off. One horse was seen to fall, but got up again and hobbled off. During the mêlée most of the citizen passengers started off on the prairie, but came back when ordered, except some four or five, who went away. Two of these afterward returned, having been relieved by the enemy of their personal effects, even to their clothing. One of the men who returned brought back the inclosed demand from Maybery for the surrender of the train and guard, to which I did not deign a reply. One of the passengers, Fred. Taylor, private, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, a dispatch messenger from General Shaler's headquarters, ran off and secreted himself in the grass on the prairie, throwing away his saber. After the affair was over he returned to the train and recovered his saber and dispatches. After considerable labor the locomotive and cars were got upon the track uninjured and came through safely to Little Rock.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. CUSTARD,
Captain, One hundred and twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas.

[Inclosure.]

IN THE FIELD, *April 2, 1865.*

THE COMMANDER OF THE CARS:

SIR: I demand you to surrender the troops or guards on the cars, and they will be treated as prisoners of war. If you don't surrender I will show you no quarter. I have men enough to take you.

M. F. MAYBERY,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

APRIL 2-5, 1865.—Expedition from The Hermitage to the French Settlement, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. James J. Byrne, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, commanding District of Bonnet Carré.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 3.—Maj. Edmund C. Burt, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. James J. Byrne, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, commanding District of Bonnet Carré.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT BONNET CARRÉ,
Bonnet Carré, La., April 7, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to respectfully transmit the report of Major Burt, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, who was sent by Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhurst, in obedience to instructions from me, to the French Settlement, for the purpose of capturing a party of guerrillas or scouts, who made that place their headquarters. So far I have been unable to capture the officer or leaders of this party. The troops in the district are now so disposed that it is almost impossible for any raiding party that attempts to come within the lines to escape, all bayous and canals being strongly picketed and in direct communication with this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. BYRNE,
Colonel, Commanding District.

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

OPPOSITE DONALDSONVILLE, *April 5, 1865.*
(Received 12 m.)

My scouting parties returned at 4 this a. m., having crossed Amite and visited French Settlement. Nothing was seen of Captain Baptiste, nor has any such person been even heard of in that vicinity. Two men were captured, Thomas Brignac, private in Captain Poché's scouts, who was of the party that took Captain Darling, and the other Paul Lamber, conscripted by Captain Poché. Fuller report will be sent by mail.

C. H. PARKHURST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Edmund C. Burt, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
April 6, 1865.

COLONEL: I respectfully report that, in obedience to your orders, I left camp at The Hermitage at midnight, April 2, with thirty men and reached the Amite River at noon, April 3, and made several ineffectual attempts to cross. Finding it utterly impossible to cross the Amite at

that point, I moved to Seviques Ferry in order to cross the river and reach the French Settlement by a different route. On arriving at the ferry I halted to rest my command. I had been there but a few minutes when Captain Benjamin came up with forty men and a small flat-boat, capable of crossing two horses at a time, which he had taken a short distance above that point. I crossed the river with Captain Benjamin and forty men, leaving Captain Ellis with thirty men to guard the ferry. Arriving on the other side at 11 p. m. April 3, from that point I marched by the only practicable route about twenty-five miles to the French Settlement, where two prisoners were captured. I could not hear of any such man as Captain Baptiste, but a Capt. F. P. Poché, who professes to be a conscripting officer, makes his headquarters at that place, and had not to exceed five men, and one of the prisoners said he had but two. Captain Poché could not be found, and one of the prisoners told me that he left for some place below the settlement just before we came into the place. I had my horses well fed at the settlement and started on my return about 1 p. m. April 4; crossed the Amite River near the mouth of Collyell Creek by means of a small flat-boat, which I brought out of the bay for that purpose. I found that part of my command left to guard Seviques Ferry about 6 p. m. Rested a short time, and started on my return; reached the headquarters at 3 a. m. April 5. The names of the prisoners are Thomas Brignac, of Captain Poché's scouts, and Paul Lamber, conscripted by Poché, who have been sent to the provost-marshal at Donaldsville, La., to be forwarded to the commissary-general of prisoners. Captains Doyal, Gonzales, and Babien, and Lieutenant Mahoney have gone to Clinton. The inclosed papers were taken from Thomas Brignac.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BURT,
Major, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES H. PARKHURST,
Comdg. Detachment Third Rhode Island Cav., Hermitage, La.

APRIL 2-10, 1865.—Expeditions from Thibodeaux, Bayou Bœuf, and Brashear City to Lake Verret, Grand Bayou, and The Park, La., with skirmish (4th) at Grand Bayou, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding District of La Fourche.
No. 2.—Maj. George R. Davis, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.
No. 3.—Col. J. Hale Sypher, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
No. 4.—Lieut. William D. McGuire, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
No. 5.—Maj. James M. Hildreth, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 7.—Capt. Elias F. Stall, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Troops.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding District of La Fourche.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, April 4, 1865.
(Received 4 p. m.)

On the evening of the 2d I received information from one of my confidential scouts that Whitaker with 100 men had crossed Grand Lake

and was on a raid for some point in this district. I could not tell where he would strike, but I determined to look for him and to close all his avenues of retreat. I sent a gun-boat and seventy-five infantry to the head of Little Bayou Pigeon, which started last evening, and should arrive by noon to-day, which would cut off his retreat from the Pigeon, Grand River, and Cross Bayou. I sent 100 men in the small boats, which I have been preparing for such an event, from Bayou Bœuf through Grass Lake, Lake Verret, Bay Natchez, and Grand River, to look for him there, and to communicate with the gun-boat if Whitaker was not found. They started this morning. I sent 100 men from Donaldsonville, by the way of Grand Bayou, at the crossing between Doctor Ford's and Jauntes' place on Bay Natchez, with instructions to leave their horses at Grand Bayou under guard if they could not cross them, and go on foot to Bay Natchez, and if possible to learn of Whitaker, and to communicate with the small boat expedition. They started yesterday. I ordered the cavalry at Plaquemine (fifty-two strong) to The Park to cut off any retreat that way. They started at 10 o'clock this morning. Colonel Fiske telegraphs me that Whitaker reached McCall's plantation, three miles above Donaldsonville, early this morning with fifty men, and left with about fifty stolen mules and horses. He started all the mounted men he had left him in pursuit, only an hour behind. As Whitaker will undoubtedly retreat down the west side of Grand Bayou, I have sent fifty men to Grand Bayou from Napoleonville to re-enforce the detachment which took that road, and to communicate the whereabouts of Whitaker. A deserter from Whitaker informs Colonel Fiske that Whitaker came by the way of Grand Lake, Bayou Pigeon, and Grand River, leaving his boats in Bayou Pierre Pass, which empties into the head of Lake Verret. Colonel Sypher has just sent 100 infantry to The Park to support the cavalry there. I will give you information as fast as I receive it.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieutenant MALONEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans.

THIBODEAUX, *April 4, 1865.*
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Colonel Fiske telegraphs me that a courier from the detachment sent in pursuit of Whitaker has arrived, who reports that our party came up with Whitaker's rear guard just as he was crossing Grand Bayou and recaptured ten mules. He reports heavy firing about a mile and a half to the front. It is believed to proceed from our force sent out yesterday, with whom Whitaker is engaged. Colonel Fiske has sent orders to his pursuing party to follow as long as possible.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieutenant MALONEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans.

THIBODEAUX, *April 5, 1865.*
(Received 12.10 p. m.)

The party sent in pursuit of Whitaker yesterday from Donaldsonville have returned. Colonel Fiske reports that Whitaker ran into our party which had started the day previous, under command of Major Hildreth, Sixteenth Indiana. Major Hildreth recaptured all the mules and horses and a number of prisoners. The remainder threw away their arms and scattered into the swamps in every direction. It is said, though not yet official, that Whitaker was so hard pressed that he threw away his clothing and swam a bayou to escape, and that one of our men holds his uniform as a trophy. Major Hildreth also captured one of the larger boats which Whitaker came in with in Bayou Corn. I anticipate that my other detachments will catch some of the stragglers.

Very happily, yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieutenant MALONEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana.

THIBODEAUX, *April 5, 1865.*
(Received 8.05 p. m.)

Major Hildreth has returned to Donaldsonville, bringing 8 prisoners, 60 mules, a quantity of arms, &c. The overseer of the McCall plantation claims all the mules. I have directed Colonel Fiske to return the mules to their legal owners on satisfactory proof of ownership. If this course is not approved by General Sherman, please let me know immediately, that I may countermand it.

Truly, yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieutenant MALONEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. George R. Davis, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

BARRACKS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Near Napoleonville, La., April 5, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: Pursuant to instructions from post headquarters, dated April 4, 1865, I proceeded with two officers and about fifty men to Grand Bayou. Leaving Napoleonville at 2 p. m., I arrived at Grand Bayou at 4.30 p. m., at which place I found a detachment of the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry guarding horses, mules, and prisoners. I learned that Whitaker had been attacked and the mules recaptured, and some eight or ten men captured, and that our main force was over the bayou. I then re-enforced the pickets at Grand Bayou with one-half of my command, and proceeded with the remainder (dismounted) to Bayou Corn and crossed, at which place I found Major Hildreth returning with his command. He stated that Whitaker's

force had [*sic*]; that they swam the bayou, throwing away their guns and clothing; that he had been through to Gentil's Landing, and had found that they had escaped from him, and that there were only two boats found, which had been destroyed. Believing the duty assigned to this detachment had been performed, I returned to Grand Bayou, where the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry had been re-enforced by another company from Donaldsonville. After finding both horses and men I returned to this post. The Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry remained at the Grand Bayou with the prisoners and mules, and were to return early this morning, requiring no further assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Major, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. E. K. THOMPSON,
Adjutant Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

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CAMP THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Post Napoleonville, La., April 11, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report:

Pursuant to instructions received from headquarters post Napoleonville, La., on the 6th instant I assumed command of 114 mounted men of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. At 5 a. m. April 7, 1865, I marched to within three miles and a half of Grand Bayou, at which point I dismounted forty-two men and ordered Captain Bushee to proceed with the remainder of the command and the horses of the dismounted men to Ford's Crossing, on Grand Bayou, with instructions to make such disposition of his force as would avoid surprise and disaster, and await there for further orders. I instructed Captain Sayles, on arriving at Ford's Crossing, to dismount twenty men of his company (leaving his horses and extra men with Captain Bushee) and proceed across Grand Bayou, thence to Bayou Corn and cross, and to make such disposition of his command as would prevent any person escaping from Brulé Creux by the Paincourtville and Jauntes roads, or by the woods on the Bayou Corn side. I proceeded with the dismounted men to Grand Bayou via [what is] known as "Muddy Way to Grand Bayou;" crossed about one mile below the mouth of Bayou Corn, thence through the swamp across Bayou Creux to the brulé. I then searched every house, barn, shed, and known lurking place in that vicinity, and finding no indication of Whitaker's gang I proceeded to Bayou Corn, where I found Captain Sayles with his command. I then proceeded to Jauntes' plantation, crossing Bayou Pierre Pass, and encamped for the night. I sent small detachments into different localities in that vicinity to lay concealed and watch the roads, paths, and bayous, with instructions to bring in every man they saw. At daylight on the following day I instructed Captain Scott to proceed with his company to Bay Natchez and watch the bay and communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Rice if possible. He returned at noon and reported that on arriving at the bay he posted a picket upon one of the trees in such position that he could see about two miles down and one mile up the bay. He then marched about 1,000 yards up and down the bay, and could see nothing of the expedition that left Bayou Bœuf, and therefore returned. I then sent forward six men, with orders to proceed to Bayou Pierre Pass, two on the right, two on the left, and two in a pirogue in the bayou. I then marched the whole command to the bay except a small

picket-post, which I left at Jauntes'. All the lurking places on the route were searched thoroughly. I encamped at the bay for the night. At 8.30 p. m. I crossed a small detachment and sent them forward to Gross' plantation, near Bell River. I also sent a small force down the bay. They returned reporting everything quiet and not a man to be seen. Small detachments were extended from the bay to Jauntes', in rear of this brulé, to lay concealed and watch during the night. At daylight on the following morning I returned to Jauntes' plantation and endeavored to pass through to the Jim Anderson place on Bay Natchez, but could not on account of the water and mud in the swamp, being six or seven feet deep. I then proceeded to Bayou Corn and sent out small detachments in every direction, and encamped at this bayou for the night. At daylight on the 10th instant I sent a detachment in pirogues and flats, under command of Captain Sayles, up Bayou Corn. He returned about 12 m., stating that he proceeded up Bayou Corn about one mile, then to the left up Bayou Pecan, and searched all the houses; he then returned into Bayou Corn and proceeded up that some four or five miles. The people upon Bayou Pecan stated that that was the main thoroughfare of Whitaker and Brown; that this bayou runs into Bayou Corn from Bay Natchez. I then returned to Grand Bayou, mounted the command, and proceeded to this post, arriving in the evening. I took one horse from old man Whitaker's place in Brulé Creux, which was stolen from Mr. Jones, of this place, some time since; also one at Blanchard's, on Bayou Pierre Pass, and one at Dearbon's, across Bayou Pierre Pass, both stolen two weeks ago from Nicholas Pentard's, of Paincourtville. The horses have been returned to their rightful owners. I found at a blacksmith shop at Jauntes' quite a quantity of old gunlocks, pieces of old guns, lead, bullet molds, &c., which I removed. I would state, in conclusion, that I have made every effort in my power to catch some of this gang. I had a good and faithful guide; I visited many places at which no Yankees had been seen since the war [commenced]; passed through deep swamps and up bayous; have had my men lay concealed watching their main thoroughfares, and have used every effort to conceal my position and force, and have not found one of Whitaker's men in that section of the district.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Major, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. E. K. THOMPSON,
Adjutant Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 3.

Report of Col. J. Hale Sypher, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., April 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from headquarters La Fourche District, La., I sent all the available cavalry at this post, Captain Avery, one commissioned officer and fifty-two enlisted men of Third Rhode Island Cavalry, to The Park on the 4th of April, 1865, with eight days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. The force performed picket duty between Indian Village and

The Park, on Bayou Plaquemine, six days without seeing an enemy, and on the 9th instant they returned to this post, by orders of Brigadier General Cameron, having sustained no loss or committed any depredations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SYPHER,
Colonel Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Comdg. Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. William D. McGuire, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., *April 8, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, [pursuant to] instructions from headquarters post Brashear, La., I proceeded to the mouth of Bayou Long with fifty men from Company G, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, at 6 p. m. April 6, 1865, arriving at that place at 8 o'clock the same evening. I landed about one-quarter of a mile from its mouth and distributed my men along the right bank of the bayou, in five posts, leaving fifteen men on board the Cornie, where we lay concealed until 6 a. m., April 8, 1865, at which time we returned to this post, as I had been previously instructed. No enemy appeared and no casualties or accidents occurred during the entire expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. McGUIRE,
Second Lieut. Company G, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

Capt. T. J. WHITEMAN,
Acting Post Adjutant, Brashear, La.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. James M. Hildreth, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACH. SIXTEENTH INDIANA MOUNTED INFTY.,
Donaldsonville, La., April 5, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters U. S. Forces, dated Donaldsonville, La., April 3, 1865, I proceeded with a detachment of 100 men of my command toward Lake Natchez. I reached Doctor Ford's plantation on Grand Bayou at 4 p. m. of 3d instant, and proceeded down the bayou about two miles and nearly one mile below where Bayou Corn empties into Grand Bayou. I found it to be difficult in crossing horses at this place, so concluded I would encamp for the night and cross seventy-five men (dismounted) in the morning. I seized a boat from three citizens who were passing up the bayou and detained the citizens. At 6 a. m. of the 4th of April I commenced crossing my command, leaving a guard of one commissioned officer and twenty-five men with the horses of the command. I immediately took up my line of march through the swamp to Whitaker's plantation, a distance of

three miles. We were compelled to wade through water from one to three feet deep for a distance of about two miles. On arriving at Whitaker's I found Captain Brown and four men on picket. My advance opened fire upon them, but they escaped through the swamps. The owner of this plantation, Whitaker (the father of the rebel captain of that name), assured me there were no rebels near him. I told him that four of them had just run out of his stable, but he persisted in asserting he knew nothing of their having been there, an assertion I could not credit under the circumstances then existing. I inquired if he knew of the whereabouts of his son, Capt. William Whitaker. He assured me he did not. I then moved on about a mile. The advance met a force of the enemy concealed behind bushes. We opened fire on them. The rebels seemed prepared to make a stand, and my men charged them with a yell, drove them back in great confusion, wounding 1 and capturing 4. We pursued them and captured 4 more while attempting to cross a bayou, name unknown. I learned that the enemy was under the leadership of Captain Whitaker. They escaped by swimming a bayou or coulee running from Bayou Corn to Bayou Pierre Pass. Prisoners reported that the enemy threw most of their clothing and arms into the bayou. The men of my command picked up clothing that must have been worn by nearly twenty men, and considerable was seen floating on the water. I next proceeded to the ferry of Bayou Pierre Pass and ascertained the enemy had not escaped that route, and supposed, from information received from negroes and citizens, that they had retreated to the right of Jauntes'. We then returned to Bayou Corn and crossed over between fifty and sixty mules and one horse, captured from Whitaker, together with the eight prisoners, and left them with the guard protecting the horses of the command, on this side of Grand Bayou. I then started back to Jauntes' with seventy men and found seven rebels at Bayou Corn. Fired on them; two of them returned the fire. They then all fled to the woods, leaving one musket. After leaving a guard with the boats at Bayou Corn I moved to Bayou Pierre Pass, from where Captain Macklin with his company (K) crossed the bayou and went to Jauntes' house, but could obtain no information relative to the movements of the enemy. On my return I met Major Davis, of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, with fifty men, and Lieutenants Ellis and Bahncke, with about thirty men of Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, at Bayou Corn. We remained at Bayou Corn a short time and then the whole command returned to Grand Bayou; effected a crossing; encamped for the night, as the men were worn down with fatigue and required rest. I brought the boat found in Bayou Corn into Grand Bayou; used it for crossing the command, after which destroyed it. On the morning of the 5th I started to return to camp, satisfied that everything had been accomplished that could be under the circumstances, and arrived at this place with the prisoners, horses, and mules captured from Whitaker's command. I neglected to state that the rebel was wounded severely and left at the house of a citizen at Bayou Corn.

Hoping that this report will meet your approval, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HILDRETH,
Major Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

BAYOU BŒUF STATION, *April 8, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I moved from this station at 2 a. m. on the 4th instant with 100 men, 50 from the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, 25 from the First Louisiana Cavalry, and 25 from the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, in twenty-two small boats. I moved via Lake Palourde, La Fourche Pass, Grass Lake, Four Mile Bayou, and Lake Verret. From the foot of Lake Verret I sent Lieutenant Steel, Sixteenth Indiana, with fifty men, to follow up the western shore, while I proceeded up the eastern shore with the remainder of the command, appointing Bayou Pierre Pass a rendezvous to be reached by both parties at sunset. Large numbers of floating craft were destroyed on both routes. At the mouth of Bayou Saint Vincent I heard a rumor that Whitaker was on Bayou La Fourche on a thieving expedition. I could learn nothing definite as to his force or his whereabouts. To get more information I moved up the bayou two miles, but as this was taking me too far away from the appointed rendezvous, I turned into a small bayou to the left and passed round into Grand Bayou. Here I learned positively that Whitaker crossed Bay Natchez with his gang two days before, and went across the country to Bayou La Fourche. I made haste to join Lieutenant Steel at Bayou Pierre Pass, designing to move with the whole command up Grand Bayou as far as the road from Juantes' Landing, secrete my boats, and march on Whitaker's rear. On reaching Bayou Pierre Pass, however, I found the Indiana men were completely exhausted with rowing, owing to their inexperience. It was 8 p. m., and the men had rowed continuously for eighteen hours. I decided to remain at Bayou Pierre Pass till the next morning. Early on the morning of the 5th I learned that our cavalry from Donaldsonville had had an engagement with Whitaker on Bayou Corn, and had dispersed his whole gang on the afternoon of the 4th. This decided me to change my course, which I did at once, entering Little Bayou Natchez, which leads into Bay Natchez, and making all haste to reach Juantes' Landing before Whitaker, whom I believed to be retreating in that direction. On coming within two miles of Burnley's Landing, the point at which I expected to enter Bay Natchez, I found the bayou so narrow that the oars could not be worked. From this point I sent Lieutenant Steel with fifty men to surround Burnley's house and capture everybody on the premises. I had previously learned that cotton speculators, smugglers, mail carriers, Confederate quartermasters, &c., were wont to congregate at this house. Lieutenant Steel captured 1 lieutenant, 3 privates (Confederates), 1 cotton speculator, 1 smuggler, and the proprietor (Mr. Burnley), besides a package of mail matter and a box of contraband goods. In the meantime with the rest of the command I pushed and dragged the boats about a mile farther, when the bayou ceased altogether. I then impressed Burnley's plantation teams and negroes and drew the boats across to Bay Natchez. As soon as the boats were afloat again I pushed rapidly for Juantes' Landing. Arriving there I found no traces of Whitaker. I then made for Anderson's Landing, three miles above. I found he had landed there, but had returned, taken his boats, and was off to parts unknown. I then hurried on up Grand River, thinking he might be on that stream, and be caught between me and the gunboat at Bayou Pigeon. After proceeding about two miles I captured

his colored servant, who had left him during the affair on Bayou Corn. From this man I learned that Whitaker took with him on this expedition forty-five picked men from his own, from Vincent's, Murphy's, and Williams' companies; that in the engagement with our cavalry they were badly scattered, and were making their way through the bayous as best they could. Soon after I took four of Whitaker's men, one of them badly wounded, on their way to Bayou Pigeon in a pirogue. Their story was substantially the same as that of the negro, but I could not learn from any source what route Whitaker had taken with the men who remained with him. When within six miles of Bayou Pigeon I came upon a drift of logs which choked up the stream so that it was seemingly impassable. However, after an hour's hard labor I got three boats through. Placing the prisoners in these I started for the gun-boat, leaving Lieutenant Steel in command below the drift, with instructions to lie quietly in the woods and take up other stragglers who might come along. I reached the gun-boat safely at midnight and transferred the prisoners to her. The commanding officer had no information for me. On the return from the gun-boat Private Oscar Close, Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, was lost in some unaccountable manner. He was in a small boat, with Whitaker's negro to row for him. The boat disappeared very suddenly; could not have been gone more than ten minutes before it was missed, and yet a rigid search failed to discover it, such was the intense darkness. It is my belief that Close fell asleep and the negro killed him or carried him off into some small bayou. During the night one more prisoner was taken. I started at daylight on the 6th and returned to Bay Natchez. Here I learned positively that Whitaker had gone up Lake Natchez into Choctaw Bayou, on his way to Grossetete. As he had twenty-four hours' start of me I deemed it useless to pursue and started on my return. I tried three different outlets of Bay Natchez before I found one sufficiently clear of drift to admit of a passage. I reached Ivey's place on Bell River at sunset, and bivouacked for the night. Started again early on the morning of the 7th and proceeded by way of Bell River, Bayou Long, Bayou Milhomme, and Lake Palourde to Bayou Bœuf, reaching this station at 4 p. m. I destroyed two large flats and sixty-five smaller water craft on the lakes and bayous through which I passed, besides replacing a number of my own boats which became unserviceable during the trip. The men were kept well in hand, and every effort made by officers to prevent pillaging or other disorder. I believe these efforts were uniformly successful. I will explain my reasons for arresting the three citizens at Burnley's. W. C. Lawes is a cotton speculator from New Orleans. He had a pass signed by Major-General Hurlbut; had been at Burnley's a month, along with Lieutenant Carver, Second Louisiana Cavalry (Confederate), and several other Confederate officers, who were receiving large quantities of goods from Napoleonville via the Portage and Bayou Pierre Pass. Lawes has been a Confederate officer. He says he is a loyal man; then he will tell who carries quinine from Napoleonville to the Confederacy by way of Burnley's. Arsene Simoneaud is charged with smuggling contraband goods by his neighbors and by his wife. H. Burnley harbors the whole gang; grinds corn for Whitaker; had in his house a large mail, of which very many letters were written from within our lines, and he must know who furnishes so many goods to Confederate officers, who come to his house to receive them. My paramount object in arresting these three men was to secure my own safety while in that region. The box of goods seized contains 28 ounces quinine, 7 ounces morphiæ sulphas, 6

pairs horsemen's spurs, 8 pairs flannel drawers, 3 knit flannel shirts, 3 colored flannel shirts, 1 piece brown shirting, 4 pieces blue shirting, 1 piece calico, 6 dozen spools thread, 3 boxes steel pens, 5 pocket diaries, all of which I send marked to you to-morrow by U. S. military railroad.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. RICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Elias F. Stall, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Troops.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., *April 7, 1865.*

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the following to report in relation to the late expedition:

I went aboard the U. S. steamer Glide with seventy-five men on the evening of the 3d instant, and immediately proceeded to the river and lakes and came to anchor at 2 o'clock the next morning off the mouth of Little Pigeon Bayou. At daylight on the 4th we entered the bayou, and after some difficulty with logs and driftwood, which in some places completely closed up the channel, we reached its head about noon that day. I went ashore at once with a few men, and was informed that Whitaker with seventy-five men had passed down the river a few days before, and was followed the next day by a lieutenant with eighteen men. They camped a short time at Judge Baker's plantation and then moved on, they said to capture horses and mules in the La Fourche District. On the 5th I heard that Whitaker had left five horses at Baker's plantation some time before, and thinking it to be my duty to secure the animals, I marched with fifty men for that place, three miles. On arriving at the first plantation I learned that Whitaker had staid at Baker's the night before and had gone into the woods that morning with seventy-five men. Thinking there might be some truth in the report, I proceeded with caution through the woods, which were very dense, but could see no signs of the enemy. I was afterward told that he had not been there. Acting Ensign Cole also went along with the men in a cutter, but saw nothing near the river. There were five horses and a mule and McClellan saddle found on the place. They were left there by Whitaker's men, so I was informed by the negroes. A white man that lived there said that he bought the saddle of a soldier. The horses, mules, and saddle were brought away, and it was my intention to have turned them over to the post quartermaster, but Captain Leonard would not permit them to be brought ashore. Colonel Rice arrived about 10 p. m. on the 5th with 11 prisoners—1 lieutenant, 7 privates, and 3 citizens—who were turned over to the commander of the boat. Colonel Rice reported Whitaker's gang badly used up. They were whipped near Napoleonville, and lost 8 or 10 men killed and wounded (prisoners), and afterward by Colonel Rice, who captured the prisoners we brought down. He desired the boat to remain in the head of the bayou until 1 o'clock the next day (6th), when if he sent no word, to go down to the mouth of Big Pigeon Bayou and remain till 12 o'clock to-day. We were unable to get through Little Pigeon before morning. We then anchored

off the mouth of Big Pigeon Bayou, as directed, until 12.30 to-day, when we returned to this place, where we have arrived without accident. Mr. Whitaker was very kind to us; he gave us forage for the horses, and two beef-cattle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS F. STALL,
Captain, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry.

Capt. T. J. WHITEMAN,
Post Adjutant.

APRIL 3, 1865.—Pursuit of Bushwhackers near Farmington, Mo.

Report of Capt. John Noyes, Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY B, SEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
Farmington, Mo., April 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following information:

Yesterday about 9 o'clock a report was brought to me by citizens that Hilderbrand and his gang, numbering eight men in all, were at Hered's place, near Big River Mills, at daylight and took breakfast. On receiving this report I immediately sent out two details, one under Sergeant Hood, the other under Sergeant Cable, to intercept them. Sergeant Hood proceeded on the Potosi road about four miles, when he struck their trail on the Iron road. They were evidently making their way toward Dent's Station, Iron Mountain Railroad, but hearing of my men being in pursuit changed their course and struck south. Sergeant Hood followed the trail as best he could, now and then getting off the track as they traveled no plain roads, but took through thick woods and by-paths. They had about fourteen led horses, according to citizens' reports. About two miles from this place they ran in and took out an old black man, and killed him about seven miles from town. They crossed the Pilot Knob plank road about five miles from here, and took six horses from teams on the road. My two details united about noon and followed the trail as far as Burnham's Mills, on the Blairsville road. The horses being so fatigued, having traveled some forty miles, Sergeant Hood thought it advisable not to pursue farther. I afterward learned that they passed on the west side of the Saint Francis River and probably about seven miles east of Pilot Knob, so on through what is called Flat Woods. I sent information by Captain Sanders yesterday to you, that you might telegraph to Fredricktown.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JOHN NOYES,
Captain, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Company B.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLYER,
Commanding Third Sub-District, Pilot Knob, Mo.

APRIL 8-10, 1865.—Pursuit of Guerrillas in Northeast Missouri.

Report of Col. Alexander F. Denny, Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF HOWARD,
Glasgow, Mo., April 16, 1865.

GENERAL: Lieut. James McKinsey with seven men started from this place on the 8th instant in pursuit of Capt. Bob Rucker, Capt. Jim

Matlock, and James Rucker, three noted guerrillas of this county. He pursued them until the 10th, when he came up with them, crossing the Mississippi at Alexandria, in the northeast corner of the State. A steam-boat happened to be at the landing at the time with steam up, which was pressed into service, by which the lieutenant was enabled to place some men on the Illinois shore before Rucker and his companions had made good their landing from the ferry-boat. The three guerrillas were captured and brought back to Macon City, where they were turned over to the provost-marshal. The energy and activity displayed by the lieutenant and the men under his command entitle them to special commendation. The lieutenant desires that the names of the soldiers who accompanied him may be given you, viz, Corpl. Simpson Piper, Charles S. Day, Matthias Turner, J. M. M. Goodwin, William Wisdom, W. R. Mills, and Samuel L. Davis. He also desires to make mention of the names of the following parties who joined him in pursuit after he reached the town of Newark, in Knox County, viz, ——— Downing, William Clifton, Sam. Rash, J. H. Burch, and A. N. Anderson. He took from the prisoners some $263 in money. He expended for transportation and other purposes about $117. The remainder was turned over to Major De Bolt. I would respectfully ask that this money, together with the watch taken, may be turned over to Lieutenant McKinsey and the men who accompanied him on the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel, Missouri Militia.

General C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri, Macon, Mo.

APRIL 12–13, 1865.—Expedition from Port Hudson to Jackson, La.

Report of Brig. Gen. Cyrus Hamlin, U. S. Army, commanding District of Port Hudson.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PORT HUDSON,
Port Hudson, La., April 13, 1865.

I have the honor to report that last night, having received information from Jackson, I sent Lieut. Col. N. C. Mitchell, commanding Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry, at midnight to that place. My adjutant-general, Captain Getchell, and my aide, Lieutenant Wing, accompanied him. They entered Jackson at daylight and succeeded in capturing Captain Bannon, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry; Lieut. J. C. Lemon, Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry, and two privates. I have directed them to be sent to Baton Rouge. A mail was also captured, but of no importance. Within the last three days a small force has visited two plantations in this vicinity (Mr. Aburger's and Miss Loudon's), taking four negroes and some mules. Captain Bannon informs me that such things are done contrary to his orders. The men taken from Miss Loudon were recaptured by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell this morning on his return; also one man and one mule belonging to Mr. Aburger. I have learned the names of some of these men in these raiding parties, the parents of whom live between here and Jackson, and if they continue in such conduct I shall take mules, &c., from them and make restitution for the property stolen. I believe there is an organized band to steal mules near our lines, for the purpose of selling them to citizens in the vicinity

of Clinton. The expedition returned this forenoon about 10 o'clock, the only casualty being one enlisted man wounded. The rear guard had a slight skirmish in leaving Jackson with some of Colonel Griffith's force, which is supposed to be near Jackson.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Northern Division of Louisiana.

APRIL 12-13, 1865.—Scout from Tallahassa Mission, Ind. Ter.

Report of Lieut. Francis J. Fox, First Indian Home Guard (Kansas) Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tallahassa Mission, C. N., April 13, 1865.

I have the honor to report that a scout of eight men, four mounted and four on foot, that I dispatched by Choska, west of here in the direction of Concharty, returned late last night in a great hurry and very much scared. The sergeant of the scout reports as follows: That he passed through Choskatown and told his footmen to keep on whilst he went ahead with his horsemen to look out for an enemy and gather some beef-cattle, which he performed; and having about fifteen head of cattle on the road, about five miles this side of Concharty (twenty-five miles to Concharty from here), on his return to meet his footmen, when all of a sudden nine well-mounted armed men dashed up after them, but stopped, dismounted, and fired a volley at long range; then mounted and charged, when the sergeant and his men thought "prudence the best part of valor" and charged also, but with their ponies' tails toward the foe, abandoning the beef-cattle, and arriving here minus a pony, which broke down on the retreat. The supposition is that the enemy are cattle thieves, and appeared to be white men. All well at the Mission. The Arkansas is reported very deep and impassable. I received rations and clothing all right, which had to be ferried over in small quantities in canoes at old Marshall's place. Then we pressed wagons and hauled them up to the Mission, about six miles. I hope it is true that Richmond is ours.

I remain, sir, your most obedient and humble servent,

F. J. FOX,
First Lieutenant, &c.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Third Brigade.

APRIL 12-16, 1865.—Scout from Dakota City, Nebr. Ter.

Report of Capt. Zaremba Jackson, First Battalion Nebraska Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST DAKOTA,
Dakota City, Nebr. Ter., April 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, hearing of depredations being committed up on the South Fork of Iowa Creek, I started with a detachment of twenty men from headquarters this post on the 12th instant to

scout for the Indians committing the depredations. Proceeded west up Elk Creek; thence across the hills to the West Fork of Badger Creek; thence up that stream to its head, and thence taking a westerly direction across the hills to the South Fork of Iowa Creek; thence up to the Chalk Branch; thence up that stream about ten miles, where we came on the Indians. I sent a detachment a circuitous route above the encampment to cut off the escape of the depredators in that direction, and then, by moving simultaneously on them from both front and rear, succeeded in making them prisoners. Moved them to a place where they could be easily guarded. Placed guards to prevent their escape and crossed over to the South Fork. Proceeded farther up that stream and its branches in search of another party, whom I learned from the captives were in that vicinity seven or eight days before. After searching for two days, and not being able to find the Indians, although finding two places where they had been in camp, I returned to Chalk Branch, took my captives, and brought them to headquarters of this post, where I have them prisoners. I dispatched a messenger to the agency to which the Indians belong, notifying the agent of the arrest, and said to him that, as they were not hostile Indians, upon his promise to see that proper restitution and reparation was made to the parties aggrieved I would deliver the Indians to him. I have just received his answer that he would do so, and to-morrow morning I shall send them to him under guard as prisoners. It may be proper to add that this post comprises the district of country that is settled along the Missouri River and between the Omaha Indian Reserve and the Running Water River, and that the Omaha Agency is twenty-eight miles south from headquarters this post. The captured Indians were Omahas, and the agent informs me that the other party of ten lodges, of which I was in pursuit, has not yet returned to the agency. I shall to-morrow take a supply of rations and start again in search of them. Our rations being exhausted was the cause of our return from the trip of the 16th.

All of which is respectfully submitted through headquarters Eastern Sub-District of Nebraska.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. JACKSON,

Capt., First Batt. Nebraska Vet. Cav., Comdg. Post of Dakota.

ASST. ADJT. GEN. OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL CONNOR,

Commanding District of the Plains, Denver, Colo.

APRIL 12–25, 1865.—Scout from Fort Stanton, N. Mex.

Report of Lieut. Charles M. Hubbell, First New Mexico Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Stanton, N. Mex., April 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN:- I have the honor to report that, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 12, I left this post on the evening of the 12th of April, 1865, with eight men of Company H and seven men of Company A, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, with fifteen days' rations, in pursuit of some Indians that had stolen stock from the ranch of C. Christopher & Co., situated on the junction of the Carrizo and Ruidoso Creeks. I traveled the same evening nine miles and camped. April

13, I raised camp at daylight and marched to the said ranch, where I learned that the Indians had stolen four head of horses and four head of cattle. Two head of cattle were found the same day by Mr. Christopher, the Indians having abandoned them. I immediately followed the trail of the Indians. Five miles from the ranch I discovered an ox that the Indians had abandoned. One mile farther I discovered the fourth ox, killed by the Indians and about one fourth of the beef taken. I marched that day in all about twenty-three miles, when I camped. The Indians, I discovered, were four in number, all mounted. April 14, raised camp at daylight, marched twenty-two miles, and camped. April 15, raised camp at daylight, marched about twenty-three miles, and camped at a hole of muddy water containing about ten gallons. This day's march was in the direction of the Guadalupe Mountains, over a dry, rocky country. Both men and animals very much given out on account of the extreme heat. April 16, raised camp at daylight, marched about twenty-four miles, and camped at a tank of water containing about forty gallons, situated in a deep, rocky cañon. About 12 m. on the same day I discovered that the Indians had separated, each taking a different direction. I followed the trail of one until dark, the trail continuing in the direction of the Guadalupe Mountains. This day's march was very fatiguing on the men, for the country was so rocky that the men's shoes were nearly worn out, having barely leather enough left in their shoes to keep the rocks from cutting their feet. April 17, busy all day hunting for the trail of the Indians, which was impossible to find. Owing to the extreme rocky country, which extended for several miles on all sides, my men were not able to discover the track of an Indian anywhere. April 18, supposing that the Indians had turned off in the direction of Dog Cañon, I raised camp at daylight and marched about eighteen miles in that direction, when I camped, not being able to go any farther on account of the condition of the men's shoes. April 19, raised camp at daylight, marched in a due west course about twenty-two miles, and camped. I was not able to follow any trails on account of their having been obliterated and grown over with weeds and grass, not having been traveled by the Indians for a considerable time. April 20, raised camp at daylight and marched twenty-three miles. I found that I had left Dog Cañon to my right. I camped that night at the foot of the mountains in front of San Augustine Spring. April 21, raised camp at daylight and marched along the foot of the mountains to the mouth of Dog Cañon, where I camped; distance traveled, about twenty miles. No trails discovered at the mouth of this cañon. April 22, raised camp at daylight and marched to the Tularosa, where I camped. April 23, remained in camp all day on account of the bad state of the men's shoes, many of their feet having been pierced by prickly pears; also to give them time to repair their shoes. April 24, raised camp at daylight, marched about twenty-one miles, and camped at the head of the Tularosa. April 25, raised camp at daylight and arrived at this post at 4 p. m. During the last five days of the campaign I was obliged to place some of the men on mules, they were so much given out.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. HUBBELL,

First Lieut., First Cav. New Mexico Vols., Comdg. Company H.

Capt. WILLIAM BRADY,

First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Commanding Post.

APRIL 15, 1865.—Skirmish at McKenzie's Creek, near Patterson, Mo.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. John L. Beveridge, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. James Smith, Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John L. Beveridge, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

FREDERICKTOWN, MO., *April 20, 1865.*

Captain Smith, at Patterson, reports that Lieutenant Crane, Seventh Kansas, with twenty men and Captain Leeper as guide, on the 15th instant surprised a camp of guerrillas on McKenzie's Creek, killing 4 and capturing 6 horses. Some of the prominent citizens of Fredericktown are desirous of organizing a company of mounted militia for self-protection. I would recommend such authority to be given. One battalion of Seventeenth Illinois are en route for the Cape; the balance of regiment will be as soon as they get in from the outposts. To relieve them I was compelled to call in the companies of Seventh Kansas at Farmington and Fredericktown. I shall leave one officer and seventeen men of Seventeenth Illinois here for a few days until some other disposition can be made. It is important that the infantry should be hastened to the Knob, and the commissions for officers of mounted militia be hurried up. I shall proceed to the Cape to-day.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. James Smith, Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 18, 1865.*

On the 15th instant, scouts reporting fifteen guerrillas on McKenzie's Creek, I immediately dispatched a scouting party of twenty men under Lieutenant Crane in pursuit, who surprised them in their camp, killing 4, and capturing 6 horses, together with a quantity of articles taken from the citizens, which have been returned to the proper owners. The services of Captain Leeper added greatly to the success.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding.

Col. F. M. MALONE,
Pilot Knob, Mo.

APRIL 19-23, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Brownsville, Miss.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division, District of West Tennessee.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., April 23, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 102, from your headquarters, I proceeded as follows: By steamer John Raine and barges—Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, 250 men, Major Search; Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, 250 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook. By steamers Sallie List, Dove, and Pocahontas—Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, 200 men, Major Davis. Disembarking the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry at Randolph, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook proceeded via Covington to Brownsville Landing, capturing one Wilcox, alias J. M. Luxton, who was in command of seven others, whom he was unable to capture. He could not reach the Brownsville Landing, the country being flooded. Lieutenant-Colonel Funke, in command of the troops sent up Hatchie River, proceeded up the Hatchie River, but the boats being unwieldy, pilots not acquainted with the river, made but little progress, and in order to reach Brownsville Landing to co-operate with the Fourth Illinois Cavalry he disembarked at Van Buren's Landing, marching from there to Brownsville, arriving there on the 21st. The Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Major Search, disembarked at Fulton, which place was reached on the 19th at 2 p. m. At 3 p. m. the command moved to Brownsville, reaching that place at daylight on the 20th, capturing at that place nine prisoners (as per inclosed roll of prisoners of war*) and Col. B. J. Lea, Capt. E. J. Martin (commissary of subsistence), and Lieut. S. M. Russell. The Fourth and Eleventh Illinois returned to Fulton in the afternoon of the 22d and embarked. The Sylph and Annie E, with Dove, Pocahontas, and Sallie List, arrived at mouth of Hatchie River at about the same time. Arriving at Randolph, Wilcox, alias Luxton, was tried by drumhead court-martial (inclosed please find proceedings*), and at 6.30 was, by my order, hung by the neck until he was dead, and left hanging as a warning to his brethren in crime. The command arrived at Memphis with total loss of one man, accidentally wounded and left. Eight horses died from buffalo gnats, and gained on the expedition twelve horses. People of the country were extremely friendly, and those in the vicinity of Brownsville can hereafter, in my opinion, take care of themselves. I am under obligations to the commanding officers of gun-boats 57 and 58 for valuable assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Omitted.

APRIL 19–25, 1865.—Expedition from Terre Bonne to Pelton's Plantation and Grand Caillou, La.

Report of Capt. Joseph A. Rhodes, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Terre Bonne, La., April 29, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions from headquarters post Terre Bonne, dated April 19, 1865, whereby I was to proceed, with a portion of my command, to Pelton's plantation, below Houma, La., for the purpose of protecting a schooner laden with molasses to go from said plantation to New Orleans, I left Terre Bonne with twenty-four men and two non-commissioned officers April 19, 1865, at 5 p. m., and arrived in Houma at 9.30 p. m., where we encamped for the night. April 20, left Houma at 9 a. m. and arrived at Pelton's plantation at 3 p. m., seventeen miles below Houma, where we found the schooner waiting for fair wind, the wind being ahead, and hence we were obliged to encamp at Pelton's for the night. Next morning, the wind being favorable, everything was got in readiness for the trip. Taking fifteen men and leaving the balance in charge of the horses until our return, we embarked on the schooner at 10.30 (April 21) and proceeded down Grand Caillou toward the Gulf, a distance of seventeen miles, where, owing to the darkness, we were obliged to anchor for the night. April 22, got the vessel under way at sunrise and continued our run down the bayou. We arrived at the mouth of Grand Caillou at 9 a. m. and went outside with the schooner, seeing her safely over the bar, some six miles at sea. No rebels, or any signs of them, were seen during the entire course. At 10 a. m. we left the schooner in a small sail-boat, which was taken from Mr. Pelton's plantation for the purpose of conveying us back again. The wind being ahead, we were compelled to beat the boat back into the bayou. After hard pulling and towing the boat with a rope from the bank, we made some seventeen miles, and went into camp on the bayou at the house of an old Frenchman, where we were refreshed with supper and a good night's rest. April 23, at 9 a. m. we resumed our course for Pelton's plantation, which we finally reached after six hours' hard pulling against wind and tide. Mr. Pelton was glad to see us on our return, and served up a good dinner to both officers and men. Possessing a plenty with which to accommodate both men and horses, he insisted on our remaining with him all night, and the men being very tired I cheerfully accepted his proposition. April 24, at 9 a. m. left Pelton's plantation for Houma, where we arrived at 3 p. m., and went into camp for the night. April 25, resumed our march at 9 a. m., and arrived in Terre Bonne at 1 p. m., not having seen or heard anything of the enemy during our entire march. And here I would add a word relative to Mr. Pelton. Too much cannot be said in his praise for the bountiful hospitality extended to myself and command during our late visit to his plantation. The men did not take sufficient rations with them to last the entire march, because on the day we started our ration period expired, and consequently there was not enough on hand; therefore we were dependent upon Mr. Pelton's bounty, which, I am happy to say, was heartily rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. RHODES,
Captain, Comdg. Company M, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. C. S. COOPER,
Post Adjutant.

APRIL 19-MAY 27, 1865.—Negotiations for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department commanded by General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Missouri.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. John T. Sprague, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Chief of Staff.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 20, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Forces, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a copy of my letter to General E. Kirby Smith, offering the terms accorded by you to General R. E. Lee; also a copy of my letter of instructions to Colonel Sprague. Colonel Sprague left yesterday for mouth of Red River.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 19, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed for your information, by the hands of Col. John T. Sprague, U. S. Army, the chief of my staff, certified copies* of a correspondence between Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and General R. E. Lee, General-in-Chief of the Confederate Armies, leading to the capitulation of the latter with the Army of Northern Virginia. Official communications received to-day inform me that negotiations leading to the same result are in progress between Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding U. S. forces in North Carolina, and General J. E. Johnston, commanding Confederate forces in the same section of country. Authentic, though not official, information has also reached here of the surrender of Mobile, with its garrison, to Major-General Canby, U. S. Army. In view of these results, accomplished and in progress of speedy accomplishment, I am authorized by the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States to offer to yourself and the army under your command the same terms accorded to and accepted by General R. E. Lee. It seems not improper for me to invite your attention to the fact that a large part of the great armies of the United States are now available for operations in the Trans-Mississippi Department; that they are sufficiently strong to render effective resistance impossible, and that, by prolonging a contest, now manifestly hopeless for any of the purposes for which it was inaugurated, you will be made responsible for unnecessary bloodshed and for the devastation

* Not found as inclosures, but see Vol. XLVI, Part III, pp. 619, 641, 664-666.

and suffering which must follow the movement of large armies into Texas and extensive military operations in that State. By accepting the terms proposed you will preserve Western Louisiana and Texas from the devastation and misery which have been the lot of nearly every Southern State east of the Mississippi, and you will aid in restoring peace to this distracted country. The duty of an officer is performed and his honor maintained when he has prolonged resistance until all hope of success has been lost. Any further continuance of hostilities simply leads to the certainty of inflicting upon a people incapable of successful resistance all the horrors of violent subjugation. Wisdom and humanity alike require that this contest, under the circumstances, be brought to an end without further suffering or shedding of blood. I am unwilling that it should be charged upon the military authorities of this military division that they omitted a single effort to restore peace without further bloodshed. In all good faith and earnestness, therefore, I proffer you the terms accepted by your General-in-Chief and beg to express the hope that you will accept them and spare the necessity of further hostile operations. Colonel Sprague is empowered to make all necessary arrangements in perfecting the object of his mission.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. T. SPRAGUE:

COLONEL: You will please proceed with the least practicable delay to the most accessible point of the enemy's lines along the Red River and deliver into the hands of General Kirby Smith the inclosed letter.* In any conversation you may have with him or others in authority it must be carefully borne in mind that the arrangement proposed in the letter referred to is purely military and in no manner relates to civilians or civil affairs. It may be well for you to suggest, in any conference on the subject, though only in the way of suggestion and without committing the Government to any future policy, that the terms now offered to the rebel army under Kirby Smith or others in Western Louisiana and Texas are much more favorable than they are at all likely to have acceded to them if, by prolonging useless hostilities or maintaining a hostile position, they force the United States to concentrate large forces and complete preparations necessary for a decisive campaign into Texas. These preparations completed and the campaign opened, terms will be directed [dictated] after the violent occupation and consequent devastation of Texas, and they will be such terms as the changed circumstances render desirable, probably very different from the terms now offered. In case Kirby Smith, or any of his officers, whilst accepting these terms for those under their command, prefer to withdraw themselves to Mexico or any other foreign country without being subject to the parole, you will not oppose any considerable objection. It is possible that the rebel army in Southern Arkansas and Louisiana may prefer to break up its organization, the officers and soldiers dispersing and returning to their homes without surrendering or giving paroles, leaving their arms and the public property (artillery,

* See next, *ante*.

munitions of war, &c.), to be taken possession of by the U. S. authorities. Of course such a result, though very desirable, should not be made the subject of any written agreement or official understanding. It is also possible that they may propose to march off in an organized body, more or less strong, with all the material of war they can transport, into Mexico, and thus practically abandon their hostile position to the United States and their attempt to cover Louisiana and Texas. In all these cases it is indispensable that you do not in any manner commit the United States Government to any policy. The only written agreement you can properly make or that you are empowered to make is substantially that concluded by the General-in-Chief with General R. E. Lee in Virginia. It will be safe for you, in case any of the propositions herein specified are advanced, to say simply that if it becomes manifest soon to the military authorities of this military division that the rebel armies [under] the general command of Kirby Smith have dispersed and that the posts of Texas are no longer in possession of a military force in hostility to the General Government, it is your opinion that only sufficient force will be sent to garrison important points in the States of Texas and Louisiana, and that these forces will no doubt be selected from the best disciplined troops, who will not molest private property or interfere with citizens except so far as directed to do so by the authorities in Washington. It might be well to allude to the assassination of the President and the deep feeling it has created throughout the United States, which feeling will undoubtedly be heavily visited upon those who continue to resist the authority of the United States, to whom the mass of people in the North attribute, however remotely, the atrocious deed. I only make these remarks as suggestions, which are to be used carefully and judiciously, if used at all, and only in the way of conversation which does not commit the authorities to any statement or the expression of any belief or intention based thereon. If the enemy accept the offer contained in my letter to General Kirby Smith you will make immediate arrangements to take the paroles of all concerned. In all respects you are charged with completing the arrangements proposed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. John T. Sprague, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *May 27, 1865.*

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions of April 20 [19], I proceeded to the mouth of Red River and sent a messenger to General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, with a private note expressing my desire to see him upon important public business. In reply, he dispatched a steamer to the mouth of Red River with two officers of his staff. They reported to me that they had come for the purpose of receiving any dispatches I might have for General Smith. I declined delivering them, as I wished to see General Smith myself, as I had much to say beyond the contents of my dispatches. After consultation they concluded to conduct me to General Smith's headquarters, at Shreveport, La. Upon reaching there I

placed in the hands of General Smith a copy of the correspondence between Lieutenant-General Grant and General R. E. Lee, commanding the Confederate forces in the field in the vicinity of Richmond, Va. His answer I have the honor to inclose herewith. My conversations were frequent and very full with General Smith, as well as with many other officers of rank in that service, in relation to the demand made; but the prevailing opinion was that more liberal terms should be granted to the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department than those accepted by General Lee. The inclosed copies of papers obtained by me during my repeated conversations with the military and civil authorities of the Trans-Mississippi Department give more fully the character of my interview with them than any detailed statement I can make in this communication. At all times I declined entertaining their various propositions, which they deemed so necessary in vindication of their honor, in securing to the Trans-Mississippi Department peace and prosperity. I did not accede to the proposition that His Excellency Governor Allen, of Louisiana, should accompany me to your headquarters, thence to Washington City. I did not feel at liberty to give a safeguard to the governor of a rebel State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, and Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding, &c., Saint Louis, Mo.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 19th ultimo by the hands of Col. John T. Sprague, U. S. Army, was received last evening. Your propositions for the surrender of the troops under my command are not such that my sense of duty and honor will permit me to accept. I regret that your communication should have been accompanied with a threat, or that you should have supposed that personal considerations would have influenced me in the discharge of my duties.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 9, 1865.

Their Excellencies HENRY W. ALLEN, Governor of Louisiana; PENDLETON MURRAH, Governor of Texas; H. FLANAGIN, Governor of Arkansas, and THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, Governor of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN: The surrender of General Lee, and the perilous situation of the armies in North Carolina and Alabama, seem to preclude the probability of successful resistance in the States east of the Mississippi. The army under my command yet remains strong, fresh, and well equipped. The disparity of numbers, though great, between it and our enemies may be counterbalanced by valor and skill. Under these circumstances it is my purpose to defend your soil and the civil and political rights of our people to the utmost extent of our resources,

and to try and maintain untarnished the reputation which our soldiers have so nobly won in many fields. In order, however, to accomplish this great object it will require the perfect concord of the civil and military authorities, the application of all our energies, and the united and devoted support of the people. The Trans-Mississippi Department is so separated from the States on the eastern side of [the] Mississippi that communication is suspended. Since the evacuation of Richmond, the seat of government of the Confederate States has not been fixed, and it may be transferred to the western side of the Mississippi. It is impossible to confer with the President so as to meet the exigencies of the times, and questions of grave political importance beyond any military authority may arise and require prompt decision. Intending to uphold the authority of the Confederate Government by arms to the utmost, I yet feel that I should carefully avoid any appearance of usurping functions not intrusted to my discretion. Under these circumstances I esteem it my duty to consult you, in the absence of the President, as the chief magistrates of the States within the department, touching such important matters as are not embraced in my powers as commanding general and as may conduce to the common defense and welfare. I have therefore requested you to assemble in conference, when I will furnish any information in my power which may be useful in your deliberations; and without proffering suggestions, ask you to indicate such policy as you may deem necessary to maintain with honor and success the sacred cause in which we are engaged.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

MARSHALL, TEX., *May 13, 1865.*

We advise General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, to accept the following terms, in order that peace may be restored to the country:

First. On or about the —— day of ——— that the commanding general will disband his armies in this department; officers and men to return immediately to their former homes, or such as they may select, within the now existing lines of the Confederate States, or the United States, and there to remain as good citizens, freed from all disabilities, and restored to all the rights of citizenship; the U. S. troops and authorities not to advance within the Confederate lines till after that day.

Second. Guarantees to be given that no officer, non-commissioned officer, private, or citizen shall be prosecuted in any courts for offenses committed against the United States during this war.

Third. That permission be granted to all persons (officers, civil and military), soldiers, and citizens to leave this department within —— days, through its ports or boundaries, with their arms and effects, unmolested, and go to any place, state, or country beyond the limits of the United States.

Fourth. That the present State governments in this department, now in arms against the U. S. authority, be recognized until conventions can be called with the view of finally settling any and all conflicts between the people of the respective States.

Fifth. That on or before the —— day of —— all military authority shall be surrendered to the several States, and that each State shall keep and retain ——— number of men to act as a guard to preserve

good order and to protect the lives and the property of the people; that a safeguard, to extend for ——— days, be granted to the officers of state and others to leave the country, in case they should wish to do so. The above terms will be acceptable to the people of Louisiana.

HENRY W. ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana.

A surrender upon the above terms will be acceptable.

H. FLANAGIN,
Governor of Arkansas.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

MARSHALL, TEX., *May 13, 1865.*

His Excellency HENRY W. ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana:

SIR: With a view to making a complete pacification of the Trans-Mississippi Department we request you to visit the U. S. authorities. You are fully possessed of the views of each of us in writing, and we confide in your patriotism and ability. Trusting to your judgment, we will sustain your engagements in the premises.

We are, sir, very respectfully, yours,

H. FLANAGIN,
Governor of Arkansas.
THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Governor of Missouri.

I concur in the above.

GUY M. BRYAN,
Agent State of Texas, &c.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Memorandum for the Marshall conference.

MARSHALL, TEX., *May 10, 1865.*

The position of the Missourians both in the army and in civil life in this department is this: The people and authorities of the territory held by the Confederacy should decide whether they will continue the war. If it is to be continued, we will stand by them faithfully to the last. Should the war be discontinued, we desire time and facilities and supplies to leave the country with our personal property.

THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Governor of Missouri.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 15, 1865.

Col. J. T. SPRAGUE, U. S. Army:

COLONEL: I have had the honor to return my official reply to the demand of Major-General Pope, under instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, for the surrender of this Department. An unofficial conversation ensued between us, in which I frankly admitted the force of recent events in the States east of the Mississippi, and you expressed a warm and benevolent desire to avoid further effusion of blood and the infliction of useless suffering upon the people. I had before your arrival convened the governors of the States composing my department for the purpose of consulting with them in reference to public affairs and questions more properly belonging to the civil than the

military authorities. Having expressed a desire to ascertain the result before your departure, you were invited to remain. Since that time I have conferred fully with the governors of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. The Governor of Texas, being ill, was represented by one of his staff officers. The governors so assembled have, after consideration, presented certain measures which they deem necessary to the public order and the proper security of their people, and which, if accepted, would authorize me to relinquish further resistance. Governor Allen of Louisiana, with whom you had conferences before the meeting, is fully informed of the views entertained by himself and the governors of the other States. Believing it to be the most expeditious way to arrive at a definite understanding as to the course to be pursued, it is desired that he should accompany you for the purpose of presenting to the proper authorities the terms for their consideration. In the event that the terms proposed by the governors should be accepted by the authorities of the United States I shall deem it my duty to support those views. It is expected, in the event of the propositions conveyed by Governor Allen being considered by the authorities of the United States, that aggressive movements against this department should be suspended.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

NOTE.—The application of Governor Allen to accompany me to Washington I did not see fit to comply with.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

Memorandum for Colonel Sprague.

The terms proposed by General Pope, considering that my army was menaced only from a distance, that it is large and well supplied and in an extensive country full of resources, were not such as a soldier could honorably accept. An officer can honorably surrender his command when he has resisted to the utmost of his power and no hopes rest upon his further efforts. It cannot be said that the duty imposed upon me has been fulfilled to the extent required by the laws of honorable warfare. To have conceded the terms demanded would, therefore, have dishonored the commander who submitted to them. It is not contended that the Trans-Mississippi Department can without assistance accomplish its independence against the whole power of the United States. It is conceded that its people, its army, and its commander desire to avoid the unnecessary effusion of blood and the attendant devastation of the country. It must also be conceded, on the other hand, that they desire to maintain their honor, without which life would lose its attractions. As the commander of the military forces, I cannot accept terms which will purchase a certain degree of immunity from devastation at the expense of the honor of its army. While we do not expect to win unaided the independence of the country, it must be conceded that the army can be beaten and the country overrun only after great and expensive preparations by the United States, affording opportunities for the development of political complications which it is the interest of the United States to avoid. If, then, it be an object on the one hand to avoid the devastation of our country, it is equally an object on the part of the United States to bring about the complete pacification of the country and the restoration of their authority without cost to

themselves and without incurring the risk of political complications. It is thought that a proper course on the part of the United States would accomplish this result. An army which is well appointed and supplied, not immediately threatened, and with its communications open, cannot afford to surrender as prisoners of war. They must first be placed in such a position that their capture is a necessity. The demand to surrender, under present circumstances, is not deemed reasonable, and it is not in accordance with the laws which custom has made binding amongst nations and military men. The effect of such a demand is to leave an impression that there is a wish on the part of the victorious Government not to pacify the country and lead to a restoration of former relations, but to humiliate a people who have contended gallantly in behalf of principles which they believe to be right. It is thought that correct views of statesmanship would induce propositions on the part of the United States which, while it saved the honor of the Confederate Army, would also lead to the speedy pacification of the Trans-Mississippi Department. It is the determination of the military authorities not to submit to ignominious terms; it is their wish also to hasten the pacification of the country by every means consistent with their honor. The following propositions are of a character so reasonable under the circumstances that it is difficult to conceive of any objection being urged to them:

First. The U. S. authorities to grant immunity from prosecution for past acts to all officers and soldiers and citizens in the Trans-Mississippi Department

Second. On the granting of this immunity all military resistance to the United States Government to cease.

Third. The Confederate Army to be disbanded and its officers and soldiers be permitted to return to their homes, transportation to be furnished them as far as practicable.

Fourth. Such officers and soldiers as choose will be permitted, without molestation, to leave the country, with or without their arms, in a reasonable time.

Fifth. The same permission to be granted to citizens.

Many examples of history teach that the more generous the terms proposed by a victorious enemy the greater is the certainty of a speedy and lasting pacification, and that the imposition of harsh terms leads invariably to subsequent disturbances. The propositions above mentioned contain terms which the Trans-Mississippi Department can rightly claim and the United States Government can justly concede.

E. KIRBY SMITH.

*ADDENDA.**

HOUSTON, TEX., *May 30, 1865.*

Col. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, U. S. Army:

COLONEL: When I gave you, at Shreveport, a memorandum which I hoped might be the basis of negotiations with the United States Government, I commanded an army of over 50,000 men and a department rich in resources. I am now without either. The army in Texas disbanded before my arrival here. From one extremity of the department to the other the troops, with unexampled unanimity of action, have dissolved all military organization, seized the public property, and scat-

* For correspondence between Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, relative to the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, see Part II.

tered to their homes. Abandoned and mortified, left without either men or material, I feel powerless to do good for my country and humiliated by the acts of a people I was striving to benefit. The department is now open to occupation by your Government. The citizen and soldier alike, weary of war, are ready to accept the authority and yield obedience to the laws of the United States. A conciliatory policy, dictated by wisdom and administered with patient moderation, will insure peace and secure quiet. An opposite course will rekindle the flames of civil war with a fierceness and intensity unknown even in this sad and unfortunate struggle. I myself shall go abroad until the future policy of the United States Government toward the South is announced, and will return to my family only when I can do so with security to my life and person.

Thanking you for your kindness to my wife, I remain, colonel, your friend,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have information that the Missouri and a portion of the Arkansas troops still retain their organization.

E. K. S.

APRIL 21-22, 1865.—Expedition from Donaldsonville to Bayou Goula, La.

Report of Maj. James M. Hildreth, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACH. SIXTEENTH INDIANA MOUNTED INFTY.,
Donaldsonville, La., April 22, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, at 11 a. m. 21st instant I proceeded, with Companies B and K of my command, on a scout toward Bayou Goula for the purpose of capturing or destroying a small guerrilla band under Captain Brown. I had proceeded about ten miles when my advance guard discovered three of the enemy, who turned and fled when fired upon, after returning the fire. After chasing them about three miles we captured one of them at the Andrews plantation. Pursued the other two about ——— farther, when they left the river road and took to the swamps, leaving their horses, which fell into our hands. I then proceeded to Bayou Goula, arriving about dark. Found none of the guerrilla band in the place. I then sent Lieutenant Weston with Company B back to Madam Randolph's lane to scour that neighborhood. With Company K I then proceeded to Mr. Ventress'; captured two men of Brown's command at his house. From Ventress' I went to Madam Randolph's back plantation; searched the place thoroughly, but found nothing. I then went through a dense canebrake, which was almost impassable, to Richard Thompson's plantation. After searching the place and finding no enemy I returned to the river road by way of Madam Randolph's home plantation. In the meantime one of the prisoners was lost in the woods. In my opinion he will not be seen again in the vicinity of Bayou Goula. We captured on the trip 5 horses, 1 of which had to be left on the road, as he was so much run down that he was unable to travel; also captured 1 Burnside carbine and 3 revolvers. Arrived at camp at 12 m. to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HILDRETH,
Major Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

APRIL 21-27, 1865.—Scout from Rolla toward Thomasville, Mo., with skirmish at Spring Valley (23d).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John Morrill, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, commanding District of Rolla.

No. 2.—Capt. Frederick W. Becker, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. John Morrill, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, commanding District of Rolla.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., April 28, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that Captain Becker's company (M), Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Veteran Volunteers, which I sent on a scout on the 21st instant toward Thomasville, Mo., returned last night. Captain Becker reports that a band of guerrillas attacked his company at Spring Valley, thirty miles south of Licking. He pursued them, and in a running fight killed eight guerrillas. No casualties on our side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Frederick W. Becker, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

CAMP THIRTEENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,
Rolla, Mo., April 27, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to instructions from the colonel commanding district, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the morning of the 21st instant I left camp with my company, with five days' rations for men; marched to Licking, Mo.; arrived there on the 22d instant. On the morning of the 23d I left with sixty-four men and marched south thirty miles and encamped in Spring Valley. About midnight a party of bushwhackers attemped to get in my camp, but were observed by the guards and fired upon. I sent a party on foot in the direction in which they fled and succeeded in killing two of the party. On the morning of the 24th instant I tracked the same party, I supposed, and followed them to Current River. There they separated. I captured two men, who were equipped and claimed to belong to the Confederate Army, Captain Orchard's company. They tried to escape and were killed by my men in the attempt. Encamped on Current River. On the 25th I marched in the direction of Thomasville some twenty miles. Finding that my horses were getting barefooted, and not being prepared to reshoe them, I returned to Current River. Killed 3 men that day; they were running from me; were mounted; 2 of their horses were killed, 1 captured; encamped on Sink-

ing Creek. On the 26th instant I sent a sergeant and ten men in the advance toward Black River. Two guerrillas ran from a house; one escaped and the other was killed. Some of my horses were getting lame, so I marched in direction of Rolla by the way of Meramec River. Arrived at Rolla on the evening of the 27th instant. I captured 5 horses and saddles, but was unable to bring 4, 2 being killed and 2 broke loose; 1 I have in my possession.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. W. BECKER,
Captain Company M, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

Lieut. H. W. WERTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Rolla.

APRIL 22, 1865.—Skirmish near Linn Creek, Mo.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John Morrill, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, commanding District of Rolla.

No. 2.—Maj. James M. Turley, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. John Morrill, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, commanding District of Rolla.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rolla, April 23, 1865.

A scouting party just returned from Linn Creek to Waynesville reports the rebels attacked the militia near that place yesterday. Killed over seven of the men, wounded the captain, and stampeded the rest. There are about 200 rebels, in five parties, all going north. Ninety crossed the Osage last night below Linn Creek. I am making every effort to strike them. We need horses badly.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel.

Major-General DODGE.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. James M. Turley, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WAYNESVILLE,
Waynesville, Mo., April 23, 1865.

One of my scouts just returned from Linn Creek. The rebels attacked the militia near that place yesterday; killed seven of the men, wounded the captain, and stampeded the rest. I have Captain Moore and Lieutenant Kelley out in that direction with scouts. I have not got enough men mounted to do the scouting that is necessary at this post. There are about 200 of the rebels, in four or five squads, all going north. Ninety crossed the Osage last night below Linn Creek.

J. M. TURLEY,
Major, Commanding.

Col. JOHN MORRILL,
Commanding District of Rolla.

APRIL 22, 1865.—Skirmish near the mouth of the Big Gravois, Mo.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn, U. S. Army, commanding District of Southwest Missouri.

No. 2.—Maj. John Small, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn, U. S. Army, commanding District of Southwest Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 23, 1865.

Major Small, commanding detachment of the Sixteenth Cavalry Volunteers, came up with a party of fifty guerrillas near the Osage, opposite the mouth of the Big Gravois, and killed ten of them, including Captains Rountree and Martin. I have not received any further particulars of the fight yet.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. John Small, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lebanon, Mo., April 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I started from this place on the [20th instant] after a band of rebels reported to be in eight miles of this place. They were reported to number 100, robbing houses and taking horses. I started with detachments of Companies H, B, I, and L, numbering in all about twenty-five men, with two commissioned officers, Captain Sallee, of Company B, and R. D. Mayes, of Company L, all of the Sixteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers. I started at 9 p. m. We traveled about eight miles before we struck their trail, and followed their trail all that night over very rough ground. They traveled in most all directions. The waters being up made it very difficult to gain much on them. We had to swim the Wet Glass. Near the mouth it was about fifty yards wide, and the banks being steep we were some time in getting across. We were in hearing when Captain Bollinger, from Linn Creek, attacked them, and we could not get to him for the high waters. The rebels held the ground, killing Captain Jeffery and three soldiers, one discharged from Wood's Battalion, Sixth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, and the other two of Captain Bollinger's company. Captain Bollinger was wounded in the shoulder. Captain Bollinger had twenty-four men; Captain Jeffery had six or eight citizens with him. The rebels did not tarry long after the fight. We traveled until about 10 o'clock that night, when it got so dark and the hills so rough I was compelled to stop for the night. On the morning of the 22d we came on the rebels a little before sunrise—they were crossing the Osage River—just as the skiff left the

shore. The most of them had crossed. Then the firing commenced, which lasted some thirty minutes. They returned the fire for some time, but soon found out that they had different men to fight to what they had been fighting the day before. They had all the advantage of me. They took shelter under the banks of the river, and we charged them. A part of my men dismounted and went down the banks to rake up their old acquaintance. I saw twelve or fifteen afoot, and we had them hemmed so that they had no chance but to take the water or be killed, and that quick; there were two of them stripped off their clothes and one of them made it across the river. He was the only man that made it across that I saw. The river was very full and the current swift and cold. The number killed was 6 on the bank and 4 in the skiff. The skiff had six in it when it started; two of them got out of it on the shore and made their escape, and it floated off with four dead rebels and a load of saddles and blankets. I captured fifteen horses and some revolvers, though the most of them I think threw them in the river. In looking along the bank of the river Captain Chitwood found two rebels hidden under the water by the side of a log. One of the men who was with him fired and killed one. The other was Captain Martin. He stated if the whole command had him on the same side that they would have sold out to us in a different way. He stated there would be two more squads along in a few days, and also that Price's army was breaking up into small bands of from 50 to 100, and that when we ran across them they would sell out to us very dear. They were crossing the Osage at Mining Post, about eight miles below Linn Creek.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMALL,
Major, Commanding Post at Lebanon, Mo.

Capt. W. T. KITTREDGE,
Springfield, Mo.

APRIL 22–23, 1865.—Scout from Deer Creek to Sage Creek, Dak. Ter., and skirmish with Indians (22d) on Sage Creek.

Report of Maj. Nathaniel A. Adams, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

DEER CREEK, DAK. TER., *April 24, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel Baumer, commanding sub-district, I started north from this station at about 2 p. m. April 22, with thirty-five men, to overtake, if possible, a party of Indians who have been committing depredations on La Prelle Creek, and who are supposed to have gone north. I went into camp on Sage Creek, about twenty miles from this station, at sundown, not having crossed their trail up to that time. About 9 o'clock in the night we were attacked by a large party of Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, numbering from 50 to 100 warriors, well armed with guns and revolvers, but repulsed them, after a brisk fight of a few minutes, without loss to ourselves, owing, doubtless, to the Indians being on higher ground, causing most of their shots to pass over us. I think the Indians suffered considerable loss, but cannot tell how great, as they removed all their killed and wounded as soon as they fell. During the fight a part of our horses stampeded, five of

which we could not again find. Deeming it not prudent to remain where my position was so well known, I moved camp a short distance, after collecting what horses I could find, and sending to this station for re-enforcements, which reached me early in the morning on the 23d, when I pursued the Indians with fifty mounted men until further pursuit was useless, as the Indians had scattered into small squads going north, northwest, and northeast, and east, when I returned to this station, having traveled between eighty and ninety miles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. ADAMS,

Major, Comdg. Second Battalion, Eleventh Kansas Vol. Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. P. B. PLUMB,

Commanding Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

APRIL 22–27, 1865.—Scout from Dakota City, Nebr. Ter., to Middle Bow River.

Report of Capt. Zaremba Jackson, First Battalion Nebraska Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST DAKOTA,
Dakota City, Nebr. Ter., April 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with intentions as reported in my last, I went out on scout with a detachment of twenty-four men from headquarters this post, and having ordered Lieut. J. M. Nosler, commanding Post Jackson, to meet me with fifteen men of his command on the headwaters of the East Bow River, I proceeded westerly up Elk Creek, thence southwest around the head of the South Fork of Iowa Creek; formed the junction with Lieutenant Nosler on the third day at the point designated. Proceeded thence west across the hills to the Wakapana Bow; thence up that stream about fifteen miles; thence west across the hills to Rocky Branch; thence down that stream ten miles; thence west along a fresh Indian trail to the West or Middle Bow River, where we captured the Indians (about thirty Omahas). They told of a party of Poncas about fifteen miles farther up the West Bow, which I also sent up and captured. I brought them to Post Jackson, where I had a talk with the Poncas, and having told them that this country was given me to protect, I should not allow any Indians to be roaming, camping, nor trapping in it, but should endeavor to keep them all, both hostile and friendly Indians, out of this country, as the settlers, in the present excited, unsettled state of affairs among the Indians, were afraid of them all and did not want any of them around the settlements. I then sent the Poncas toward their reserve. Having some charges against the Omahas, I brought them as prisoners to headquarters this post (Dakota) and sent them to their agency under a strong guard, with a copy of the accusations against them. Upon arriving within the limits of their reserve the Indians claimed that they were on their own lands, and we had nothing further to do with them, and as they did not want to meet their agent as prisoners, refused to go; but a spirited application of halter, strap, and boot toes caused them to resume their march, and they were delivered to Col. R. W. Furnas, U. S. military agent. While out on the scout the weather was very cold and stormy, first rain, then snow fell to three inches depth, and the wind was very severe. Not-

withstanding all these we continued our search, traveled a wild country without roads, built our bridges, cut down hills, and worked our way as we encountered obstructions. Was out six days and traveled about 200 miles, exclusive of guarding the Indians to the Omaha Agency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. JACKSON,
Captain, First Battalion Nebraska Vet. Cav., Comdg. Post.

ADDENDA.

OMAHA AGENCY, *April 27, 1865.*

Capt. Z. JACKSON,
Commanding Post Dakota:

SIR: I hereby acknowledge the receipt, at the hands of Sergeant McNatt, party of Omahas you arrested and sent down. Rest assured that I will do my duty in regard to the matter and endeavor to secure for the injured parties a just remuneration. Will you inform the injured parties, Donalan and Ryan, to send in their bills for damages claimed? Have them fix the sum at the actual value of property lost and destroyed, and I will endeavor to have it allowed as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. W. FURNAS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

APRIL 23, 1865.—Affair near Fort Zarah, Kans.

Reports of Lieut. Richard W. Jenkins, Second Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Zarah, Kans., April 23, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES H. FORD,
Fort Larned, Kans.:

GENERAL: The inclosed dispatch just received from Lieutenant Jenkins, who left here yesterday noon with twenty-five men to escort Kitchen's train to Cow Creek. I instructed the lieutenant to abandon the train at Cow Creek and bring the coach, which would be due there about the time he arrived, to this post.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. PRITCHARD,
Major, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

FIVE MILES BELOW BULWARK BUTTES, *April 23, 1865.*

SIR: I send by messenger to inform you that the train under my charge was attacked about daybreak this morning. Five Mexicans are missing; four of them have been found killed and scalped. The men that are killed were driving the cang yarde, or herd, just behind the train. No one saw the Indians, or heard of it, until two Mexicans came up that went to sleep on herd last night and were left behind this morning. They found two men lying by the side of the road and reported it. The train was in advance of me, having left about 1 o'clock this morning, contrary to positive orders not to start until after daylight. I have the train all together now, and shall keep it so until

I get to Cow Creek. I saw one Indian to the north of me about one hour ago. The herders have just come in and report seeing two Indians south of us. I write this on my knee; I don't know whether you can read it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. W. JENKINS,
First Lieutenant, Second Colorado Cavalry.

Maj. J. L. PRITCHARD.

—

FORT ZARAH, KANS., *April 24, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the information of the major commanding the post:

Pursuant to instructions received from him April 22, 1865, I left here with twenty-five enlisted men at 1 p. m. of that day to escort a train to Cow Creek, on the Santa Fé road. I marched seven miles and found the train encamped, and also went into camp near them for the night, and gave orders to the wagon-master of train not to move until daylight of the 23d April. I prepared for the march at sunrise, and then found that the train had moved between 1 and 2 a. m. Proceeding immediately down the road about nine miles, I found the loose stock belonging to the train near the road and the herdsmen (four Mexicans) killed and scalped. I soon learned from the men with the train that they had started about 1 a. m., driving the loose stock in advance. The men in charge of the stock stopped near the Plum Buttes and built a fire; about daylight the wagons passed them. Soon after a party of Indians, supposed to be some fourteen or fifteen in number, dashed upon them and killed and scalped the four herdsmen. No one belonging to the train saw the transaction, and no one of the herders escaped alive to tell the tale. Having buried the murdered Mexicans, I went on and escorted the train to Cow Creek. April 24, 1865: I left Cow Creek this morning at 9 a. m. with the mail stage, and escorting it to this post, we arrived at Fort Zarah at 1.30 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JENKINS,
First Lieut. Company I, Second Colorado Cav., Comdg. Escort.

APRIL 23, 1865.—Skirmish on Snake Creek, Ark.

Report of Col. William A. Phillips, Third Indian Home Guard (Kansas) Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Gibson, C. N., April 25, 1865.

SIR: The first rebel scout, consisting of eighteen men, trying to push through to Benton County, Ark., with a rebel mail, was met by a scouting party from this place on Snake Creek, fifty-eight miles west-southwest, on the 23d instant. A company of infantry was some miles behind them. The scouts killed three rebels, left dead on the field; they suppose they wounded several others. The rebel mail was captured, and the fragments of the party driven back again. The rebels left Boggy Depot on the 16th. One citizen scout was shot above the knee, not dangerously. Grand River has been very high; is still high, though falling. Verdigris is also up. As the only way of crossing Arkansas River at present is high up, I am watching my right flank

closely. In addition to the troops and scouts already out there, I sent off two other companies, under Captain Anderson, last night. I have instructed them to watch the river as far as the Cimarron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Commanding Third Division, Seventh Army Corps.

APRIL 24, 1865.—Skirmish near Boggy Depot, Ind. Ter.

Report of Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Seventh Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, April 27, 1865. (Received 11.15 a. m. 28th.)

Twenty rebels going north from Boggy Depot were attacked by my scouts fifty miles south three days since and three rebels killed and a small mail captured. The letters all speak of a combined movement of the rebel army to Missouri, to start about the 1st of May—33,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry under Kirby Smith, Price, Parsons, Shelby, and company; at the same time a large force of wild Indians were to move into Kansas from Fort Arbuckle. An order was read to the rebel troops at Boggy announcing that General Lee had assumed command of all the Confederate forces, and that there was no hope of peace, except to fight for it. The letters were written by soldiers, and the reports are mere camp rumors. A letter from a rebel paymaster states that Stand Watie is coming up to cross the Arkansas River as soon as grass will subsist their horses, and that their horses would arrive at Boggy from forage camps in Texas by the 25th instant. They had no news of the capture of Richmond or Lee's army. I have scouts in that direction. I expect a considerable force will soon be up this way, but have no idea the rebel army will try to go to Missouri. In my opinion the line of the Arkansas should be strengthened by the addition of more troops, if they can be had.

Respectfully, &c.,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

APRIL 24, 1865.—Skirmish near Miami, Mo.

Report of Col. Chester Harding, jr., Forty-third Missouri Infantry, commanding District of Central Missouri.

WARRENSBURG, *April 26, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Captain Felker, Company A, Forty-eighth Wisconsin, reports that on the 24th instant he had a skirmish with thirteen bushwhackers, killing seven of them and capturing all their horses and horse equipments. Captain Felker's company was one sent to Miami.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

Major BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 24, 1865.—Destruction of the Confederate Steamer Webb

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Acting Rear-Admiral Henry K. Thatcher, U. S. Navy.
No. 2.—Allan Pinkerton.
No. 3.—Lieut. Jonathan H. Carter, C. S. Navy.

No. 1.

Report of Acting Rear-Admiral Henry K. Thatcher, U. S. Navy.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
[*April 24, 1865.*]

I have the pleasure of informing you that the ram Webb, when about twenty-five miles below here, at a place called McCall's Point, on the left bank of the river, [was] chased by the Hollyhock and headed off by the Richmond. She had 250 bales of cotton and a quantity of turpentine and rosin, and was commanded by C. W. Read, formerly of the U. S. Navy. All escaped to the brush except two, now prisoners of war on board the Lackawanna. She had three guns, and was trying to run the blockade. Further particulars will be obtained from the prisoners. A few men of the infantry would soon take every man. Forty-five were on board, all told. They ran her up high and dry. At 4.30 she blew up.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

P. S.—She had three guns and was struck twice by our guns in passing the city. Meeting the Richmond alone caused her destruction.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

No. 2.

Report of Allan Pinkerton.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
New Orleans, April 25, 1865.

COLONEL: On the 24th instant the rebel ram Webb passed New Orleans under rebel colors and was pursued by the U. S. gun-boat Hollyhock. About twenty-five miles below the city, having come in sight of the U. S. gun-boat Richmond, the Webb was set on fire by her officers and then ran ashore on the left bank of the Mississippi. The officers and crew then abandoned her, endeavoring to make their escape, fifteen of whom afterward surrendered to the U. S. authorities as prisoners of war and were brought under guard to your office. I have the honor to report that three of the fifteen, being apparently the most intelligent, viz, George Price, pilot; John C. Osborne, paymaster's steward, and J. C. Hines, hospital steward, were, at your request, examined by me, and stated that the rebel ram Webb left Shreveport, La., on the 7th instant, going down the Red River, her destination not being known to any of the crew, all information on this point being carefully withheld from the men. About fifteen days before the departure of the Webb from Shreveport, where she had been lying in port for the last two years, her officers were changed, her crew only remain-

ing. At that time Lieut. Commander C. W. Read, with Lieutenant Wall and Past Midshipman Scott, took command of the Webb, none of the old officers remaining. On the arrival of the Webb at Alexandria she loaded with cotton and took on a large supply of fuel, about 200 cords of wood, mostly pine knots. While at Alexandria they first heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, but none of the crew being allowed to go ashore or communicate with the citizens they had no means of learning how that intelligence was received by the people, nor could they learn the strength of the Confederate forces and fortifications there. No passengers got on at Alexandria, nor were there any passengers on her at any time. Between Shreveport and Alexandria there are two Confederate gun-boats, the Missouri and Merite, the former of which is clad with T-iron rails, with an armament of six guns; the latter is a common steam-boat, walled up with thick timber. There are also about fifteen transports on Red River in the Confederate Government service, and one, the Twilight, on the Ouachita River.

On Sunday, 23d instant, at 4.30 a. m. the Webb left Alexandria and came down the Red River about fifteen miles, where she stopped and took on board the pilot, George Price, who says that he belonged to Captain White's steam-boat battalion, stationed at Marksville, La., and had received an order to join the Webb at Alexandria, and on his way to Alexandria he met the Webb coming down. He signalled to her and she landed and took him on board. That his services had been engaged with a view to take the Webb through Atchafalaya Bayou into Berwick's Bay and from thence into the Gulf, as he was acquainted with these waters, but when he came on board the Webb and ascertained that she drew over ten feet of water he informed the officers that the route was impracticable; and the Webb then kept on down the Red River, with her cargo of cotton arranged for defense against attack, her armament being two 12-pounder howitzers aft and one 4-inch rifle forward and a torpedo projecting from the bow supported by a long pole. In her magazine were three boxes of shells and three 100-pound kegs of powder. Sixty-eight rations were issued to officers and men. Before entering the Mississippi, about three miles from the mouth of Red River, a flat-boat laden with cotton was captured by the Webb, and a small boat with officers and men from a U. S. gun-boat, being near by, made their escape up a bayou. The flat-boat and men on it were held by the Webb until dark, when they were turned adrift. This was done in order to prevent the men from crossing over by land and giving information to the U. S. gun-boats. At 8.30 p. m. the Webb, carrying the usual signal lights used by Federal boats, entered the Mississippi, passing the U. S. gun-boats stationed at the mouth of the Red River, and when nearly out of range a shell was fired at the Webb, which exploded about 400 yards from her, and she thus passed all the U. S. gun-boats, not having been hailed or molested by any of them. About every ten or fifteen miles the Webb sent a party ashore to cut the telegraph wires, and at one time some men from a woodpile approached them, when the officer in command presented a musket and frightened them away. At another time, near the mouth of Red River, when an attempt was made to cut the wires, a party of colored soldiers who happened to be near prevented the design.

About ten miles above the fortifications of New Orleans the Webb hoisted the U. S. flag at half-mast and raised steam to the highest pressure, so that she was running twenty-five miles an hour while passing the city, which was about 12 m. (24th instant). The true character of the Webb having been made known to the U. S. gun-boats, several

shots were fired after her, three of which struck her, the first entering her bow about a foot above water, deranging the fixtures by which the torpedo was attached to the bows, swinging it around and under the Webb, thereby endangering the safety of the boat, so that she was stopped and the torpedo cut loose. This did not occupy more than two or three minutes. The second shot passed the chimney, severing one of the chains by which it was supported, and wounding a man slightly by a flying link of the severed chain. The third shot struck a bale of cotton and did little or no damage. As soon as the first shot was fired at the Webb the U. S. flag was lowered and the rebel flag raised, by order of Captain Read. The Webb was then followed by a U. S. gun-boat. It was the intention of the officers of the Webb to wait until dark before attempting to pass Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, and it was decided by them that they would turn back and capture the pursuing gun-boat, which would occupy their time until dark, but unexpectedly coming in sight of the U. S. sloop of war Richmond the order was given to turn the boat up the river, and after some deliberation the Webb was set on fire by the officers and crew and ran ashore. As soon as she was ashore the Richmond and the pursuing gun-boat commenced firing on her.

After the officers and crew had got safely to the shore Captain Read advised them to separate, as they would be thus less liable to capture, and, acting upon this suggestion, the aforesaid George Price, J. C. Hines, and John C. Osborne, together with twelve others, endeavored to make their escape through the country, but finding it difficult to wade the Louisiana swamps, became disgusted with the enterprise and concluded to surrender themselves prisoners of war to the U. S. authorities. Lieutenant-Commanding Read is about twenty-five years of age, five feet seven inches high, sandy complexion, slim build, light hair, sandy whiskers, and no mustache. Lieutenant Wall is about twenty-five years of age, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, brown hair, and clean shaved. Smith, Marsh, and Lewis were engineers; Price and Lewis were pilots; Blanc was master. The first names of those parties was not remembered. J. C. Hines, the hospital steward, states that in one of the Confederate hospitals at Shreveport, where he was stationed, there were 200 patients, and that sickness prevailed to a considerable extent in the Confederate army. The statements of the aforesaid three prisoners harmonized upon all the material points, and they further stated that the sentiment of the people, as far as they had observed, in regard to the rebellion was divided, some looking upon the Southern Confederacy as a failure and others expressing a wish to continue the war.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

ALLAN PINKERTON.

Lieut. Col. W. H. WOOD,
Provost-Marshal-General, Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Jonathan H. Carter, C. S. Navy.

C. S. STEAMER MISSOURI,
Alexandria, La., April 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the C. S. steamer Webb, commanded by Lieut. C. W. Read, left this place at 4 a. m. on the 23d

instant for the purpose of proceeding to sea via New Orleans. I have since learned that she succeeded in passing New Orleans, but twenty-four miles below that place she met the U. S. steamer Richmond. The Richmond fired a broadside into the Webb, when Lieutenant Read ran the latter into the left bank, set her on fire, and succeeded in escaping with all of his officers and crew, except two of the latter, who were captured by the enemy. The vessel was a total loss. No further information has reached me. The Missouri is still at this place, but as the military authorities manifest a disposition to abandon lower Red River I shall be compelled, perhaps, to move up the river. It is my present intention to select some point above where the river is narrow and where the Missouri will be much more formidable than she is at this place. The surrender of General Lee has produced much demoralization in this department, but I am gratified to state that it is limited to those who are not in the army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. CARTER,

Lieutenant, Commanding Naval Defenses, Western Louisiana.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY,

Secretary of the Navy.

ADDENDA.

C. S. STEAMER WEBB,

Alexandria, Red River, April 22, 1865.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY,

Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions given me by you, I have reported, together with the officers ordered with me, to Lieut. Commanding Jonathan Carter for duty on this vessel. Accordingly, I took command of this ship, relieving Lieut. Commanding J. L. Phillips on the 31st ultimo. On assuming command I found the vessel totally unprepared for the service upon which I was ordered to take her, without a single gun on board, little or no crew, no fuel, and no small-arms save a few cutlasses, and as the vessel was some eight miles below Shreveport on her way here I was obliged to return to the first-named place, where I expected to obtain all my wants from General Kirby Smith, commanding this department. I was not deceived in my hopes of General Smith's assistance, that general immediately issuing orders for every facility to be given me toward the fitting out of the vessel. From him I procured one 30-pounder Parrott, for a bow pivot, and two small iron 12-pounders that may serve me in bringing to vessels, &c. Carpenters were obtained and hastened in their work, as the rapid fall of this river made me apprehensive of serious impediment to the future execution of my instructions. On returning down the river I filled up every available place in the ship with wood, not finding more than one day's coal, which, together with the wood, will give me fuel for about five days. I have likewise taken on board 190 bales of cotton, which serves as a very efficient shield to the machinery, backed as it is by twelve inches of pine bulkheads entirely surrounding the engine room. The great amount of wood I have been obliged to stow with the cotton causes an average draft of nine and a half feet, about two feet more than when light. This increase in depth immerses the buckets on the wheels so much as to enforce the necessity of lifting much weight in the passage of the buckets from the water up, thus impeding the progress of the vessel a little, which could be gotten over had I

the time to shift the buckets a few inches farther up the wheel arms. Accompanying is a roll of the officers and men now on board.* I regret the necessity of leaving without Lieutenants Roby and McDermett and Assistant Paymaster Vasser, who have not yet reported, though long since ordered. I have but two engineers understanding the machinery of the vessel, and two young third assistants, whom I cannot trust alone in the engine room for some time as yet. The two former will, therefore, be obliged to remain on watch whilst going out and whilst the double engines are unconnected, it not being advisable to work them connected when there exists a probability for rapid maneuvering. When going through Mobile I applied to Flag Officer Farrand for two engineers, there then being several on no important duty; but that officer showed so little disposition to grant my request that I was obliged to proceed without them, notwithstanding that Mr. Frick, chief engineer of the station, informed me that those for whom I had applied could easily be spared. Thus apprised of my condition, you will be enabled to better account for any accident that may result from the step I propose taking to-night, starting from this point down, so as to reach the mouth of the Red in time to commence the downward passage of the Mississippi to-morrow about 8 p. m. Off the mouth of the Red lie the Tennessee, Manhattan (monitor), and Lafayette, iron-clads, and one boiler-iron plated gun-boat, the Gazelle. The distance from the mouth of the Red to the mouth of the Mississippi is about 300 miles, and at regular distances in most of this length there are one or two of the enemy's gun-boats. To be the first to notify these of my approach is my chief aim; toward effecting this I have arranged with General Thomas to cut the wires as far down as Placquemine by 8 p. m. to-morrow. I shall myself cut the wires below that place, and shall take every precaution to prevent the forts (Jackson and Saint Philip) from being informed of my movements, as these formidable fortifications will have to be passed in daylight. As I will have to stake everything upon speed and time, I will not attack any vessel in the passage unless I perceive a possibility of her arresting my progress. In this event I am prepared with five torpedoes (100 pounds), one of which I hold shipped on its pole on the bow. The cipher key to my future communications with you has been placed in the hands of Lieut. Commanding Jonathan Carter, who will forward the same. I must acknowledge the readiness with which Lieutenant Commanding Carter has answered to my applications for assistance.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. READ,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

Captain Carter had in view some time since the movement which I now propose to make. He had the torpedoes completed, and the lumber to make the necessary bulkheads was being sawed. These preparations were of great assistance to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. READ,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Forwarded by your obedient servant.

J. H. CARTER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Naval District, Western Louisiana.

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* Nominal roll, omitted, shows 17 officers and 51 men.

APRIL 25, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Rodgers' Plantation, Ark., with skirmish at Rodgers' Plantation.

Report of Capt. Samuel W. Mallory, Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, Provost-Marshal.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *April 27, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your request of this date, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 25th instant I started with Lieutenant Kennedy and twenty-six men of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. Arrived at John Taylor's plantation about 11 a. m., where I met Lieutenant Ferris and Captain Young, who informed me that Lieutenant Dixon, with seven men (rebels), had gone up Bayou Bartholomew. Here Captain Young joined me, when I proceeded directly to Busby's Bridge, and found the party had an hour the start of me. I crossed as soon as possible and proceeded to the Widow Davis', where I learned that no party had passed there. I then struck across the country to one Rodgers', where I overtook Lieutenant Dixon with his party, when a slight skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of two Confederates and seriously wounding another; took two horses from the enemy and recovered two negroes and two horses captured by the enemy in the morning of the same day. Returned with prisoners to Busby's Bridge and recrossed; took down the bayou; came out on the main road at McGhee's, where I learned that Captain Kidd with sixteen men had passed about two hours previous. Also learned that Lieutenant Dixon and three men had passed about an hour previous. Knowing that they had enough the start to cross the bayou at Busby's before I could get there, I deemed it inadvisable to follow them, and returned to Pine Bluff. The two prisoners captured admitted to Captain Young and Lieutenant Kennedy that they were deserters from the rebel army. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Captain Young, Lieutenant Kennedy, and the men comprising the expedition, and the creditable manner in which they all performed their duty. Mr. Monk has since informed me that the party took about $100 in greenbacks from him, and threatened to hang him, and got a rope for that purpose, because he would not give them more.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. MALLORY,
Capt., Supt., and Provost-Marshal Freedmen, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Capt. S. MONTE CAMBERN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Post Pine Bluff, Ark.

APRIL 26, 1865.—Affair near Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.

Report of Col. Charles A. R. Dimon, First U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT,
Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., April 29, 1865.

Since my last communication of April 18, 1865, I have learned that the Indians who made the attack and killed two of my men were Cheyennes or Platte River Indians. On the 26th instant a party of some 300 Indians attacked our mounted infantry, who were herding their

horses about a mile from the post. The herders numbered some seven men, all told. Immediately on seeing the Indians they picketed their horses on a hill and stood ready for the attack. The Indians made several impetuous charges, but were each time repulsed, our men using their rifles at long range and pistols when at close quarters. Their loss was eight killed and wounded, while on our side the casualties were but one man wounded, Private Watson, Company E, First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, severely, in breast. Two horses and two mules captured. Simultaneously with the above a party of Indians attacked our loggers in the woods, but were repulsed with a loss of three of their number. Toward night a party appeared on the hills in sight of the fort. A few shells thrown among them soon made them disappear. As soon as darkness set in I dispatched two companies of infantry in different directions, to act as scouts, in order to try and ambuscade them, and after staying out all night they returned to the post unsuccessful. As soon as Captain Moreland's company of cavalry arrives from above I hope to be able to assume the offensive. I cannot speak too highly in praise of that small band of soldiers who so signally repulsed such a large body of Indians. They were within sight of the post while the several charges were made, and directly under my own eye. They appeared cool, calm, and collected, determined not to give an inch of ground. They carried out implicitly my orders and instructions to them in regard to Indian fighting. Judging from their boldness I am led to believe that a large body of Indians are encamped near this post. I think they have learned a lesson, for since the 26th instant only a few Indians have been seen, at long distances and away from reach of my guns. Capt. N. B. Greer, commanding Post Fort Union, arrived at this post on the 23d instant on leave of absence, based on surgeon's certificate of scurvy. He reports all quiet above.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. R. DIMON,
Colonel First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

Maj. DE WITT C. CRAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Iowa.

APRIL 26–29, 1865.—Scout from Little Rock to the Saline River, Ark.

Report of Maj. Harris S. Greeno, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry (Union).

CAMP FOURTH ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I have just returned from a scout to the Saline River, having left camp on the 26th instant at 7 a. m., in pursuance of orders from post headquarters. My command consisted of 120 of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry and forty men of Captain Miller's company of independent scouts. I marched to Benton, and from that place scouted the country thoroughly down Saline River twenty-five miles near Jenkins' Ferry. Near Steel's Mill, on the Saline River, we killed one man by the name of Dick Crossen, said to be a captain of a bushwhacking company and a very bad man. He had upon his person a pass from Major-General Fagan to go in charge of a scouting party to the Arkansas River and return. We also wounded two other men, one, by the name of Barnes, so severely

I was compelled to leave him. The other wounded man escaped, and I was unable to learn his name. I could hear of no parties of the enemy on this side of the Saline River. I am well satisfied there was no force of any kind in the country through which I passed. I should have crossed the Saline River and made a vigorous search for Crawford's command had it not been for the fact that the river was nearly past fording and prospects fair for a heavy rise, in which case I could not have recrossed for several days; in fact, the river was rising at the time I was there. It affords me much pleasure to be able to report the fact that I sustained no loss, either of men or horses. My horses all came back in good condition, though I found forage very scarce.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GREENO,
Major, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry.

Lieut. A. S. KENDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Post Little Rock.

APRIL 27, 1865.—Loss of the Steamer Sultana in the Mississippi River, near Memphis, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Mississippi.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

No. 3.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General U. S. Army.

No. 5.—Actg. Ensign James H. Berry, U. S. Navy.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 8, 1865.

In compliance with your verbal request this morning, I have the honor to report as follows regarding the shipment of paroled Federal prisoners from here:

The commissary of musters of this department, Capt. George A. Williams, First U. S. Infantry, was, by my order, in the latter part of March, placed in charge of the duties pertaining to an assistant commissioner of exchange, with a view to transaction of business with the rebel agents then in charge of Federal prisoners of war who were arriving under flag of truce. The rebel commissioners having positively declined to turn over any prisoners till they received an equivalent, Captain Williams was sent first to Mobile and then to Cairo, to communicate with Major-General Canby, Lieutenant-General Grant, and Brigadier-General Hoffman. During his absence Capt. Frederic Speed, assistant adjutant general of this department, at his own suggestion, was assigned by me to the performance of Captain Williams' duties, and took entire charge of the receiving of prisoners from the rebel agents

and of sending them to the parole camps at the North. During Captain Williams' absence at the North orders were received through me by the rebel officials from Colonel Ould, rebel commissioner, by which they were induced to parole the prisoners, and I then ordered Captain Speed to prepare their rolls as rapidly as possible and send them North as rapidly as the rolls could be prepared, calculating, as near as circumstances would permit, about 1,000 at a load for the regular packets as they passed. The first load which was sent North was expected to be about 800, as that was about the number for which rolls were completed when the Henry Ames was expected. She was delayed, however, and by the time she was ready to leave the rolls were ready for upward of 1,300, and she carried them off. I had taken great interest in expediting the departure of these brave fellows to their homes, and I went down to see this load start. The next load was by the steam-boat Olive Branch, which arrived so soon after the departure of the Ames that rolls for only about 700 were ready for her. After she left Captain Speed came to me in considerable indignation and asked for authority to place Captain Kerns, the quartermaster of transportation at this post, in arrest. He stated that he had ordered all boats to be reported to him immediately on arrival, and to await orders; that this boat had arrived in the middle of the night and had not been reported to him till 8 o'clock next morning; and that she had been unnecessarily detained after being loaded; and that he had been informed that this delay was made because she did not belong to the line which had the Government contract, and that the contract line had offered a pecuniary consideration per capita for the men to be kept for their boats; and the intention was to detain the Olive Branch till one of the contract line came along to take the load from her. I directed him not to arrest Captain Kerns till he was satisfied, upon proper investigation, that the reports he had heard were well founded. The next boat was the Sultana, and she arrived so soon after the departure of the Olive Branch that Captain Speed reported to me that rolls for only about 300 men could be prepared, and that therefore none would go by her, but they would wait for the next boat. Captain Williams had arrived from the North in the night.

Soon after making his first report Captain Speed came to my office and reported that he had consulted with Captain Williams, and had decided to ship all the balance of prisoners on the Sultana, as Captain Williams had advised that they be counted and checked as they went on board and he would prepare the rolls afterward. I expressed satisfaction at this, and asked how many there would be, and he replied about 1,300—not to exceed 1,400; that the exact number could not be stated owing to discrepancies in the rebel rolls. About the middle of the day Captain Williams came and reported that the captain of the Sultana said he would leave in an hour or two, and that a large proportion of the men were still out at the parole camp and he did not believe that proper exertions were being made to get them off, and that he had been informed that a pecuniary consideration had been offered per capita for the detention of the men and shipment of them on the other line, and that he thought Captain Speed was practicing delay purposely for the detention of the men till the Sultana should leave and a boat of the other line arrive. I then informed Captain Williams of what Captain Speed had previously reported regarding Captain Kerns and his clerks, and stated that I thought he had the rumor wrong. He promised to investigate it, and afterward reported to me that he was entirely mistaken in regard to Captain Speed. I also ordered a tele-

gram to be sent to Captain Speed informing him that the boat would leave in an hour or two, and inquiring if any more men would go by her. After dark Captain Speed reported that all the men were in from camp. Up to this moment I considered that he had performed his difficult task with great satisfaction and efficiency. The next morning on visiting my office I inquired of Captain Speed whether the boat had left and was informed she had. I then inquired as to the exact number of men she had taken, and was astonished to hear that there were 1,900. Having never seen the boat, I inquired as to her capacity and as to the comfort of the men, and was assured by both Captain Speed and Captain Williams that the load was not large for the boat; that the men were comfortable and not overcrowded, and that there were very few boats which had so much room for troops as the Sultana. I had first intrusted the whole exchange business to Captain Williams, but he having left, Captain Speed was placed in charge of it in addition to his other duties by my orders. He assumed and managed it, as I thought, with ability, and I never had any report or complaint further than is stated above prior to the deplorable calamity to the boat, and was not informed of any other circumstances in the details of the whole matter.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. HOFFMAN, U. S. Army,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[First indorsement.]

VICKSBURG, MISS., *May 7 [8], 1865.*

Will General Dana please state what officer or officers he considers responsible for the shipment of the paroled troops within referred to, and for the proper character of the transportation?

Very respectfully,

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 8, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Hoffman.

Captain Speed was intrusted with the transfer and shipment of the prisoners, and assumed full and active management and control of it, and I therefore considered him fully responsible therefor. The quartermaster's department was ordered to provide the transportation, and I consider Captain Kerns, quartermaster in charge of transportation, responsible for the character of it.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 23, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the testimony taken in regard to the destruction of the ill-fated steamer Sultana; also

the report of the commission appointed to investigate the matter.* This commission had been organized by me before your order was received. It appears from the testimony and report, as you will observe, that the explosion was occasioned by the want of water in the boilers. It is also shown that the boilers were defective and known to be so, and that the vessel was detained thirty-three hours at Vicksburg for the purpose of repairing them, and that they were imperfectly repaired. The quartermaster's department at Vicksburg is censured in the report of the commission for not having remonstrated with greater earnestness against the placing of so many men on one boat when there were other boats present and anxious to take a portion of the soldiers on the same terms. I think this censure is not deserved. It is plain that Colonel Hatch, chief quartermaster of the department, and Captain Kerns, master of transportation, said all that was necessary for them to say, to have a portion of the troops placed upon the steamer Pauline Carroll, and that they interested themselves to such an extent as to draw upon themselves the accusation of receiving bribes from parties interested in the boat, of which there is no proof. The business was taken out of their hands of shipping these troops as it had been in previous instances by the assistant adjutant-general of the department, whose orders must be presumed to have been by order of the commanding general, and not to be resisted by the quartermaster. There appears to have been a general suspicion on both sides that bribery was being used. Each party was accusing the other, but there is no proof to sustain such accusations or suspicions. All the parties belonging to the boat who were in any wise responsible for the disaster lost their lives at the time of the explosion or have since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

Report of Brt. Brig. Gen. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1865.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions of the 30th ultimo, I proceeded direct to Memphis, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss., to inquire into the circumstances of the destruction of the steamer Sultana in the Mississippi River near Memphis on the 24th [27th] ultimo, by which calamity a large number of paroled prisoners, who had embarked on her at Vicksburg, lost their lives, and I have the honor to submit the following report of the result of my investigations:

At Memphis I learned that a court of inquiry had been ordered by Major-General Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, to investigate the facts and circumstances of the burning of the Sultana,

* The proceedings and report of the commission were referred, by order of the Secretary of War, to the commanding general Department of Mississippi, July 29, 1865, and never received back. Another copy was forwarded to the War Department by the Commissary-General of Prisoners. See Hoffman's report, p. 217.

and at Vicksburg I learned that a commission had been ordered by Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, to make a similar investigation. The court and the commission were about closing their proceedings when I arrived at Vicksburg, and finding upon a perusal of their records that all the testimony taken would be useful to me in forming an opinion as to the merits of the case, I determined to avail myself of a copy of them, which I was permitted to do through the courtesy of the generals by whom the investigations were made. In addition to the above I obtained such further testimony that was within my reach as I thought necessary to a full understanding of the matter. Upon a careful consideration of all the facts as presented in the testimony herewith submitted, I am of the opinion that the shipment of so large a number of troops (1,866) on one boat was, under the circumstances, unnecessary, unjustifiable, and a great outrage on the troops. A proper order was issued by the general commanding the department for the embarkation of the paroled prisoners, and there were four officers of his staff who were responsible that this order was properly carried out, viz, Col. R. B. Hatch, captain in the quartermaster's department, chief quartermaster; Capt. Frederic Speed, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, adjutant-general Department of Mississippi; Capt. George A. Williams, First U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters and in charge of paroled prisoners, and Capt. W. F. Kerns, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, and master of transportation. If there was anything deficient or unsuitable in the character of the transportation furnished, one or more of these officers should be held accountable for the neglect.

The testimony shows that it was well understood by the four officers named that the troops in question were to embark in the Sultana. She was provided by the master of transportation, with the approval of the chief quartermaster, upon the order of General Dana, though not upon a formal requisition, and Captain Speed and Captain Williams were to superintend the embarkation. Nothing was known positively as to the number of men that were to go on board, but it was the impression that there would be from 1,200 to 1,500; nor was any inspection of the boat made by either of the officers above named to determine her capacity or her condition. Neither one of them knew whether she had proper apparatus for cooking for so many men or other necessary conveniences required for troops on transports. The troops were sent to the steamer from the camp in three parties, as is shown by the testimony of Mr. Butler, superintendent of military railroads at Vicksburg, though Captain Speed and Captain Williams knew only of the first and third parties. The second party consisted of between 300 and 400 men. As the men were being embarked Captain Kerns seems to have been satisfied that too many were going on one boat, and he so reported to Colonel Hatch, who agreed with him in this belief but failed to interfere himself, as it was his duty to do, or to make any report of the matter to General Dana, because, as he states, he had had a day or two before some difficulty with Captain Speed about the shipment of troops. There were two other steamers at the landing during the day, both of which would have taken a part of the men, and there was therefore no necessity for crowding them all on one boat. It only required an order from Colonel Hatch or a representation of the facts to the commanding general.

Both Captain Speed and Captain Williams acted under the impression that there were only about 1,400 men to be forwarded, and having also a conviction that bribery had been attempted to induce the ship-

ment of part of the men on the Pauline Carroll, they, during the day, resisted the proposition to divide the command between the two boats, in the belief that in doing so they resisted an attempt at fraud. It was not until the troops were all on board that they became aware of the fearful load that was on the boat, and then they seemed to think it too late to make any change, but neither of them made any inspection of the boat to see whether there was room enough for every man to lie down. The testimony shows, and by a calculation of the area of the three decks, I am satisfied that there was scant sleeping room for all the men when every part of the boat, from the roof of the "texas" to the main deck, was fully occupied. At night it was impossible to move about, and it was only with much difficulty that it could be done during the daytime. The cooking was done either by hot water taken from the boilers or at a small stove on the afterpart of the main deck, and owing to the limited nature of this arrangement, the difficulty of getting about the boat, and the want of camp kettles or mess pans, the cooking could not be very general. Before the troops embarked there were on the boat about sixty horses and mules and some hogs, 100 or more. The great weight on the upper deck made it necessary to set up stanchions in many places, in spite of which the deck perceptibly sagged. The impression seems to have been entertained that the paroled troops, having been so long suffering together in rebel prisons, were particularly anxious to go home together in the same boat, but there is no foundation for this belief. The men were exceedingly anxious to return to their homes and were willing to put up with many inconveniences, but they felt that they were treated with unkindness and harshness when they were crowded together in great discomfort on one boat when another equally good was lying alongside willing to take them.

From the foregoing I am of opinion that the four officers above-named are responsible for the embarkation of so large a number of troops on an unsuitable vessel, Colonel Hatch and Captain Speed being the most censurable. It was their duty especially to see that the service was properly performed. Captain Williams was assisting Captain Speed and seems to have felt that there was no special responsibility resting on him, but there was a manifest propriety in his knowing the number embarked, and if there was a deficiency of transportation he should have reported it. Captain Kerns made no inspection of the steamer to see that she was properly fitted up, but he did report her to Colonel Hatch, and also to General Smith, as being insufficient for so many troops, and his report should have been noticed. He made no report of the repairing of the boilers, which he seems to have been aware was going forward, and which it has not yet been decided positively was not the cause of the disaster. Lieut. W. H. Tillinghast, Sixty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, was the only other officer connected with this service, but he had no directing control. It is shown by his own testimony that a bribe was proffered to him to induce him to use his influence in having some of the troops shipped on the Pauline Carroll, which he showed a willingness to accept—at least he did not reject it—and which he failed to report until after the loss of the Sultana. The testimony of the four officers above referred to is very contradictory, and I have formed my opinion from the general tenor of the testimony and the circumstances of the embarkation. Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, had command of the District of Vicksburg at the time, but he had nothing officially to do with the shipment of the troops; yet as it was officially reported to him by Captain Kerns

that too many men were being put in the Sultana, it was proper that he should have satisfied himself from good authority whether there was sufficient grounds for the report, and if he found it so he should have interfered to have the evil remedied. Had he done so the lives of many men would have been saved.

In reference to the immediate cause of the calamity, the testimony which I have been able to collect does not enable me to form a positive opinion. The testimony of the two engineers of the Sultana and of the inspector at Saint Louis establishes that her boilers were in good condition on her leaving that port for New Orleans, and apparently continued so until her arrival within ten hours' run of Vicksburg, when a leak occurred in one of her boilers. On the arrival of the boat at Vicksburg this leak was repaired by a competent boiler maker, and was pronounced by him a good job, though he qualifies the character of the work by saying that to have been thorough and permanent the two sheets adjoining the leak should have been taken out, and that in its then condition it was not perfect. The first engineer, Mr. Waitringer, testifies that after leaving Vicksburg he watched the repaired part of the boiler, which was near the front end, just over the fire bars, carefully, and it did not at any time show the least sign of giving way. When he was relieved from charge of the engine by the second engineer the boilers were full of water and in good condition, and on their return to Memphis the second engineer, Mr. Clemmans, who, being on watch at the time of the explosion, was fatally scalded, told him before he died that the boilers were all right and full of water. I was told by another engineer at Cincinnati that he had said the same thing to another person on landing at Memphis, but this other person was not within my reach. There is nothing to show that there was any careening of the boat at the time of the disaster, or that she was running fast; on the contrary, it is shown that she was running evenly and not fast. A piece of boiler was obtained from the wreck, by order of General Washburn, which I examined. It seemed to have been broken from the bottom of the boiler the breadth of a sheet and torn tapering to near the top of the boiler, tearing the iron like paper, at times through the rivet holes and then through the middle of the sheet. The lower or wider end seems to have been exposed to the fire without the protection of water, and if so, this doubtless was the cause of the explosion. But this piece of iron may have been exposed to the fire of the burning vessel after the explosion, in which case some other cause must be found to account for it. The testimony of some of the most experienced engineers on the Western rivers is given, to throw some light on the matter, but until the boilers can all be examined no reliable conjecture can be made to account for the explosion. Thus far nothing has been discovered to show that the disaster was attributable to the imperfect patching. It is the common opinion among engineers that an explosion of steam boilers is impossible when they have the proper quantity of water in them, but the boilers may burst from an overpressure of steam when they are full of water, owing to some defective part of the iron, in which case there is generally no other harm done than giving way of the defective part and the consequent escape of steam. One engineer, who is said to be the most reliable on the river, says that even in such a case the great power of the steam, having once found a yielding place, tears everything before it, producing the effect of an explosion, and his view seems to be reasonable. What is usually understood as the explosion of a boiler is caused by the sudden development of an intense steam by the water coming in contact with

red-hot iron, which produces an effect like the firing of gunpowder in a mine, and the destruction of the boilers and the boat that carries them is the consequence.

The reports and testimony show that there were 1,866 troops on board the boat, including 33 paroled officers, 1 officer who had resigned, and the captain in charge of the guard. Of these, 765, including 16 officers, were saved, and 1,101, including 19 officers, were lost. There were 70 cabin passengers and 85 crew on board, of whom some 12 to 18 were saved, giving a loss of 137, making the total loss 1,238. I have the honor to submit herewith the following papers in support of the foregoing opinions, viz: Testimony taken before the court of inquiry ordered by Major-General Washburn, marked A;* testimony taken before the commission ordered by Major-General Dana, marked B;* testimony taken by myself, including testimony of Capt. James M. McCown, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, taken before Colonel Badeau, of General Grant's staff, marked C;* and the report of Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, marked D.†

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Army, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Army.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,

June 21, 1866.

The following report in the case of Capt. Frederic Speed, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is respectfully submitted: ‡

Captain Speed was tried at Vicksburg, Miss., the trial commencing January 9, 1866, and terminating June 5, under the following charge: Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Specification 1 alleges, in substance, that accused "being charged by Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, with the duty of receiving certain officers and men in the military service of the United States, paroled as prisoners of war" by the Confederate authorities, and also being charged with the duty of superintending the transfer of said paroled prisoners from Four-Mile Bridge, near Vicksburg, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., "did neglect to avail himself of the services of *Capt. R. B. Hatch, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster of Department of Mississippi, and* Capt. W. F. Kerns, assistant quartermaster, in charge of water transportation at Vicksburg, in procuring the necessary and safe transportation for the said paroled prisoners up the Mississippi River, but did himself assume to discharge the duties properly belonging to the aforesaid officers of the quartermaster's department by deciding and directing that a large detachment of said paroled prisoners, about 1,886 in number, should be transported northward in one steamer, the Sultana, against the advice *and remonstrances* of the aforesaid officers," thus greatly overloading the said steamer,

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*Omitted.

†See p. 210.

‡The general court-martial for the trial of Captain Speed was convened by paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 89, Department of Mississippi, November 1, 1865.

which on her trip up the river exploded, whereupon about 1,100 men lost their lives who would not have so lost their lives but for the misconduct of the accused. This at Vicksburg on or about the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th of April, 1865. Specification 2 alleges in substance that the accused "did assume unwarrantable authority in directing the arrangements for the transportation" of certain paroled prisoners, "and did *without authority* load and cause to be loaded a large number, to wit, 1,886, paroled prisoners on one boat, the steamer Sultana," being largely in excess of the number she could safely carry, "and when at the same time other *and better conditioned* boats were at the post of Vicksburg, ready and anxious to take a portion of said prisoners," the accused well knowing the same. "And Captain Speed, *against the remonstrances of Captain Kerns, assistant quartermaster, against crowding so many men on one boat*, did with *criminal* neglect and carelessness cause the whole number, to wit, 1,886 prisoners, to be placed on the said steamer; and afterward *from the effects of which large load of paroled prisoners*," the boilers of the Sultana exploded, whereby about 1,100 of said prisoners lost their lives. The court convicted the accused under the specifications and charge, striking out the words and clauses indicated above in red ink,* and sentenced him to be dismissed the service.

Major-General Wood, commanding the department, approves the proceedings, findings, and sentence, and forwards the record to the Secretary of War for final action. It is the opinion of this bureau, after a careful study of the record, that Captain Speed took no such part in the transportation of the prisoners in question as should render him amenable to punishment; that his connection with the events which preceded the disaster to the Sultana was a wholly subordinate one; and that the facts developed in the evidence point out with distinctness other officers, whose indifference to the comfort of those placed temporarily in their charge resulted in, though without causing, the death of over 1,100 of their number. An examination of the findings of the court, contrasted with the specifications as originally laid, will show, indeed, that this was in fact the opinion of the officers who composed it. The gist of the first specification is that accused neglected his duty in that he failed to avail himself of the services of Captain Hatch, chief quartermaster, and Captain Kerns, assistant quartermaster, in procuring safe transportation for the paroled prisoners, and did assume upon himself to discharge the duties properly belonging to them; and that against their advice and remonstrances he insisted on placing all the men on the Sultana. The court find that accused did not fail to avail himself of the services of Captain Hatch, who was at the head of the quartermaster's department at Vicksburg, but only of the services of Captain Kerns, who held a very subordinate position under Captain Hatch; while the evidence shows that the Sultana was selected by Captain Hatch, and that Captain Kerns only advised against placing the paroled men aboard of her in the evening of the day she sailed, when he saw the crowded condition of the men, and when it was impossible under the circumstances to divide them into two detachments. It is further shown by considerable testimony that Captain Williams, chief mustering officer on General Dana's staff, and commissioner of exchange, was present when the men were put on the Sultana, counted them as they went aboard, declared them to be comfortable, and insisted, in a conversation with Captain Kerns, that none should go on any other boat.

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* Here printed in italics.

The gist of the charge being that accused assumed undue authority and neglected to consult the officers of the quartermaster's department, and the court finding that accused did in fact consult Captain Hatch, the officer who possessed exclusive authority in the premises, the accusation of neglect of duty, as laid in the first specification, manifestly fails to be sustained. The second specification substantially avers that accused, without authority, overloaded the Sultana, against Captain Kerns' remonstrances, and that his criminal neglect occasioned the explosion of the vessel. The court, in strict accordance with the proofs, find that accused acted with authority; that Captain Kerns did not remonstrate with him, and that the explosion was not the result of the overloading of the steamer. What ground remains for visiting Captain Speed with a dishonorable and lifelong punishment, in view of the light in which the court regard his acts, is difficult to discover. The evidence shows that accused was appointed verbally by General Dana to act as commissioner of exchange during the temporary absence of Captain Williams; that Captain Williams returned the day before the men were sent to Vicksburg to go North, and that he immediately resumed the duties of his office. It is shown that Captain Kerns advised with Captain Williams against so many men going on one vessel, and that the latter insisted, very angrily, that they should all go by the Sultana; and it is further shown, by abundant evidence, that the boat, though overcrowded, was not overloaded; that in shipments of troops by steamer no attention was ever paid, throughout the war, to the legal carrying capacity of the ship; that the Sultana ran smoothly on the trip; and finally that the explosion was owing, not to the excess in the number of men she was conveying, but to the fact that since her last official survey, made ten days previous, and at which she was pronounced to be staunch, &c., her boilers had been burned, through the probable carelessness of her engineer, and had been repaired imperfectly with a patch of thinner iron.

Terrible as was the disaster to the Sultana, there is no evidence that it was caused by the overcrowding of her decks, and it is therefore difficult to say upon whom the responsibility for the loss of 1,100 lives should really rest. The engineer testifies that he considered the boilers well and sufficiently repaired, but his criminality in risking the lives of so many men, knowing, as he did, the condition of his boat, was great and without palliation. Whoever should be regarded as meriting punishment for his connection with the event, it is believed that it is not Captain Speed. The selection of the Sultana is shown to have been made by Captain Hatch, the chief quartermaster, not by the accused. Captain Speed is shown to have been in frequent consultation with Captain Hatch, who, moreover, is proved to have previously promised a full load to the captain of the Sultana, and to have sent the latter to Captain Speed in reference to the matter. Captain Williams is shown to have taken almost the entire direction of affairs on his return from the North, and to have insisted that the prisoners should not be divided; and Captain Speed, the accused, is proven to have believed the control of the arrangements to be so completely taken out of his hands that he went to the Sultana while the men were going on board only through an accident, and performed no services while there, convinced that his duties had ended when he brought the prisoners from Four-Mile Bridge to Vicksburg, and that to the commissioner of exchange, Captain Williams, and the officers of the quartermaster's department belonged the additional duty of shipping them to the North.

It would be easy, though it would extend this report to too great a length, to introduce in full the testimony on which, in all these points, the judgment of this bureau is founded. It is believed to be unnecessary, however, inasmuch as the court have, by its findings, so emasculated the allegations of the charge as to absolve the accused of all responsibility for the catastrophe. Their findings under the specifications are believed to be fully warranted by the evidence, in the face of which they could scarcely have arrived at any different conclusions. How, then, however, they could proceed to inflict upon the accused a punishment so terrible for offenses of which they virtually find him not guilty, this bureau fails to understand. It is recommended that the sentence be disapproved and that Captain Speed be publicly exonerated from the charges which have been made against his character as an officer. It is not the design of this report to cast censure upon the conduct of Captain Williams. He is shown to have been absent at the North until the day before the steamer Sultana sailed with her living freight, and cannot, therefore, be held responsible for arrangements made before his return. His persistence in confining the entire detachment of paroled men to the Sultana is believed to be accounted for partly by his knowledge that the agents of other vessels were attempting to obtain their share of patronage by bribery, which, for a short time, he believed Captain Speed to have yielded to, though he soon after publicly admitted his mistake; partly also by a confusion which is shown to have existed in his mind as to the number of those who were to be sent North; and in part by the extreme difficulty of effecting a division at so late a period. That Captain Hatch felt a consciousness of some responsibility for the disaster is believed to be shown by the fact that though three times subpœnaed to give his testimony at the trial, and though the trial was prolonged three months that his presence might be secured, he refused to obey the summons; and that, notwithstanding every effort was made to compel his presence, the Secretary of War being finally appealed to to order his arrest as guilty of contempt, it was found necessary to finish the trial without his evidence.*

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

No. 5.

Report of Actg. Ensign James H. Berry, U. S. Navy.

U. S. IRON-CLAD ESSEX,
Memphis, Tenn., April 27, 1865.

SIR: I was aroused from my sleep this morning by a call from Mr. Earnshaw, who informed me that the steamer Sultana had blown up and was burning at a short distance up the river, and that the river was covered with drowning men. I ordered all the boats manned, which was done immediately, and I went in the cutter, which boat was the first ready, and we went out to the middle of the river. The morning was very dark, it being about one hour before daylight, and the weather overcast, and the shrieks of the wounded and drowning men was the only guide we had. The first man we picked up was chilled and so benumbed that he couldn't help himself, and the second one died a short time after he was taken on board. We soon drifted down

* Captain Speed was honorably mustered out of service September 1, 1866.

to Fort Pickering, when the sentry on the shore fired at us, and we were obliged to "come to" while the poor fellows near us were crying out and imploring us for God's sake to save them; that they couldn't hold out much longer. We pulled a short distance toward the shore and hailed the sentry, who ordered me to come on shore, and who, it seems, had not hailed me before, or if he had his hail had been drowned by the groans of the men drowning in the water. I asked the sentry why he had fired at me, and he said that he had obeyed his orders. I told the sentry what had happened, and that I was picking up drowning men. The sentry did not give me any answer, and we went out again to the middle of the river, where we fell in with the gig laying near a lot of drift which was covered with men drowning, who were so benumbed that my boats' crews were obliged to handle them as if they were dead men. Before we had taken in half of them another shot was fired from the fort, and came whistling over our heads, and I saw that they were determined to make me come ashore. It was not daylight, and though our two boats and a steam-boat's yawl, which came out to lend us a hand, made a large mark to shoot at, I would not leave the poor fellows in the water to attend the sentry on shore. When the day began to dawn the cries of the sufferers ceased, and all who had not been rescued had gone down, and I, fearing that I might be fired at again, went to the shore, and when I saw the sentry he had again raised his musket, and I called out to him not to shoot, and at the same time told the sentry, who was a negro, that if there was an officer there I wished to see him. A man came down and told me that he was an officer. I asked him why I had been fired at. He said that his orders were to fire on all skiffs. I told him that these boats were not skiffs; that they were a man-of-war's gig and cutter, and again reminded him of what had happened, and of the drowning men whose cries he could not help hearing, and for the sake of humanity why could he not execute his orders with some discretion in a time like this. He said that he had as much humanity as any one, and in firing at me he had only obeyed orders. I saw a number of skiffs and other boats laying hauled up out of the water, and from appearances no one had made any attempt to launch them, and I reminded him that that did not look much like humanity. No one at the fort offered to do anything for the suffering men in our boats except the watchman of the coal barges, who, with the assistance of some of my men, built a fire on the shore, and I left a few of the rescued men by it, who wished to remain, and the others I had put on board vessels near by, where they were well cared for. I then crossed the river, and after looking carefully around I returned on board, having taken out of the water sixty men and one lady.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. BERRY,
Acting Ensign and Executive Officer.

Actg. Vol. Lieut. JOHN C. PARKER,
Commanding U. S. Iron-clad Essex.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn for his consideration.

JOHN C. PARKER,
Volunteer Lieutenant, Commanding Essex.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Colonel Kappner for his remarks.

He will report the name of the officer who is represented to have acted so disgracefully.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT PICKERING,
Memphis, Tenn., May 1, 1865.

Respectfully returned, and attention invited to the inclosed statements of Capt. L. Methudy, acting assistant adjutant-general; Senior Surg. H. H. Hood, Capt. D. C. Mooney, Third U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), field officer of the day, Lieut. D. P. Yates, Third U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), and Capt. George H. Stevens.*

Lieut. D. P. Yates, the officer who conversed with Acting Ensign Berry, denies the correctness of the ensign's statement, and from my personal knowledge I can say that the rescued were as well cared for as possible, the injured receiving medical attendance, and all whisky, coffee, meat, and bread, and that the ensign's statement to the contrary is a misrepresentation. Nearly 100 men were landed on five or six different places along the shore in the fort, and the reason why not more than two or three skiffs from the fort were out is that there are no more here.

I. G. KAPPNER,
Col. 3d U. S. Colored Arty. (Heavy), Comdg. Fort and Troops Attached.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT PICKERING,
Memphis, Tenn., April 29, 1865.

Col. I. G. KAPPNER,
Commanding Fort Pickering:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following statement:

At about 4 a. m. on the 27th instant it was reported to me by one of the orderlies that a number of boats and skiffs were going down the river with persons in them who had lanterns. Lieutenant Copeland, aide-de-camp, went down to the river immediately. I was stopped on my way down by two sailors, who made me acquainted with the unfortunate event, and asked me to send whisky to the landing for those of the people who had been or were being rescued. I had no whisky to distribute, but gave orders that a sufficient amount of hot coffee be made immediately, which order was cheerfully executed by the orderlies (who are negroes) and then went on down to the river. I met Lieutenant Wilson, of Company A, Third U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), who informed me that his men, who are quartered on the levee, were out and were attending to those who were rescued by the employés of the quartermaster's department under Mr. Hare. Lieutenant Wilson asked me whether I could get any whisky for the men, and I advised him to get coffee made for them, as I did not think it could be got at short notice. He told me that coffee was then being made at his barracks. Upon arriving at the levee (which was not later than ten to twelve minutes after I received the first notice) I found Lieutenant

* Captain Stevens' statement not found.

Yates and a large number of the Company A, Third U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), also all river guards stationed in the neighborhood, rendering all the assistance they possibly could in providing temporary shelter for those who were suffering from being scalded and bruised more than others, building fires, giving blankets, &c. The field officer of the day (Capt. D. C. Mooney) informed me that he or somebody else (I cannot distinctly remember) had sent for whisky. I then sent for the senior surgeon of the fort, not knowing that he had been notified by the field officer of the day, who soon made his appearance and performed the duties of his office. He sent to the city for ambulances to remove the rescued, and after seeing that I could do no more for the suffering, I retired. Lieutenant Copeland, your aide-de-camp, has worked in conjunction with others to the best of his abilities in administering help to the rescued; in fact, every officer and soldier (the latter were negroes) did the best they could for the suffering men after they were saved, as there are but a few small boats in the fort which were in use. To the above I certify on honor as being true, and would further state that besides mine abundant testimony can be easily procured to prove that at least that part of the letter of Actg. Ensign James H. Berry and executive officer iron-clad Essex wherein he relates that "he saw a number of skiffs and other boats lying hauled up out of the water, &c., and no one at the fort offered to do anything for the suffering men in our boats except the watchman at the coal barges," is devoid of truth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. METHUDY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. FORT PICKERING, OFFICE SENIOR SURGEON,
Memphis, Tenn., April 29, 1865.

Capt. L. METHUDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 27th instant I was called from my bed at about 5 o'clock by a messenger informing me that a large number of "half-drowned men" were on the river bank in the fort requiring medical assistance. This was the first intimation that I had of the result of the blowing up of the steamer Sultana. Repairing as quickly as possible to the river I found there many of the victims of the explosion. Captain Methudy, acting assistant adjutant-general, on the staff of Col. I. G. Kappner, was there before me, and was giving such directions to the men of the garrison then present as he thought might conduce to the comfort of the rescued men. Many of them were seriously injured by scalding and contusions, and all were shivering with cold, being still in their wet clothing; but large fires were blazing and stimulants administered. Having no clothing for these men in the fort, and many of them needing treatment in the hospital, I immediately returned to my office and wrote a note to Surgeon Irwin, U. S. Army, and superintendent general hospitals, stating the facts and requesting him to send ambulances and blankets. In a very short time these arrived. In the meantime, learning that a large number of the unfortunate men were in the hospital of the Third U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), at the upper end of the fort, I went there and found twenty-five of them, many occupying the

beds of my patients, who willingly gave them up to their greater need. Acting Assistant Surgeon Tindall and the hospital steward, Mr. Thomas Whitten, were busy dressing wounds. All here were supplied with coffee and other stimulants. A message from Captain Stevens, Third U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), informed me that several men were in his battery (M) who needed help. I went there, but found that he had procured an ambulance and sent them to the Adams Hospital. Returning to the river at the time of the arrival of the ambulance train from the city, I found there Col. I. G. Kappner, Major Williams, Lieutenants Copeland, Atlee, Helm, Newman, Wyckoff, Wilson, and Yates. There were others, but these I remember distinctly, being brought directly in contact with them. The teams of the quartermasters, Helm and Atlee, were on the ground, but were not needed, except the two ambulance teams. Lieutenant Wyckoff, provost-marshal of the fort, supplied many of these men with breakfast. All officers present were busy in rendering such assistance as was in their power. Seven men remained in the fort at 9 a. m. These I sent in ambulances to the office of Superintendent Irwin, surgeon, U. S. Army. In conclusion permit me to say that, so far as my observation went, all persons connected with this garrison, from the colonel commanding down to the rank and file, were deeply interested in the pitiable condition of these unfortunate men, and that all, to the best of their ability, did their whole duly in ministering to their wants.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. HOOD,

Surgeon, Third U. S. Colored Arty. (Heavy), and Senior Surgeon.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

FORT PICKERING,
Memphis, Tenn., April 30, 1865.

Capt. L. METHUDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 27th instant I was officer of the day and made my rounds between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. As I was going toward Battery A I met a guard, who told me that a steam-boat had blown up and some of the passengers were floating down and were being picked up. I immediately went to Battery A, found some five or six soldiers from the wreck. These men had dry blankets furnished them and were walking around to keep warm while fire was being built. Lieutenants Yates and Wilson had coffee made and given them, and those that were burned taken into quarters and their parts that were burned dressed and flour put on. I then went to Quartermaster Helm and had him send some whisky down for them. The quartermaster's employés, under Mr. Hare, did good service in rescuing the soldiers, who were well taken care of, and everything furnished them that could be had to make them comfortable. All that were rescued near the upper part of the fort were taken to the hospital immediately, where dry clothes and beds were given them. I saw all that were rescued in the fort, and I must say they were exceedingly well taken care of; officers and men were making every exertion to make them comfortable.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. MOONEY,

Captain, Third U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy).

[Inclosure No. 4.]

FORT PICKERING,
Memphis, Tenn., April 29, 1865.

Capt. L. METHUDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Pickering:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to make the following statement regarding a memorial of acting ensign and executive officer of the U. S. iron-clad Essex, who makes allegations in his document which are in violation of truth, as by numerous officers and men stationed in the fort can easily be proved:

Early in the morning of the 27th instant a shot was fired by one of the sentries on shore. I immediately went out to ascertain the cause of it, which was apparent in a moment. All the men (some thirty or forty), Lieutenant Wilson, and myself rendered instantly such assistance as we could for the poor sufferers. After two or three small boats had delivered rescued men, and a good fire, under my orders, had been built, Captain Methudy, acting assistant adjutant-general, suggested that coffee be furnished them, saying that he had ordered some made at the headquarters. I immediately ordered coffee made, then gave them all the whisky and blankets happening to be on hand, and three or four of the most suffering had been carried into the barracks and covered warmly, and the remainder had likewise been provided with blankets and clothing to make all comfortable; then a boat neared us and one of the persons in it spoke to me in a manner which approached more to "slang" than to the remarks set forth in the document referred to above. Some of the men (negroes) to whom he also addressed himself said it would be well to put his sufferers (one or two, I believe) ashore that they might be better cared for, but for some reason or other he took no notice of the suggestion. Where he built or caused to be built any fires is not known to me; certainly it was not done on that part of the levee, where a large number of the rescued were landed. After making (under instructions from Surgeon Hood and the officer of the day, Captain Mooney) the men who had been landed quite comfortable, I went up the shore a short distance, where I met Colonel Kappner, Surgeon Hood, another surgeon, and Lieutenant Copeland, aide-de-camp, who informed me that all the sufferers were doing well. I have to state that our sentinels are instructed to bring to all small boats passing up or down the river, by discharging their pieces, and on the morning in question not a cap was snapped after the sad accident was known; also, that I did not make such a reply as stated by Acting Ensign Berry. The discourteous language by that officer in regard to an officer of the U. S. Army and to U. S. soldiers, if even colored, in his memorial, also the fact that he so fully explains the leading part taken by him in rescuing the suffering, are not for me to pass judgment upon; but I owe it to the officers and men of the garrison of Fort Pickering who were present and used their honest efforts to render all assistance in their power to state that the document forwarded by Acting Ensign Berry is in no way in accordance with facts. I beg respectfully to inclose a list of names of men who were landed in front of my quarters, many of whom thanked me for what we had done for them when they were being taken away in the ambulances.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL P. YATES,
First Lieut., Comdg. Company A, Third U. S. Colored Artillery.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Second Lieut. J. N. Shaffer, Company F, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Infantry; First Sergt. C. W. Mills, Company K, Tenth Indiana Cavalry; Sergt. William Duke, Company D, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry; Sergt. L. E. Brooks, Company C, Second Michigan Cavalry; Corpl. William H. Peacock, Company G, Ninth Indiana Cavalry; Private S. W. Wescott, Company B, McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Cavalry; Private James Moore, Company A, One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry; Private Joseph Nolen, Company H, Fourth Ohio Cavalry; Private James E. Wood, Company C, Third Tennessee Cavalry; Private R. T. Hall, Company C, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

APRIL 27, 1865.—Affair near James Creek, Mo.

Report of Col. John D. Allen, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT CAVALRY MISSOURI VOLS.,
Mount Vernon, Mo., April 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the success of a scout made by Lieut. J. P. Boyd, Company C, with thirteen men, on the 27th instant. On the night of the 26th two bushwhackers made their appearance on Center Creek and robbed Parson Oliver. The lieutenant started in pursuit at 9 o'clock next morning and trailed them some four miles west of James Creek. In the thick brush he found them. Killed both of them and recovered all the stolen property, together with their camp and garrison equipage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Springfield, Mo.

APRIL 28–MAY 13, 1865.—Scout from Fort Cummings, N. Mex.

Report of Capt. George A. Burkett, First California Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Cummings, N. Mex., May 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions received from you in a letter from Aqua Blanca, dated April 28, 1865, stating that the Indians at Pinos Altos were hostile and had or would attack that place, I left this post with thirty men of Company G, First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, at 4 p. m., and arrived at your camp at the Hot Spring at 11 p. m. same day, having traveled a distance of twenty-five miles. Left camp at 2 a. m. 29th, and arrived at Pinos Altos at 3 a. m. on the 30th. I had seen no Indians up to that time. I learned from Mr. Granjean, who resides at that place, that no Indians had been seen since the afternoon of the 28th, when they made an attack on the herd with the loss of one Indian killed. I left Pinos Altos on the night of the 1st of May; found the Indian trail six miles to the west of Pinos Altos; followed the trail to the San Vincent ranch; camped till the night of the 2d; left at 7 p. m. The trail after leaving the ranch went in the direction of Mangus Colorado's Ranch, toward the Gila River. After following it about four miles and a half it became so dim that I had to

camp for the remainder of the night. I found water in a ravine near the camp. The next morning at daylight the guide found the trail. It turned off in the direction of the Burro Mountains. I went across to the left side of the Burros and followed an old Indian trail; camped in a cañon. Left camp on the 4th at 7 p. m. At 1 a. m. of the 5th arrived at the east side of Whitlock's Cañon; here I camped till morning, when I took twenty men and passed through the cañon. I found the trail going straight for the Sierra Bonito. I followed it for two hours and found that fifteen Indians (men) had left the main trail and gone in the direction of Barney's Station. I became satisfied that the women and children had gone to Fort Goodwin, confirming the opinion I had expressed to you at the Hot Spring in relation to their journey to Fort Goodwin. Thinking it useless to go farther, I turned back and arrived at Pinos Altos on the 7th, and carried out your instructions in relation to the arrest of Carlos Moreno. On the 10th, I sent out Sergeant Barton with fifteen men and gave him instructions to proceed to the headwaters of the Rio Mimbres and ascertain if there were any Indians in that direction. The sergeant made the trip, but saw no sign of Indians. He arrived at this post on the 14th. I left Pinos Altos on the 10th, and arrived at this post on the 13th, having been out fifteen days. The Indians sent their women and children away the same day you left your camp at Pinos Altos, so that the Indians had four days the start of me. Had they not gone to Fort Goodwin I think I could have caught them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. BURKETT,
Captain, First Veteran Infty. California Vols., Commanding.

Lieut. Col. N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

MAY 22, 1865.

Pursuant to instructions received from you on the 13th instant, I dispatched a sergeant and four men on the 17th to Pinos Altos to arrest the men mentioned. The sergeant returned on the 21st, bringing them with him. Their names are Panacho Cario and Fermomo Contreras.

G. A. B.

APRIL 29–JUNE 11, 1865.—Expedition from Saint Louis, Mo., to receive the surrender of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, C. S. Army.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Missouri.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Charles W. Davis, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with telegraphic instructions received from Major-General Pope, of date April

29, 1865, I dispatched Lieut. Col. C. W. Davis, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, assistant provost-marshal-general on my staff, and Capt. J. F. Bennett, assistant adjutant-general, on duty at these headquarters, to Chalk Bluff, on the Arkansas border, to demand the surrender of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson and all the Confederate forces subject to his orders. These officers proceeded under letter of instruction, marked A, bearing my letter to General Thompson, marked B, herewith inclosed. After some correspondence, as shown in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis (herewith inclosed, marked C),* General Thompson surrendered, and in accordance with agreement thereto made Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, Captain Bennett, and Captain Ford proceeded May 20, 1865, on steam-boat to Wittsburg and Jacksonport, where the command of General Thompson was paroled, consisting of 636 officers and 6,818 enlisted men, as shown in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis (herewith inclosed, marked D†). General Thompson's command being in the Department of Arkansas, I immediately, upon receipt of information of its surrender, notified General Reynolds of the fact by telegraph, and sent the following dispatches to Major-Generals Pope and Reynolds, requesting that the latter (General Reynolds) send staff officers to accompany mine to Wittsburg and Jacksonport, viz:

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 15, 1865.*

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

The arrangement made provides that the command shall be paroled by me. My officers will leave here on the 20th on a boat and go to Wittsburg, on Saint Francis River. I should like to have you send some staff officers to accompany them, as it is in your department, and no doubt it would have a good effect to have you represented there. Please answer where your staff officers will meet mine, so I can instruct them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 18, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri:

I hear nothing from my telegram to General Reynolds. I requested him to send one or two staff officers to meet mine at some point to go with them to parole General Thompson's troops. I think he should have some staff officers there, so as to have a full understanding of the matter. Had you not better direct him to send them? He may think that I am going outside of my duties in going into his department and receiving the surrender of Thompson. Our arrangements are all made here on the 20th. If his staff officers will report at Memphis we will call there for them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

General Reynolds sent two staff officers, who joined mine at Devall's Bluff on their way to Jacksonport from Wittsburg. The paroles, rolls of prisoners, &c., were boxed up and forwarded by express to Washington, D. C., addressed to Brigadier-General Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army. I inclose herewith paroles of a portion of General Thompson's command taken by Colonel Morrill's direction in Missouri, marked E.‡ In addition to these, large numbers of Kirby Smith's men scattered through this State have been paroled at different points, and have universally taken the oath of allegiance. All the bands of bushwhackers in the State have surrendered at the different posts of Lexington, Cassville, Fort Scott, Bloomfield, &c., so that I can now report that peace and quiet reigns in Missouri. Lieutenant-Colonel

* See p. 230. † See p. 237. ‡ Omitted.

Davis, Captain Bennett, and Captain Ford performed the delicate and responsible duties with which they were charged to my entire satisfaction and with credit to themselves.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Missouri.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 29, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel DAVIS,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: You will proceed to North Arkansas, via Cape Girardeau, and deliver the accompanying letter to Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, and await his answer. Should he accept the terms offered you will make arrangements for carrying them out, paroling his command, &c. Brevet Brigadier-General Beveridge will give you all the aid you may desire and respond to any call you may make upon him. You are to understand that no other terms can be granted him, and refrain from expressing any opinion contrary to the spirit of the terms designated. This being purely a military matter, civil matters will not be treated or talked of, we having no authority whatever in those matters. Should General Thompson surrender it is probable you may need transportation for any war material he may have. In making out the paroles make them the same as made by General Grant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Capt. J. F. Bennett, assistant adjutant-general.)

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Commanding District of North Arkansas:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith official copies of dispatches received from the Secretary of War announcing the surrender of all the armies of the Confederate Government east of the Chattahoochee River; also the official report of the surrender of Mobile. The U. S. forces have also captured Selma, Columbus, Montgomery, Macon, &c. The terms granted by Lieutenant-General Grant to General Lee will be given the forces under your command. By accepting these terms you will put an end to the further destruction of life and property in North Arkansas. To continue the struggle longer must be evident to you is useless. Should you not accept these terms, being inside of the U. S. Army, and the authorities whom you claim to be serving having no longer an existence *de jure* or *de facto*, they will immediately be declared outlaws, and no terms thereafter granted them. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, my staff officer, will hand you this and await your answer. Should you accept, the arrangements for carrying out the terms designated will be immediately made by him, he having full authority to carry out the arrangements herein specified.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Davis, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 15, 1865.*

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from you of the 29th ultimo, I left Saint Louis in company with Capt. J. F. Bennett, assistant adjutant-general, on the 30th ultimo, to proceed to North Arkansas to endeavor to find Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson and deliver to him your letter. We reached Cape Girardeau that night, and the next day made arrangements with Brevet Brigadier-General Beveridge for crossing the country into Arkansas. He furnished us with 200 men of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry as an escort, under command of Lieut. Col. D. J. Hynes. Leaving Cape Girardeau on the morning of the 2d instant, we were three days in reaching Chalk Bluff, on the Saint Francis River. On the 5th instant we were engaged in building the raft on the Saint Francis River, in foraging the country, and in trying to get some definite information in regard to the whereabouts of General Thompson. It was difficult to ascertain anything positive about him, all of our informants saying that he had not been in that vicinity for a long time, and giving us as rumors that he had gone south to meet a flag of truce. We learned that he called Harrisburg his headquarters. Learning that it would be difficult to subsist my escort on the Arkansas side of the Saint Francis River, I thought best to remain at Chalk Bluff and endeavor to get General Thompson, if he could be found, to come to me. On the 5th instant I wrote a letter (inclosed, marked A, is a copy) to General Thompson by a citizen of Arkansas. Fearing that this might not reach him, on the 6th instant I wrote another (inclosed, marked B, is a copy), which Captain Bennett, accompanied by an escort of sixty men, started with. General Thompson received my first letter on the 7th instant, to which he replied as per inclosed, C. The same day Captain Bennett met with General Thompson and made arrangements to have him accompany him on his return to Chalk Bluff. Captain Bennett will give you a report of his trip, as well as other items he has gained. On the 9th instant Captain Bennett returned to Chalk Bluff, General Thompson and four of his officers coming with him. I delivered your letter to the general, and we had several long conversations with him, the result of which was the paper from him marked D, and my reply, of which inclosed, marked E, is a copy. General Thompson seemed to have great doubts about his right to surrender a district and a force that were not surrounded or in danger of immediate capture, and before doing so he wished to consult with his two brigade commanders, and upon his agreeing to remain with us I gave him forty-eight hours to communicate with them. On the 10th instant I received from General Thompson the two inclosed letters, marked F and G, to which I replied as per inclosed copies, marked H and I. On the morning of the 11th instant I received the letter marked K, to which I replied as per inclosed copy, marked L. The forty-eight hours given General Thompson having expired at 5 p. m. on the 11th instant, he announced his decision to surrender all his forces in the communication marked M, which I acknowledged as per inclosed copy, marked N. He then wrote the accompanying letter [marked O] to you formally surrendering all the forces under his command. We selected Wittsburg and Jacksonport as the places for receiving and paroling his officers and men, because we believed them the only avail-

able points that he could collect his command, on account of the high stage of water and the destitute condition of the country, and so late a date as the 5th proximo at Jacksonport, because General Thompson satisfied us that he could not get word to his forces west of the White River and assemble them before that time. General Thompson said that he should surrender at least 5,000 men. It may be more or less, and I am unable to give an opinion which. These men will come in without a morsel to eat, and I would therefore recommend that 50,000 rations be sent to the points designated to feed them while being paroled and while they are returning to their homes. We impressed upon General Thompson as well as we could the importance of his men giving up all the arms and property taken from the enemy if they wished not to be troubled hereafter. General Thompson assured us that he would do all he could in the matter, and as an earnest of his good intention furnished us with a copy of the order that he should issue to his command. Inclosed please find a copy, marked P. In conclusion, I desire to say that Brevet Brigadier-General Beveridge gave us all the assistance we desired; that the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry behaved as well as any troops could behave, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann has our thanks for constructing the raft on the Saint Francis River.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

[Inclosure A.]

CHALK BLUFF, ARK., *May 5, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Commanding District of Northeast Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am here as a staff officer of Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, under a flag of truce, as the bearer of a letter from Major-General Dodge to yourself. My instructions are to deliver it to you in person, and as quickly as possible. I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will meet me as near this point as you can. My mission is purely of a peaceful nature.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

The original, of which this is a copy, was sent to Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson by the hand of Mr. Little, a citizen of Arkansas.

[Inclosure B.]

CHALK BLUFF, ARK.,
Saint Francis River, May 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Commanding Army of Northeast Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am here by command of Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, as the bearer of a letter from him to yourself. This letter I am directed to deliver to you personally. I am here under flag of truce, and wish to meet you in the same manner as soon as possible. This will be handed to you by Capt. J. F. Bennett, who is also an officer on the staff of Major-General Dodge.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[Inclosure C.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTH SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Harrisburg, Ark., May 7, 1865—2 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS, U. S. Army,
Bearer of Flag of Truce, Chalk Bluff, Ark.:

COLONEL: Your favor dated the 5th instant, informing me that you are the bearer of dispatches from General Dodge to me under flag of truce, is this moment received. I will proceed up the ridge to meet you as you request, and will be at Gainesville by Monday, the 8th, at noon. Please come to Gainesville and await my arrival there; but should I reach that point before you I will proceed up the ridge until I meet you on the route between Gainesville and Chalk Bluff.

I have the honor to be, yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure D.]

CHALK BLUFF, *May 9, 1865—4 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS, U. S. Army,
Present:

COLONEL: Having read the communication from General Dodge, of which you have been the bearer under flag of truce, asking a surrender of the forces under my command upon the terms granted to General Robert E. Lee by General Grant, I must ask a few questions before I can give a definite answer, viz: First. Should I order the men to assemble to surrender at specified times and places, will your army then have to pass over our country or simply move to the points designated to receive and parole the officers and men? Second. Will the families of those who prefer to leave after being paroled be banished? Third. Do you understand the parole given to General Lee's men to cover their private personal property at home or not? I mean, may the private soldiers retain the horses that belong to them personally, and will their private personal property at home be left to them? Fourth. After answering these questions, how long a time will you give me for a definite answer to General Dodge's proposition?

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding North Sub-District of Arkansas.

[Inclosure E.]

CHALK BLUFF, SAINT FRANCIS RIVER, MO.,
Tuesday, May 9, 1865—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: In answer to yours of this day I would say: First. Our army will not necessarily move over the country, but simply to the points designated to receive and parole the officers and men. Second. No families will be banished so long as they conduct themselves properly and conform to the laws of the United States. Third. I believe General Grant permitted General Lee's men to retain all private personal property except arms and ammunition. Fourth. I will allow you forty-eight hours for a definite answer to General Dodge's proposition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[Inclosure F.]

LIDDLE'S, NEAR CHALK BLUFF, ARK.,
Wednesday, May 10, 1865—6 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS, U. S. Army,
Commissioner from General Dodge, U. S. Army,
Chalk Bluff, Mo.:

COLONEL: Please send me a draft of the parole that you propose to give the officers and men, should I determine to accept the proposal of General Dodge and surrender the forces under my command. I have never seen those given General Lee and men.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding North Sub-District of Arkansas.

[Inclosure G.]

LIDDLE'S, NEAR CHALK BLUFF, ARK.,
Wednesday, May 10, 1865—7 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS, U. S. Army,
Commissioner from Major-General Dodge,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Chalk Bluff, Mo.:

COLONEL: I desire that we should agree upon the status of the civil officers of the counties in this sub-district before I give my answers to the summons of General Dodge. I propose that all civil officers of the counties, such as sheriffs, magistrates, clerks, &c., shall perform their functions to repress lawlessness, punish crimes, &c., until the civil authorities shall settle their status.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brig. Gen., C. S. Army, Comdg. North Sub-District of Arkansas.

[Inclosure H.]

CHALK BLUFF, MO., *May 10, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Commanding North Sub-District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of parole given by officers and men of General Lee's army. Each man receives a certificate showing that he has been properly surrendered for his own safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 9, 1865.*

We, the undersigned, prisoners of war, belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, having been this day surrendered by General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding said army, to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, do hereby give our solemn parole of honor that we will not hereafter serve in the Armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged in such a manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 9, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding C. S. Army:

GENERAL: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home and not to be disturbed by the U. S. authorities so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure I.]

CHALK BLUFF, MO., *May 10, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Commanding North Sub-District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: In reply to yours of this date, just received, I have the honor to state that I have not come here to treat with or about civil officers. My mission here is purely of a military nature, and I shall confine myself strictly to it. I presume you are familiar with the conditions of the surrender of General Lee's army. Such terms, and none others, are now offered to yourself and the forces under your command. Major-General Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of Arkansas, will doubtless conduct the affairs of his department with a view to the greatest good of the people therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[Inclosure K.]

LIDDLE'S, NEAR CHALK BLUFF, ARK.,
Thursday, May 11, 1865—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS, U. S. Army,
Commissioner from General Dodge, Chalk Bluff:

COLONEL: Can you inform me whether the officers and men who were surrendered by General Robert E. Lee were permitted to pass to within the Confederate lines or not? My reason for making this inquiry is that many of those that I am called upon to surrender will prefer to go to Texas or Louisiana to remaining in neighborhoods where private animosities will keep the community in a tumult after the military authorities are withdrawn. Some will desire to take their families. Others think that their families will be safe if they absent

themselves after being paroled. This is a very important matter to many on the border of Missouri and Arkansas, and you will, therefore, please let me know your understanding of the case.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding North Sub-District of Arkansas.

[Inclosure L.]

CHALK BLUFF, MO., *May 11, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Commanding North Sub-District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: In answer to yours of this date, just received, I have the honor to give you below such a part of the conditions given General Lee by General Grant as your letter refers to:

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the U. S. authorities so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[Inclosure M.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTH SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Chalk Bluff, Ark., Thursday, May 11, 1865—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS, U. S. Army,
Commissioner from General Dodge, &c., Chalk Bluff, Mo.:

COLONEL: The time given me by yourself to decide upon an answer to the summons to surrender the C. S. troops under my command in this sub-district, which you as commissioner from General G. M. Dodge, U. S. Army, have brought to me, having expired this moment, I must answer that upon the promise you have made me that the U. S. forces "will not necessarily move over the country," &c., I have determined to accept the terms offered, and will and hereby do surrender the forces under my command upon the terms granted to General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. I request that you will meet me at Wittsburg on the 25th instant and at Jacksonport on the 5th day of June to receive and parole the officers and men of the C. S. Army now serving or being in the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure N.]

CHALK BLUFF, MO., *May 10 [11], 1865.*

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Commanding North Sub-District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have received yours of this date announcing the surrender of the forces under your command to Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, upon the terms granted by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant to General Robert E. Lee. I agree with you in selecting Wittsburg, on the Saint Francis River, May 25, and Jacksonport, on the White River, June 5, as the times and places to meet the officer selected by Major-General Dodge to receive and parole the officers and men of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS.
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[Inclosure O.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTH SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Chalk Bluff, Ark., Thursday, May 11, 1865—5.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 29th ultimo by Lieut. Col. C. W. Davis, U. S. Army, under flag of truce, reached me on the 9th instant. Upon the promise of Colonel Davis that the U. S. armies will not necessarily move over the country, &c., and subsist upon it unless compelled thereto by the movements of the Confederate troops, I have concluded to accept the terms you offer and surrender the C. S. troops in this sub-district, and have agreed with Colonel Davis upon Wittsburg and Jacksonport as rendezvous at which the men are to be assembled on the 25th instant and 5th proximo to be paroled. Pardon me, general, for differing with you in regard to the Government of the Confederate States. I think it still exists *de jure* and *de facto*, and though dark clouds now obscure our prospects, yet I have every faith in our ultimate success, and am only induced to surrender now to spare the people of this already desolated country the horrors of an invasion in their present condition.

I have the honor to be, yours, most respectfully.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure P.]

Copy of an order which Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson proposes to issue to his command:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. —. }

Having been summoned to surrender by the commanding officer of the U. S. troops in this district, and threatened with an overwhelming force that would necessarily destroy this already impoverished portion of the country if they should move through it, I have taken into consideration the utter destitution of our people north of the Arkansas, and upon the express condition that armies of the United States will not necessarily march over the land unless compelled thereto by the movements of the Confederate forces, I have agreed to accept the terms granted to General Robert E. Lee for the Army of Northern Virginia, and to surrender the Confederate forces now in the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas. Therefore, C. S. troops east of Cache River and of White River, south of the mouth of Cache, are ordered to assemble at Wittsburg on the 25th day of May that they may be paroled, and the troops west of Cache River and White River, below the mouth of Cache, will assemble at Jacksonport on the 5th day of June that they may be paroled. Where it is practicable the commanding officers will march their men to these rendezvous. Where it is not practicable they will come in such squads, or individually, as the subsistence on their route will justify. All public property, such as arms and accouterments, ammunition, transportation, horses, &c., in possession of the officers or troops must be brought to these rendezvous to be turned over to the U. S. authorities. But the private property of all, not captured from the enemy, and the side arms of the officers will be retained by the owners. A strict compliance with this requirement will be expected, as we must act in good faith if we expect good faith. It is expected that those who desire to accept these terms will be prompt in their attendance at the appointed rendezvous, and those who do not

so desire will be gone out of the sub-district before these times, as the alleviation of the suffering of the women and children will be frustrated by those remaining who are not paroled.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 20, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the expedition which left here on the 20th of May for North Arkansas to parole the command of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson returned this day. At Wittsburg the number of persons paroled were officers, 193; enlisted men, 1,964. At Jacksonport we paroled of officers, 443; enlisted men, 4,854. In all, of officers, 636; enlisted men, 6,818; making an aggregate of 7,454. The total number of organizations was 157, as per inclosed list.† We received but very few arms—a little less than 500 in all. The officers, without exception, declared that their men returned from the Price raid through Missouri with but few arms. This may be true to a great extent, but I am satisfied that many left at home whatever guns or pistols they had been able to keep. There is no doubt that many others destroyed their guns rather than bring them in. There are a few more guns (some 213) in the possession of Col. O. P. Lyles, Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry, about thirty miles from Memphis, that could not be brought in on account of high water. They are new guns, have never been issued to troops, but have been stored in an arsenal in the center of a swamp. Brevet Major-General Smith, at Memphis, will send for them as soon as the ground is dry enough for transportation, and then ship them to you. General Thompson had no transportation, except 300 or 400 dugout canoes, and no public animals or property of any other description, except $4,821 C. S. money, which I received and gave receipts for. Most of the men that we paroled were without food, and I issued to them about 28,000 rations. They seemed highly pleased at the surrender, and said that all they wanted now was to be allowed to live at home. At Devall's Bluff, Major Bainbridge and Captain Nields, staff officers of Major-General Reynolds, joined us and proceeded with us to Jacksonport, and rendered very much assistance. These gentlemen endeavored to meet our party at Memphis and accompany us to Wittsburg, but having had some wrong information about the time we should be there failed. Major-General Washburn, at Memphis, Brigadier-General Thayer, at Helena, and Brigadier-General Shaler, at Devall's Bluff, offered us all the assistance they could give. At Memphis we met a staff officer and a Saint Francis River pilot, who had been sent by General Thompson to show us the way up the Saint Francis River. General Thompson met us in the most friendly manner, and acted very honorably. The only person that presented himself that we declined to parole was Col. Tim. Reves, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry. He is the officer that ordered the shooting of Major Wilson and six of his men in the fall of 1864, after they had surrendered. I desire to add that every one connected with the expedition took pride in doing the best they could.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

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* For full text of this order, see General Orders, No. 8, May 11, Part II.
† Omitted.

ADDENDA.

Parole of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, C. S. Army.

I, the undersigned, prisoner of war, belonging to the army of the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas, having been, on the 11th day of May, 1865, surrendered by Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, commanding said army, to Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding the Department of the Missouri, do hereby give my solemn parole of honor that I will not hereafter serve in the armies of the so-called Confederate States, or in any capacity whatever against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Missouri State Guard,
Commanding C. S. Troops, Northern Sub-District of Arkansas.

Done at Jacksonport, Ark., this 5th day of June, 1865.

[Indorsement.]

The within-named officer will not be disturbed by U. S. authorities as long as he observes his parole and the laws in force where he may reside.

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieut. Col., Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri.

APRIL 30-MAY 12, 1865.—Operations in the vicinity of Brashear City, La., with skirmishes (3d) at Chacahoula, La., (4th) at Bayou Black, (9th) at Bayou Goula, and (11th) at Brown's Plantation, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding District of La Fourche.
No. 2.—Col. Willard Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.
No. 3.—Maj. Edmund C. Burt, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.
No. 4.—Lieut. Elisha W. Cross, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.
No. 5.—Lieut. William Wilson, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.
No. 6.—Capt. Thomas W. Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.
No. 7.—Lieut. Charles W. Turner, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.
No. 8.—Maj. James M. Hildreth, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.
No. 9.—Lieut. Cyrus Crawford, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.
No. 10.—Lieut. William A. Ingold, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.
No. 11.—Lieut. James Steel, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.
No. 12.—Capt. James E. Macklin, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.
No. 13.—Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 14.—Lieut. Lewis R. Titus, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 15.—Capt. Eben F. Barker, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 16.—Capt. John R. Wallace, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Troops.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, U. S. Army, commanding District of La Fourche.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear, May 6, 1865.

I have the honor to hand you this Saturday the weekly reports of expeditions from the posts of this command except from Terre Bonne, or Bayou Bœuf Station, which left in small boats and has not yet

returned up to 4 p. m. One of the expeditions from Donaldsonville resulted in the capture of three of Brown's men. Two of these guerrillas were recent deserters from the Navy. I have asked Colonel Fiske to have the Navy take them and try them for desertion to the enemy. The water has so overflowed the country and Grand Bayou and Bayou Corn as to make it impossible for us to reach Grand River from the La Fourche. (See Major Hildreth's report.*) The citizen, Guedry, captured on the gun-boat expedition from this place, was brought in on account of his being accused of being the means of having Lieutenant Masicot, formerly provost-marshal of Plaquemine, captured by the rebels. I think Lieutenant Masicot is in New Orleans, and would be glad to learn as soon as possible if he wishes to prefer charges against Guedry. The other three are Confederate soldiers.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Willard Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Post Napoleonville, La., May 8, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of orders received from your headquarters, I sent out yesterday, the 7th instant, a scout under the command of Captain Sayles and Lieutenant Wilson, who proceeded to the vicinity of Lake Verret and Bayou Saint Vincent in search of guerrillas and jayhawkers. They report that the country in that vicinity is completely overflowed—so much so that all of the families living in the vicinity of Lake Verret and Bayou Saint Vincent have moved toward the Bayou La Fourche, and that it would be utterly impossible for any of the enemy to get to this neighborhood without being captured. Inclosed please find the reports of Captain Sayles' and Lieutenant Wilson's reconnaissance.†

I am, captain, very respectfully,

WILLARD SAYLES,
Col. Third Rhode Island Cav., Comdg. Regiment and Post.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District.

No. 3.

Reports of Maj. Edmund C. Burt, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Plaquemine, La., May 1, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to orders from post headquarters, I started at 3.30 this p. m. with twenty-five

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* See p. 244. † See pp. 244, 243, respectively.

men and one officer on a scout to The Park and vicinity. I reached Indian Village about 5.30, but did not take my command quite into the village, owing to the road being overflowed and the bridge afloat. I succeeded in getting through myself, and went a short distance below the village toward The Park, but found the road, as I expected, overflowed and nearly impassable, and I did not think the object of the scout important enough to pay for the danger and fatigue of pressing my command through to The Park. About 1,000 yards below the turn at Indian Village the water has overflowed the levee, causing a break through which the water rushes with great force, and I learned that there are several other breaks in the levee between that point and The Park. The whole country below Indian Village is submerged, and for half the distance between that point and Plaquemine I noticed that the back part of all the fields were covered with water, in some places coming nearly up to the road. I could neither see nor hear of any guerrillas, and while the present high stage of the water lasts there is but little probability of their venturing into that vicinity at all. The only possible way for them to travel would be by water, and the inducements for them to land are truly very small. I have nothing whatever to report in the way of casualties or captured property. I reached this post on my return about 7 this p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BURT,
Major, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding.

First Lieut. J. C. WHITING, Jr.,
Adjutant, Post of Plaquemine.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Plaquemine, May 8, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions from post headquarters, I left the post with one officer and twenty-four men about 2.30 this p. m. on a scout to Bayou Goula, which point I reached about 6.30 p. m. Pursuant to instructions I watched the coast closely for boats, and the following is a correct statement of the number found, with names of owners, localities, &c.: One small flat-bottom boat, capable of carrying three or four men, owned by colored man, David, on Madam Lawes' plantation. Mr. John Roney, living next above Mr. V. Roth's plantation, owns an old leaky skiff, which, if in good repair, would carry ten men. At Mr. V. Roth's place there is a strong, neatly constructed raft rigged for four oars and capable of transporting six or eight men across the river at one load. Colored man, Francis, living on Mr. L. Bush's plantation, keeps a small skiff in good repair, which will hold about four or five men. Benjamin Hall, living second house above Mr. Whaley's place, keeps a skiff capable of carrying two or three persons. Mr. A. Getto, first house below Mr. Hall's, keeps a skiff which can carry five or six persons. Both skiffs are tied to the same stake. Colonel Butler, near Bayou Goula, has two skiffs owned by his colored hands, the largest of which will carry eight persons with ease. Colonel Butler informed me that he had a permit from Captain Wells, of the Navy, to keep this boat. The other boat is some smaller, and for it he has no permit. The first-named boat is claimed by a colored boy, Manuel, and the second by Carter Miles (colored). I went so far into the village of Bayou Goula that I could see the coast to a point below the village, but saw no more boats, nor could

hear of any others being kept. But there are parties living on the opposite side of the river from Bayou Goula and Colonel Butler's place who are in the habit of crossing to this side and back with passengers, and stealing everything that comes in their way, particularly horses, which they made swim the river, leading them from a skiff. Colonel Butler informed me that these parties had stolen the last horses he had to ride. What I learned to-day of these plunderings only confirms numerous reports which I have heard many times before from that locality. Having carried out my instructions, I returned, passing through Butler's cut-off, and reaching this post about 8.30 this p. m. While in Bayou Goula I learned that six of Brown's party were in the village about noon, remaining but a few moments. This Captain Brown is the only known guerrilla chief that has infested the vicinity of Bayou Goula for a long time, and his force varied from five to ten men, the last being the largest number I have heard of his having for a long time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BURT,
Major, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. J. C. WHITING, Jr.,
Adjutant, Post of Plaquemine.

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HDQRS. DETACHMENT THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Plaquemine, May 10, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 9th instant at 1 p. m. I left Plaquemine with seventeen men on a scout through Bayou Goula to Donaldsonville. Reached Bayou Goula about 3 p. m., and hearing that some of Brown's men were on the road below, I proceeded more leisurely, partly to rest my horses for a dash and partly through fear that the party, if small, might be passed without being seen, as small parties will sometimes keep out of sight unless looked after very sharply. About half a mile or more above the house of Dr. J. P. R. Stone two or three of Brown's men were seen in the road and my advance dashed after them, and in a few seconds I heard rapid firing. Dashing round a sharp bend in the levee, I came in full view of the action and found some ten or a dozen of the guerrillas in the yard of Mr. W. H. Gilbert, some of whom were firing at my advance, two or three of whom were halted and fighting at the gateway, while two of them were dashing down the road in pursuit of one of the rebels, who had been unable to join his party in the yard. As I stated before, when I came in sight a few of Brown's men were making a sharp, almost hand-to-hand fight with my advance, while the rest of them were making good time toward a gate at the back of the yard (which, by the way, is a pretty good-sized field, the house setting back some distance from the road). I was seen about as soon as I saw them, and instantly the whole party made themselves scarce, closely followed by my advance, but as they passed out of the yard into a lane the rear guard turned and checked my men, the advance momentarily giving the rest of their party some little start; then taking to their heels they succeeded in getting through a gate about 100 yards down the lane, which swung to and fastened, and as the time required to open this gate had given them quite a start, I did not allow my men to follow them (simply firing after them), as all previous experience has taught me the folly of attempting to run them down when they have 100 or 200 yards the start on a straight

road for the swamps, for they have but a short distance to go before they can gain the cover of the swamp, and when that is done the game is up, for a small party can scatter, and the longer we hunted for them the less would be our chances of getting them. When I came in sight of the fight I had about 300 or 400 yards to go before I could get into the yard, where the fight first commenced, and I reached the advance just as they reached the last-mentioned gate, where I stopped my men. The man before spoken of as being chased down the road by two of my men was captured, with his horse and carbine. I took him through to Donaldsonville and delivered him to Colonel Fiske. He gave his name as C. B. Calander, of Company B, Ratliff's battalion. (This company is commanded by the famous Captain Williams.) Said that he, with five or six others, joined Brown's command about one week since. He called himself a private, but the negroes who know him say he was an officer. He certainly was a very intelligent man. And here I will state that Captain Brown has been re-enforced lately, and his party probably numbers about twenty men. I have this from other parties besides the prisoner. I reached Donaldsonville about 7 p. m., and started on my return about 6 o'clock this morning. On my way back I had two little races after small squads of Brown's men, and the second time my advance guard (six men), maddened by their former ill luck, foolishly dashed after them till they gained the swamp. They had in this case about 700 or 800 yards the start, and my horses were much jaded with the long march. Still, toward the last of the race they gained fast on the rascals, and could they have had another half mile of open country they would have caught them. Being in haste to reach this post myself, I left my party in charge of a sergeant after I had brought them through the village of Bayou Goula, and rode on alone, reaching here at 1 p. m. My men came in about one hour after. In the first day's fight I had one horse shot, and the second day's racing exhausted two more so that I was obliged to leave them behind, but shall probably recover them. On my return a negro told me that Brown was badly wounded in the shoulder, but I place but little reliance in the story.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BURT,
Major, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. J. C. WHITING, Jr.,
Adjutant, Post of Plaquemine.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Elisha W. Cross, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY C, THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Terre Bonne, La., May 6, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the scout from this station to Chacahoula Station:

I started with a detail of twelve men and proceeded down the road leading to Chacahoula Station. When I arrived at Mr. Shaffer's plantation I learned that six Confederates, dressed in citizen's clothes, and having with them two colored soldiers, prisoners, had taken a cross-road through the woods which leads to Bayou Black. I immediately started with intentions of following them through these woods to Bayou Black, but when I arrived at that place where the road strikes off to

Bayou Black I learned that a lieutenant with a squad of colored soldiers from Chacahoula Station had been there before me and followed them down this road, and had just returned a few minutes before I arrived there, on his way to Chacahoula Station. Therefore I did not think it advisable for me to scout any farther on that road. I was informed by the citizens near by that one of the prisoners had escaped, and thought it the best to return to camp, where I arrived at about 7.30 p. m.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. CROSS,
First Lieutenant Company C, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

First Lieut. CHARLES S. COOPER,
Post Adjutant, Terre Bonne, La.

No. 5.

Reports of Lieut. William Wilson, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY E, THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Post Napoleonville, La., May 1, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout that left here under my command May 1, 1865:

I marched on both sides of Bayou Saint Vincent about eight miles toward the lake, which was as far as I could go, as the country is entirely overflowed, and I do not think that there are any rebels this side of the lake. There is no place for them to secrete themselves, and if they did do so it is almost certain they would be captured, for the citizens have to leave their homes in small boats and come up to Mr. McCarty's plantation for safety.

Yours, most respectfully,

WILLIAM WILSON,
Second Lieutenant Company E, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. E. K. THOMPSON,
Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Post Napoleonville, La., May 7, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout that left here under my command May 7, 1865:

I marched down both sides of the Bayou Saint Vincent as far as I could go toward the lake. The citizens have to leave their homes in small boats and come to Mr. Jones' plantation for safety. The country is entirely overflowed with water, and it is rising every day. I do not think that there are any rebels this side of the lake. If they should come over to this side it is almost certain they would be captured. Citizens would give information immediately.

Yours, most respectfully,

WILLIAM WILSON,
Second Lieut., Comdg. Company E, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

First Lieut. E. K. THOMPSON,
Post Adjutant.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. Thomas W. Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY H, THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Napoleonville, La., May 7, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In pursuance of written instructions this day received from headquarters post Napoleonville, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report:

At 1 p. m. I took twenty-five men and proceeded down the Canal road to Lake Verret, making a careful examination on both sides of the canal, and also inquiries, but learned of no Confederates being or having been in the vicinity for some time. Having carried out my instructions, I returned to Napoleonville.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, respectfully,
THOMAS W. SAYLES,
Captain Company H, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. E. K. THOMPSON,
Adjutant Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Charles W. Turner, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY L, THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Napoleonville, La., May 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from post headquarters, I have to day with twenty-five men scouted the Canal road to Lake Verret, and can learn (from examination and inquiry) of no jayhawkers or guerrillas being in that neighborhood. For two miles this side of the lake the country is flooded. Numbers of the inhabitants have been obliged to vacate their houses in consequence.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. W. TURNER,
First Lieutenant, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. E. K. THOMPSON,
Post Adjutant.

No. 8.

Reports of Maj. James M. Hildreth, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Donaldsonville, La., May 4, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters U. S. Forces, dated Donaldsonville, La., May 2, 1865, I proceeded on the morning of the 3d instant with 100 men of my command for the purpose of scouring the country between Grand Bayou and Bay Natchez, going by the way of Doctor Martin's lane to the crossing of Grand Bayou at Madam Labarre's plantation. Had considerable difficulty in reaching the bayou on account of high water and the bridges across nearly all the coulees

and ditches being afloat. On reaching Madam Labarre's plantation, was informed by citizens living in the vicinity that it was impossible to proceed to Bayou Corn by that route except by boats. I then came back about three miles and took a road running across the country to Doctor Ford's lane, but found the road covered with water a distance of two miles from the bayou. On riding in with the advance guard about half a mile I found the water to be from two to four feet deep, and that the citizens had moved out, and judging, from what I know of the road, that it would be impossible to reach Grand Bayou without swimming at least half a mile. Not being entirely satisfied in regard to the route from Madam Labarre's to Bayou Corn, I returned to that place, leaving the command about half a mile from the bayou to avoid crossing floating bridges. I proceeded with a squad of men to the bayou, crossed over, and found it impracticable to go to Bayou Corn except by boats, as all the bridges on the road have floated off, and those on the plantation roads are floating. I here saw a man moving his hogs from the vicinity of Bayou Corn. He came through the field in a boat. I was told by him that Bayou Corn was much higher than Grand Bayou. Being convinced of the impracticability of proceeding beyond Grand Bayou, either mounted or on foot, during the present stage of high water, I returned to camp, arriving about 9 o'clock last night. Saw no enemy during the day, nor could hear of any being in that country since Whitaker's raid on McCall's plantation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HILDRETH,
Major Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

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HDQRS. DETACH. SIXTEENTH INDIANA MOUNTED INFTY.,
Donaldsonville, La., May 12, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the colonel commanding, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 11th instant at sunrise I proceeded with forty men of my command on a scout toward Bayou Goula. On arriving at the Andrews plantation, now occupied by Madam Shief, I found a horse tied in the dooryard which evidently belonged to one of Brown's party. I searched the house, but did not find the men. I then started up the river road and met a party of six men of Brown's command and charged them. After firing one round they turned and fled by way of Reed's lane. I chased them some three miles, when they left the road and took to the woods. After following their trail about half a mile I found their horses tied in a dense canebrake. Brought the horses away, having captured one of the party on the road; the balance escaped by hiding in the woods. I then returned to the river road and met more of Brown's party, who turned and ran by the way of the Richland road. After pursuing them rapidly to Como's plantation captured one of them; the other two took to the woods after leaving their horses, which fell into our hands. After returning again to the river road I sent Lieutenant Slade with fifteen men through the plantation roads to the rear of Bayou Goula, while Lieutenant Hawkins with ten men made a dash into the town, but found no enemy in the place. I then went as far as Ventress', and could not hear of any of Brown's party being in that vicinity during the day. The country beyond Ventress' is almost entirely overflowed

with water. Being satisfied that I could do nothing more on the trip, I returned to camp with 2 prisoners and 10 horses captured during the day, arriving at camp about midnight.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HILDRETH,
Major Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Cyrus Crawford, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. COMPANY A, 16TH INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Thibodeaux, La., May 4, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders dated U. S. Forces, Thibodeaux, La., May 1, 1865, I have the honor of submitting the following report:

I took an escort of fifty men of this command, and on the 2d instant made a reconnaissance through Labadieville in the direction of Brulés Texas [and] Landry and Lake Verret. I advanced on the road leading directly from Labadieville to the lake a distance of ten miles, when I found it utterly impossible to go farther, the entire country been submerged in water. I then retraced my steps to Labadieville; thence up the Bayou La Fourche to the Brulé Texas road, which road I took and advanced to Brulé Texas, a distance of eight miles from the bayou, where I was again compelled to stop on account of water, having traveled two miles through water, which in many places was barely fordable. After resting a short time I returned to within one mile of Bayou La Fourche and went into camp, where I remained until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant, when I broke camp and started for the residence of Lieutenant Boudreaux, C. S. Army, who I understood was prowling through the neighborhood seven miles south of Labadieville. I surrounded the premises of his mother and searched them without finding him. I was informed by the colored people of that vicinity that he was in the habit of visiting the home of his mother almost every week for the purpose (they said) of conscripting and seizing prisoners. Having satisfied myself that he was not about, I returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS CRAWFORD,
First Lieut. Co. D, Comdg. Co. A, 16th Indiana Mounted Infty.

Lieut. FRED. H. CUTLER,
Post Adjutant.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. William A. Ingold, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. COMPANY C, 16TH INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Thibodeaux, La., May 10, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance to orders from post headquarters, I was detailed to take charge of a detachment of men from the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry Regiment, the 9th instant, to make a recon-

naissance thorough and beyond Labadieville, via Brulés Texas and Landry to the Shell Bank on Lake Verret, of which I have the honor to make the following report:

I arrived at Labadieville about dark the 9th instant, and found it was useless to undertake to go to Lake Verret that night, from what I could learn of high water; and then, to pass the evening as lively as practicable under the circumstances, I concluded to take the command and go back of Labadieville some two or three miles to an old sugar mill toward Mrs. Boudreaux's to see if Lieutenant Boudreaux or any other of the Confederate army could be found. After arriving at the sugar mill I sent two detachments in search, one to Lieutenant Boudreaux's sister's and one to his mother's. The one started to his mother's had to return without reaching the desired place on account of high water; the one to the sister's could find no trace of any Confederates and returned. I then went into camp for the night. Next morning after feeding we took up the line of march to Lake Verret, but on our arrival at Pugh's Texanna plantation, with the exception of a few acres, I found it inundated with water, the bridges floating, which made them impassable with horses, and not hearing of any Confederates that I could get at mounted, and having no yawls by which to convey troops through that section of the country, I abandoned the expedition and returned to camp this p. m. at 3 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. INGOLD,
First Lieut., Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infty., Comdg. Co. C.

Lieut. FRED. H. CUTLER,
Post Adjutant.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. James Steel, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. COMPANY G, 16TH INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Thibodeaux, La., May 9, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from post headquarters, dated Thibodeaux, La., May 5, 1865, I have the honor of submitting the following report:

I took an escort of forty men and continued the pursuit of Lieutenant Boudreaux in the vicinity of Chacahoula Station, Houma, and Bayou De Large. Leaving this place on the evening of the 5th instant, I proceeded to Chacahoula by way of Terre Bonne, arriving there at 3 a. m. the 6th instant, where I went into camp, after having learned that Lieutenant Boudreaux had not been seen in that neighborhood for twelve hours previous to my arrival. I learned here that he went in the direction of Bayou De Large, and on the morning of the 6th instant moved by way of Houma, in the direction of Bayou De Large, where I understood from what I considered good authority that there was to be a wedding and ball that evening, at which place Lieutenant Boudreaux, if in the neighborhood, would most likely be found. While on the way, however, I learned of the whereabouts of a social gathering on Bayou Black, seven miles above Houma, at the residence of one Bodin. To this place I sent a sergeant and ten men, with instructions to allow no one to leave until I returned from Bayou De Large, where I had first been informed that Lieutenant Boudreaux and his gang of thieves would be most likely to rendezvous. After having made the proper

disposal of the men in my command I proceeded at once to the residence of Madam Boudreaux, on Bayou De Large, where I found the dancing party. I quietly surrounded the house and proceeded to examine the papers of those present, to see who and by what authority they were there. To all interrogatories concerning Lieutenant Boudreaux I could get no information, every one present denying any knowledge of his whereabouts, protesting that he had not been there or in the neighborhood for months. After having satisfied myself that neither he nor his party were there, at least while I was there, I could not do otherwise than return, which I did without unnecessary delay. Having returned to Bayou Black, I proceeded with the entire command to the residence of Bodin, where I had stationed a sergeant and ten men the night previous for the purpose of guarding the premises, and awaiting my return from Bayou De Large. Immediately upon my arrival I proceeded to carefully examine the papers of all present. Finding no one there without proper authority or in any way suiting the description of the man I was in quest of, I allowed them to disperse and go to their respective homes. Not being able to attain the object in view, having failed to elicit any information of his whereabouts, I returned to camp by way of Houma, arriving here on the 7th instant. During the expedition I was assisted by Lieut. Cyrus Crawford, who proved an efficient officer; who, having been engaged on a previous expedition against Lieutenant Boudreaux, possessed much invaluable information concerning Lieutenant Boudreaux and his gang. It is with pride that I state that the men in my command in every particular proved subordinate and performed well their part.

Trusting this report, although somewhat meager, may prove satisfactory, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES STEEL,
First Lieut. Company G, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. FRED. H. CUTLER,
Post Adjutant.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. James E. Macklin, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

CAMP SIXTEENTH INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Donaldsonville, La., May 1, 1865.

In obedience to verbal orders received from Colonel Fiske, I proceeded with Companies K and H, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, on the 30th day of April on a scout to Bayou Goula, for the purpose of destroying the band of guerrillas commanded by Captain Brown. I met a portion of this band on Reed's plantation, about fifteen miles from this point, and pursued them eight miles, capturing 3 men, 3 horses, 1 shotgun, and 2 carbines. After scouring the country completely and learning nothing of the whereabouts of Captain Brown and the remainder of his band, I returned to camp, arriving here about 4 o'clock this morning.

Very respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES E. MACKLIN,
Captain Company K, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. L. R. HALL,
Post Adjutant.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

BAYOU BŒUF STATION, *May 13, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left this station on the morning of the 10th instant with fifty men and one officer of the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry in small boats, for the purpose of scouting the lakes and bayous north of Lake Palourde. I went out of Lake Palourde via La Fourche Pass; thence through Grass Lake and Four-Mile Bayou to the foot of Lake Verret; thence up Bayou Maxile to Bell River; thence down Bayou Long to Bayou Sorrel, and up the latter into Duck Lake; thence via Little Bayou Long to Old River, and up the latter to Muggah's Mill, and returned via Old River, Bell River, Bayou Long, Bayou Milhomme, and Lake Palourde. I arrived back here this p. m., having traveled not less than 125 miles. I saw none of the enemy and heard of none, except the scout Ned Smith. I saw no land from the time of leaving Lake Palourde until I returned. The people, without exception, have moved away or are preparing to move.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. RICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Lewis R. Titus, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

CHACAHOULA STATION, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
May 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left Tigerville, La., on Thursday evening, the 4th instant, at 5 p. m., with twenty-two men. I marched rapidly until 3 a. m., and rested two hours. Started again, and after an hour's marching I heard that Boudreaux and party were in the swamps, and that they were going thirty miles below Houma to a Mrs. Buford's house, on Little Kio. I marched until 2 o'clock the 5th instant, and losing all trace of them, and my men being very much fatigued, I thought it folly to continue the pursuit, so I retraced my steps and arrived here at 11 p. m. on the evening of the 5th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS R. TITUS,
Second Lieut. Company A, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry.

First Lieut. CHARLES S. COOPER,
Adjutant Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 15.

Report of Capt. Eben F. Barker, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

BAYOU BŒUF STATION, LA., *May 7, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left this station on the evening of the 4th instant, in pursuance of orders from headquarters District

of La Fourche, with Second Lieutenant Pomponeau and twelve men of Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, and fifteen men from the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, to proceed to Bayou Chêne for the purpose of looking for a strange boat containing five or six strange persons, who were reported to be moving about there in a suspicious manner, and also to watch the entrance of Bayou Black for the rebel Lieutenant Boudreaux and any other suspicious-looking persons going or coming from there. On oaring through a small cut-off just above the entrance of the Black we discovered a large skiff having six men in it, who on being ordered to halt, did not reply, but turned to the shore and attempted to enter the swamp. We opened fire on them at once. On reaching the skiff I found it empty and several shot holes through it. It being dark, it would have been useless to pursue them into the swamp. I proceeded at once to the houses on that side of the bayou for some distance, and brought off all the men and boats that might be used as a means of escape, taking them to the mouth of the Black. Passed the night there. On the morning of the 5th instant I went to the place of that affair. Near there I learned from an Indian that he had a wounded man at his camp. On reaching there I was very sorry to find that we had fired on innocent colored men, who are employed by Mr. Henderson on Bayou Black. I have heard since that another man is wounded and one missing. Soon after returning to the Black the strange boat made its appearance, having in it a sergeant, four men, and a prisoner. They had a pass from the provost-marshal at Brashear City. We next went down the Bayou Chêne nearly to Chirsy Point, when we returned near Mr. Napoleon Beal's. We remained till morning. Early on the 6th we came back to the mouth of the Black, where we staid until to-day. I found no suspicious persons there. Mr. Charles Escudier acted as guide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN F. BARKER,
Captain Company B, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. COOPER,
Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Post Adjutant.

No. 16.

Report of Capt. John R. Wallace, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Troops.

CAMP NINETY-THIRD U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Brashear City, La., May 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of an expedition to Butte-à-la-Rose, in obedience to verbal orders from Col. Simon Jones, commanding post at Brashear City, La.:

I left Brashear City on the evening of May 3 in command of two companies of the Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, one on board the steam-boat Cornie, the other on board the gun-boat No. 43, commanded by Capt. L. S. Fickett. We arrived at Butte-à-la-Rose on the 4th of May at about 12 m., and found it abandoned, but everything indicated that it was recently occupied by about ten men, as papers found there showed, and in command of Gilbeon. We remained there about two hours, and destroyed everything that would serve as a shelter for rebels. Two muskets were captured there. We next proceeded to Offutt's Mill for the purpose of taking in lumber. We tied up

the boats there and commenced loading the Cornie with lumber. While there we were informed by Mr. Decker that Lawrence Lee, a rebel soldier, lived but a few miles below, when we manned a small boat and proceeded there at once, and succeeded in capturing him, also Teodile Guedry, citizen of Saint Martin's Parish, when we returned to the boats and laid up during the night. In the morning, about 11, as soon as the Cornie was loaded, we started for Brashear City. During the day the gun-boat took on board 5,000 shingles. Arriving at Bayou Chêne, tied up for the night. Mr. Decker again informed us that about a mile below Captain Crosser, of the C. S. Army, resided, to which place we immediately started with a small boat. Did not find the captain at home, but captured 2 rebel soldiers belonging to Company A, Seventh Louisiana Cavalry, Captain Murphy's company; also 1 musket and several double-barrel shotguns. Total captured, 4 prisoners and 8 guns. The latter are in my possession, subject to your orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WALLACE,

Capt. Company E, 93d U. S. Colored Infty., Comdg. Expedition.

Lieut. J. R. FYFFE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of La Fourche.

MAY 1-9, 1865.—Scout from Ojo de Anaya, N. Mex.

Report of Lieut. James J. Billings, First California Cavalry.

FORT CRAIG, N. MEX., *May 10, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding this post, that I left this post on the 27th ultimo, under the command of Lieut. L. F. Samburn, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 93, dated headquarters, Fort Craig, N. Mex., April 27, 1865. In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 95, dated headquarters, Fort Craig, N. Mex., April 30, 1865, I left the spring Ojo de Anaya at about 12 m. on the 1st instant, taking twenty men and ten days' rations, and took a northeast course and marched about twenty-five miles and camped in the range of mountains east of this post, where I found plenty of wood and water and good grass. May 2, the guide told me it was about thirty miles to the next water. I left camp about noon, the guide taking a northeast course for about fifteen miles, and then changed the course to southeast. He kept that course till nearly sunset, when we came to a large open plain and the White Mountains in sight on the opposite side. I concluded it was best for me to cross the plain that night, so that I would not be seen by Indians if there were any in the vicinity, the guide telling me that he could go so as to find the water the next morning. About 11 p. m. we came to a low range of black lava rock and found it impossible to cross it, and camped for the night without water. Distance, about fifty miles. May 3, left camp at daylight, the guide saying it was about five miles to water, taking a northeast course for about three hours to the place where the guide expected to find water. On arriving at the place we found no water there, and then the guide told me he had lost his course by my traveling the night before. No one knew where to find water; men and animals beginning to suffer for water. I could see snow on the mountains to our right; I sent the guide and four men with all the canteens

in that direction, telling them if they found water to fill the canteens and come back and meet the command, I stopping behind to get the men as nigh the snow as I could. I was getting them along very well until about noon, when the animals began to give out. I then started with all the men and animals that could travel for the snow on the mountains. As fast as a horse gave out I left the man and horse behind. About 4 p. m. we came to the foothills, only four men with me. The guide and the four men I sent ahead, for I could see their trail often. About 5 p. m. I came up where three of the men were, with all the animals given out, and one man had gone on foot to get to the snow. He had not been gone but a short time when he returned with the canteens filled with water, saying that he had found water about a mile ahead. I gave the animals a little water out of the canteens. I arrived at the water at 5.30 with three horses and filled all the canteens and started them back with the guide, and as fast as a man came into camp his canteen was filled and sent back. By that means I got all the men and animals into camp about 7 p. m. Distance, about thirty-five miles. May 4, I sent the guide out to find the water he was looking for the day before. He was gone about three hours, and came back and reported that he had found water in about fourteen miles to the southwest. May 5, left camp about 7 a. m., taking a southwest course, crossing over a point of the mountains, and found a large stream of water running west. I followed down the stream about ten miles and camped. Distance, about twenty-five miles. I found no sign of Indians. May 6, left camp at daylight and took a westerly course and arrived at the camp I left on the 2d instant about 5 p. m. Distance, about forty miles. May 7, I laid over this day to rest the animals. May 8, left camp at 7 a. m. and arrived at the spring Ojo de Anaya about 4 p. m. May 9, left camp at 7 a. m. and arrived at the river at 1 p. m., when I found that I could not cross my animals. I went into camp about one mile below the post, on the opposite side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. BILLINGS,
Lieutenant, First California Cavalry.

Lieut. R. HUDSON,
Post Adjutant.

MAY 2, 1865.—Affair on the Blue Earth River, Minn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley, U. S. Army, commanding District of Minnesota.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a party of hostile Sioux Indians massacred a family of whites, consisting of four or five grown persons, and wounded a child, at a point near the Blue Earth River, in the county of that name, in this State, on the 2d instant. They were being hotly pursued at the last accounts, and as they were within the line of outposts it is to be hoped the party will not be permitted to escape, my orders to sub-commanders prohibiting the taking of any prisoners. A half-breed deserter from Brackett's Battalion, known to have accompanied the war party from the neighborhood of the British line, has been apprehended by the citizens. I have demanded his delivery to the military authorities, and if his identity is established

I shall try him by military commission for a violation of the laws of war rather than by court-martial for desertion. I have reliable intelligence of several bands being upon the war path to the Minnesota and Iowa frontier, and I am making every possible arrangement to give them a warm reception. One party of forty, under the lead of "Black Legs," a notorious ruffian, is among the number. I applied for information to department headquarters some time since whether or not the line of small posts in the District of Iowa, south from Spirit Lake, would be established this year as formerly. It is of great importance that the line should be maintained, both for the security of the Iowa frontier as a continuation of the defenses of the Minnesota border, which otherwise can be turned on the south by raiding parties.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAY 3, 1865.—Skirmishes on the Missouri River, near Boonville, Mo.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Chester Harding, jr., Forty-third Missouri Infantry; commanding District of Central Missouri.

No. 2.—Capt. Arthur A. Putnam, Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Chester Harding, jr., Forty-third Missouri Infantry, commanding District of Central Missouri.

WARRENSBURG, *May 6, 1865—1.20 p. m.*

On the 3d instant Captain Arnold, of the Fiftieth Wisconsin [Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry], attacked a party of bushwhackers attempting to cross the Missouri River, about fifteen miles below Boonville. He killed 3 and wounded 2; captured all their horses, &c., 9 in number. Guerrillas are beginning to turn their forces west and to go through Jackson County once more. I have taken the necessary precautions.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Arthur A. Putnam, Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Post of Boonville, Mo., May 3, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report an engagement with nine men of Captain Weaver's company on a large island sixteen miles down the river. Learning that a body of guerrillas intended to cross the river

at that point. I started in pursuit with seventeen men of Captain Miller's company and a citizen, who had given the information, as a guide. By hard riding we reached the island a few minutes after they had crossed. I arrested a man named Turner, who assisted them to cross. Leaving a part of the men to guard our horses, I crossed over with nine men and came upon the rebels after traveling about two miles, and attacked them. Making but little resistance, they took to the bush, leaving nine horses and saddles in our possession, which we secured. I continued to pursue them till dark before we came upon them again. It being so dark they made their escape after exchanging a few shots. Not having a sufficient number of men to secure them in the heavy underbrush, I discontinued the pursuit and returned to Boonville. One of the horses, which had been taken from our guide, I turned over to him, but neglected to take a receipt. He had described the horse before we captured them. I found in Captain Weaver's saddle-bag the inclosed order* from General Rains, of the rebel army, authorizing him to raise troops to operate on the Missouri border. What disposition shall I make of the prisoner?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. PUTNAM,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Col. C. HARDING,
Commanding District of Central Missouri.

MAY 3, 1865.—Affair near Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Report of Lieut. Benjamin F. Johnson, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY B, CAVALRY DETACHMENT,
FIRST MISSOURI STATE MILITIA CAVALRY,
Pleasant Hill, Mo., May 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that our neighborhood was visited on Thursday night last by a band of guerrillas, ten in number. Of the number three were known to be Sy Porter, Bill Reynolds, and Dave Pool. They killed a citizen by the name of Richard Conner, and a discharged soldier whose name was John G. Harper. I with ten men followed their trail to the Snibar Hills, but failed to overtake them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. F. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Station, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Col. CHESTER HARDING, Jr.,
Commanding District of Central Missouri.

MAY 3-6, 1865.—Operations about Fort Adams, Miss.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Fort Adams, Miss., May 6, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders I arrived at this point on the morning of the 3d instant; disembarked

* Not found.

the command, and in the afternoon of that day sent a scouting party down to Tunica Bend. Found nothing in that direction. On the 4th instant I sent a party through Woodville to Jones' plantation, where I was informed some torpedoes were concealed. The officer in command on his return reported that the torpedoes had been removed, and that he had learned they were being broken up and the powder was being sold to the citizens. Yesterday evening I embarked three squadrons, and landed them at Bayou Sara about 10 p. m., with orders to scout from Bayou Sara to Woodville and thence to this point. From the gun boat officers at Bayou Sara I learned that Scott's brigade of Confederate cavalry, acting as escort to Jeff. Davis, are expected to cross the river between here and Bayou Sara in a few days; also that a force of 3,000 of our troops will be transferred from Morganza to Bayou Sara either to-day or to-morrow. The steamer Magnet brought information to the gun boat Chillicothe (lying off the point that Davis, with a small cavalry escort, had crossed the river at Quitman, a short distance above Natchez, on Sunday night last, but I do not credit this report. Official communication has been received at Woodville of the surrender of General Dick Taylor's army to General Canby, and I think that the majority of the scattering forces in this vicinity will come in and surrender at this point. I shall continue to operate between Fort Adams and Bayou Sara till I receive further orders from you.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND.

Brigadier-General DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez.

MAY 3-21, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Laramie to Wind River, Dak. Ter.

Report of Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding Northern Sub-District of the Plains.

HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., June 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding, the following as my report of an expedition lately made as far west as Wind River:

I left here on the 3d of May with about seventy-five men of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and Seventh Iowa Cavalry, under command of Captain Wilcox, of the latter regiment, for Platte Bridge. At the same time I sent Captain Krumme, of the First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, with about sixty men of that regiment by way of Laramie Peak, to scout the country thoroughly and meet me at Platte Bridge, which he did, seeing no signs of Indians. Receiving what was considered reliable information that there were about 300 Cheyenne lodges over near Wind River, I concentrated about 500 cavalry—400 of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb, and the balance under Captain Wilcox. We marched at sundown on the 8th with seven days rations on horse and three on pack-mules, taken out of teams for that purpose, each officer and soldier having only one wool blanket, one gum blanket, and an overcoat. It snowed for two days

and nights, covering up the grass so that the horses were nearly famished. The command suffered terribly with cold, as there was no wood, having to rely upon a scanty supply of sagebrush. My marches were all made during the night, as the moon was favorable, and the better to beguile the Indians. The Cheyenne trail was struck on the morning of the 12th, but had every sign of being old. This was on Lake Fork, tributary of Wind River. Scouts were immediately scattered all over the country and brought back positive information that the Indians, after making a circuit toward Sweetwater Mountains, turned due north and crossed Beaver Creek Pass road toward Powder River. One scout went as far as Wind River and reported that the Indians had merely passed by with their lodges in the direction we were then encamped, but without halting. The village had evidently come down from Powder River Mountains with the intention of finding a suitable encampment somewhere in our vicinity, but finding the grass and game scarce were compelled to go back again. I had not rations to carry me any farther away from the bridge, as I had marched four days at the rate of thirty five miles each day. Nearly one half of my horses were given out, for the grass was not sufficient to keep them in heart. I have never traveled a country where there was less for the animals to subsist on, and old Mr. Bridger, of mountain fame, who accompanied me as a guide, assured me that although the country in that section was usually barren, yet in all his experience he had never seen it as it was then.

On the evening of the 12th I started Captain Wilcox back to Platte Bridge with his command and broken down horses of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, keeping close to the north side of the Sweetwater Mountains, for the purpose of picking up any straggling war party, and with the balance of the command I made for Sweetwater bridge, by the south side of the mountains, sending a large scout by the head of Popoagie River toward Three Crossings. No Indians were seen or even other than old trails. I arrived at Platte Bridge on the 17th and returned here on the 21st, having traveled a distance of 450 miles. The Indian scouts must have kept watch of us, for no sooner had we returned to the line than their war parties were harassing the stations at all points. It is no manner of use to attempt doing anything unless an expedition is started, striking Powder River about 100 miles north of where I was; that is, north of here and west, where a large and strong fort should be built and a supply of rations kept on hand to replenish the pack-saddles from time to time. A campaign must be made with pack-mules to transport supplies. From Powder River the villages could be struck. The war parties now harassing us would draw in to defend villages, and thus a fight of some magnitude might be gotten, as they are keen for a tussle, believing they can clean us out, and there is some semblance of excuse for this belief from their recent successes. I prefer they should feel that way, at least until they concentrate for action. The Cheyennes, and Sioux who are with them, will number about 4,000 fighting men. No time is to be lost in making campaign, but horses are in a woeful condition, having had no corn for a month.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Plains, Julesburg.

MAY 4, 1865.—Skirmish at the Star House, near Lexington, Mo.

Report of Maj. Berryman K. Davis, Forty-third Missouri Infantry.

LEXINGTON, *May 4, 1865.*

Captain Arnold, who left Warrensburg this morning with escort of ten men, was attacked to-day the other side of the Star House, two miles out, by between twenty and thirty bushwhackers. They were lying near the road and waited for the escort going from here to Warrensburg to pass out of hearing. After it met Captain Arnold they attacked him. They lost one man and brought in one severely wounded. The captain returned the fire and was pursued one mile. A messenger having arrived before the captain, I had already started Captain Bernard on the track.

B. K. DAVIS,
Major.

Colonel HARDING.

MAY 4–6, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Noble's Farm, Ark.

Report of Capt. George W. Suesberry, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY L, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAV. VOLS.,
Pine Bluff, Ark., May 6, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders I received at post headquarters on the 4th instant, I with other officers proceeded to make a scout. Capt. Ed. Brown started from this place at 3 a. m. with fifty men, with orders to proceed to the south side of Bayou Bartholomew to guard the crossings of the same; and I with fifty men at 6 o'clock on the same day proceeded down the north side of the above-named bayou, with the expectation of capturing Captain Kidd and his lawless band of robbers; and when I reached Harris' farm, some twelve miles from here, at 10 a. m., I found that Kidd and his band had left for Monticello on the morning previous. I still continued the march down the bayou. I reached Mr. Derrisaw's at 3 p. m. I captured George Wyatt. He claimed to be a private soldier in the Second Arkansas Cavalry. I marched on and formed a junction with Captain Brown at daylight on the 5th at John Rodgers', some eighteen miles south of this place. I there fed my horses and men and rested about two hours, after which I swam my horses to the south side of the bayou and marched down the bayou to Wyatt's farm, and there captured one Clay Haynes, and he also claimed to be a member of the Second Arkansas Cavalry. Marched on and came to Noble's farm at 3 p. m., and there captured Lieutenant Noble. I then consulted the officers and turned for Pine Bluff. I had at the time 3 prisoners and 5 horses, 6 guns, and 1 army revolver. The prisoners and arms I turned over to the provost-marshal on my arrival at this place on the 6th instant. The horses I turned over to the post quartermaster on the same day. I did not hear of any force this side of the Saline River except Kidd and his band. I did not lose a man or horse.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

G. W. SUESBERRY,
Capt. Company L, Thirteenth Illinois Cav. Vols., Comdg. Scout.

Capt. S. MONTE CAMBERN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 5, 1865.—Skirmish in the Perche Hills, Mo.

Report of Maj. Reeves Leonard, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

STURGEON, *May 5, 1865.*

A scout from this post under Sergeant Tate, of Company C, had a skirmish with a band of guerrillas this morning in Perche Hills. Killed 1, wounded 2, captured several horses, arms, &c. A company of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry had a skirmish this morning. I have heard nothing yet.

R. LEONARD,
Major, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

Lieutenant TIDSWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 6-11, 1865.—Scout from Little Rock to Bayou Meto and Little Bayou, Ark.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. Richard G. Ward, Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 2.—Maj. Gurnsey W. Davis, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. Richard G. Ward, Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Troops.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH REGT. U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the expedition which left Little Rock on the steamer Rose Hambleton May 6, 1865:

In accordance with orders from Major-General Salomon, I embarked at 7 p. m. with 250 men of the Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, and seventy-five men of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry. I arrived at Pine Bluff on the morning of the 7th, and agreeable to instructions I reported to Brigadier-General Clayton for the purpose of procuring guides, &c. The general informed me that no considerable body of the enemy was on the south bank of the river, and that he was about to send a cavalry scout down the north bank; and if not contrary with your orders or instructions, he would like for me to land my force near the mouth of Bayou Meto and act in conjunction with his forces from above. I accordingly dropped down to Doctor Price's plantation, which is on an island formed by the waters of Big and Little Bayous, and scouted the island thoroughly, but found nothing but a few Government mules, the enemy having been driven from that place by high water. As soon as I obtained perfect information as to their character I ordered no guerrillas to be taken. Ascertaining from good authority that they were above the mouth of Little Bayou, I moved to that point and made several scouts at different points where it was practicable to move infantry. I found their outposts at General Williams' plantation, and ascertained from a citizen that the enemy belonged to a Texas regiment. I moved rapidly up the river, sometimes by boat, in order to avoid the difficult swamps. On the 9th I met Major Davis, of the

Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, in command of the scout from Pine Bluff, and from him I ascertained that he had just arranged to receive the surrender of Vaugine, Maybery, and Husband, with their men, and that the most of them were in his camp, the rest having been permitted to go to their comrades for the purpose of bringing them in. Being out of rations, and considering the main object of the expedition gained, I returned to this post, stopping at Pine Bluff long enough to notify General Clayton of the result of the expedition and to obtain rations. I landed at this place on the morning of the 11th, having been absent four days and five nights. I instructed Lieutenant Demby to move the cavalry up by land from Pine Bluff, as General Clayton wished to send a number of prisoners by boat to this post, and the boat being already badly crowded. The mules and horses captured were turned over to the proper authorities upon arrival at this place.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, your very obedient servant,

R. G. WARD,

Lieut. Col. Seventy-ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops.

Lieut. A. S. KENDRICK,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Seventh Army Corps.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gurnsey W. Davis, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 11, 1865.*

SIR: Pursuant to orders, I left Pine Bluff on the 7th, taking the north side of the Arkansas River. Proceeded to the Lightfoot farm. Camped for the night, capturing one prisoner. 8th, went in search of Vaugine. My advanced guard discovered him on the opposite side of Plum Bayou. Fired upon him, but he escaped and fled to the cane. Dismounted a few men and crossed the bayou (this is swimming to a horse); discovered Vaugine making signs for a truce; admitted him. He expressed a desire to surrender, and stated that Captain Maybery wished to do the same, and that if I would wait on him he would send for Maybery. I did so. Maybery came and expressed the same desire, and promised to meet me at Colonel East's on the evening of the 10th with all their men, for the purpose of surrender, which they failed to do. Proceeded down the river as far as Lewis' Landing. Learned there that Captain Husband and his command wished to surrender and give up the contest. Mr. Lewis proceeded to Husband's command and brought the same to me. Husband and his men seemed very anxious to give up, and only asked that they be allowed their horses and side arms for self-protection against jayhawkers and robbers. I could accept no conditional surrender. The party accompanied me in for conference with higher authority. I believe Captain Husband and his men to have been honorable Confederate soldiers, and ask for them your kind consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. DAVIS,

Major, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

Capt. S. MONTE CAMBERN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 8, 1865.—Skirmish near Readsville, Mo.

Report of Capt. Samuel W. Hopkins, Warren County, Missouri, Militia.

HEADQUARTERS,
Warrenton, Mo., May 11, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Monday, the 8th instant, Corporal Gentry, with five men of my company, while on a scout in the western part of Montgomery County, and hearing of a few bushwhackers taking breakfast at a house near Readsville, Callaway County, and while on his way, fell in with twelve bushwhackers, who passed themselves as Fulton Militia, being dressed in Federal uniform. The two squads rode along together near three miles, when they ordered them to halt and demanded them to surrender, and commenced firing simultaneously, killing 2 soldiers, wounding 2, and capturing 1. One man made his escape unhurt. There were two citizens, old soldiers, with my men, both supposed to be killed. The bushwhackers then took the prisoner and started a northeast course, telling the prisoner if he would pilot them to the Troy road, near Florence, they would spare his life. On the way the bushwhackers asked many questions concerning the disposal of troops in this and other counties, stating that there would be a large number of bushwhackers in Missouri this summer. On arriving at the Troy road, near Florence, six of the bushwhackers took the prisoner, Tabourn Ford, out to shoot him. He dodged the first shot, and made his escape, severely wounded. None of the bushwhackers have as yet been caught. My men are after them.

I am, general, with respect, your obedient servant,

S. W. HOPKINS,
Captain, Comdg. Warren County Volunteers, Missouri Militia.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri.

MAY 8-10, 1865.—Scout in Saline, La Fayette, and Cooper Counties, Mo.

Report of Capt. James D. Eads, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Marshall, Mo., May 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I have had my entire available force scouting in Saline, La Fayette, and Cooper Counties. I was in the saddle three days in command in person. On the morning of the 8th instant I struck their trail east of Brownsville, and followed them down to Napton's Bridge. There nineteen of the rascals crossed. We followed them till about 4 p. m., when about three miles east of Jonesburg, Mo., we dispersed them, but found no picked horses or stolen goods. I divided my men after them, some of them going toward the mouth of the La Mine River, others of the guerrillas making toward Saline City. My men are still after them. I am of the opinion that the largest number of the rebels went south of Boonville and will strike the Missouri River about Jolly's Bottom. I shall give them no rest in this county while horseflesh is able to move and men to ride. I likewise have the infantry moving to the best advantage. My cavalry

have marched sixteen miles each day; that is, made an average for each man sixteen miles. There are but few bushwhackers in this county.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. EADS,

Capt. Company M, 1st Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Station.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.

MAY 8-20, 1865.—Scout from Plum Creek to Midway Station, Nebr. Ter.

Report of Capt. Thomas J. Weatherwax, First Nebraska Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY G, FIRST NEBRASKA VET. VOL. CAV.,
Plum Creek, May 22, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with verbal instructions from General Connor, commanding District of the Plains, I left this garrison in command of fifty-eight enlisted men, mounted, thoroughly armed and equipped, with twenty-one days' rations, in pursuit of the band of Indians who made the attack upon the train near Mullahla's Station on the 5th instant. Leaving on the 8th instant at 4 p. m., marched with my command and bivouacked at French's old ranch, ten miles west from this post. On the following morning I found it not only impracticable but impossible to ford the Platte River at that point. Left orders with my command to prepare for an early start and speedy march. I proceeded to make examination farther up the river, and meeting with the same success as first. When near Mullahla's I was informed that a party of Indians had made a descent upon the stock at that station. Believing it to be the same band ordered to pursue, I immediately dispatched a messenger with instructions for the command to hastily prepare three days' rations. I then took trail of Indians; traveled due south across Plum Creek to a point on Mud Creek; passed down that stream to within ten miles of its mouth. My advance guard pressed the Indians (ten in all) so closely they took to the cañons. It now being dark we lost the trail, and were compelled in consequence to close further chase for the day. On 10th, at early dawn, I moved rapidly down Mud Creek to its mouth. Finding no trail or signs, I halted for some two hours for the purpose of grazing my animals and sending out a reconnoitering party to ascertain sign of Indians. Making no further discoveries I then returned and encamped for the night upon my old camp of the 9th. On 11th, at 7 a. m. I moved in a northwest course between the Mud and Plum Creeks, arriving at Midway Station at 5 p. m. During this day's march found the grass short and poor; no water during the day. Many of my ponies, being in weak condition, gave out and broke down from fatigue, want of water, &c., and were with much difficulty brought into camp. After a rest of two hours at Midway I moved east to Mullahla's; encamped. 12th, this morning with Pat. Mullahla and several other citizens, old residents of this valley who are conversant with the crossings of the Platte, together with my command, I made several attempts to cross, getting at one time about three-quarters of the way over; was forced back and found it a matter of utter impossibility to effect a crossing. At 4 p. m., upon receiving a telegram from colonel commanding East Sub-District, to the effect that Indians had attacked

our men at Dan. Smith's, with instructions to proceed at once, I immediately started for the scene of attack. Upon arriving at Midway I was there informed by Captain Ivory that he had just returned from Dan. Smith's, and that the Indians had driven off the stock across the river. Being at a late hour, I concluded to remain and attempt another crossing at that point, in conjunction with Captain Ivory, on the following a. m. 13th, after procuring two ox wagons, placing false bottoms in the beds, loading ammunition, saddles, &c., then proceeded to the river, selecting four of my best men and horses, who proceeded in the stream about midway, when two horses floundered and unhorsed the riders; were compelled to put back to shore. After making several other ineffectual attempts were forced to give up the idea of crossing, and returned to camp and marched to Dan. Smith's, with a view of crossing on the following morning. On 14th a detail of my command was stripped of their clothing and the largest and best ponies selected for another effort to cross. One man of the party, by almost superhuman effort, arrived on the opposite bank; returning, reported it impossible to get ammunition over without damaging to such an extent as to render it useless. The smaller and weaker portion of my ponies could by no means cross. 15th, this day, with my command, I remained on the river bank, the stream not receding. 16th, remaining in camp as day before; sending out, however, reconnoitering parties to ascertain signs or whereabouts of Indians. 17th, at 8 a. m., I moved with my command east to Mullahla's Station, arriving at 1 p. m.; encamped. 18th, remaining in camp with greater portion of my command, sending out parties to scout and scour the country around, though finding no signs of Indians. 19th, I took twenty-five men and moved south, then west, and again east, traversing the country thoroughly between Plum Creek and Midway, and for miles around. Finding no signs or indications of Indians, returned to camp at dark same evening. 20th, early this morning I received telegraphic dispatch from the colonel commanding East Sub-District to return to the garrison at Plum Creek, which I did, arriving about 12 m., traveling altogether about 200 miles. Not being able to take a sufficiency of forage, the grass short, my animals fared badly, and many gave out and broke down. They are, however, entirely unfit for service of this kind. I herewith inclose a diagram* of the country passed over.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. WEATHERWAX,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. S. A. LEWIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

MAY 8–22, 1865.—Expedition from Spring Hill, Ala., to Baton Rouge, La.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division of Cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV. OF CAVALRY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Baton Rouge, La., May 24, 1865.

I respectfully submit the following report:

On the 8th day of May, 1865, having previously assembled my command at Spring Hill, Ala., I moved with the same for Baton Rouge, La.

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* Omitted.

My command was comprised as follows: Third Michigan Cavalry, Major Nugent commanding; Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh commanding; Tenth Illinois Cavalry (detachment), Major Willis commanding; First Company Pontoniers (detachment), Lieut. A. M. Conrad commanding. The supply train consisted of 100 wagons, transferred to my acting assistant quartermaster a few days before in most miserable condition. The animals were old, broken down, and generally unshod. On the 6th of May most of the teamsters transferred with the train deserted, consequently a detachment of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, from the camp of distribution in Mobile, was directed to report to me for the purpose of supplying, so far as practicable, their places. Strict orders were given (copies of which accompany) to prevent pillaging or annoying in any way the people in the country through which we were to pass, and it was announced as my intention to secure by conciliation and kindness the good will of the people for and toward the representatives of the Federal Government. May 8, left Spring Hill; marched thirteen miles. May 9, marched sixteen miles; laid a pontoon bridge across Dog River, and pioneers bridged Rocky Creek. May 10, at Chickasaw River, which was bridged with pontoons; corduroyed the road for nearly a mile; marched sixteen miles. May 11, crossed Leaf River on pontoons at Roberts' Ferry; river 250 feet wide; marched eleven miles. May 12, marched eighteen miles; pontooned one creek. May 13, at Enon Post-Office; marched nineteen miles. May 14, pontooned Black Creek; marched twenty-two miles. May 15, marched to Pearl River, passing through Columbia to Atkinson's Ferry, a distance of twenty-seven miles; laid a pontoon bridge 350 feet long across the Pearl. May 16, marched fifteen miles. May 17, marched seventeen miles, pontooning McGee's Creek and the Bogue Chitto River, passing through Tylerville. May 18, marched twenty-one miles, pontooning the Balia Chitto River and crossing the Tangipahoa River; passed through Osyka, Miss. May 19, marched eighteen miles; forded the Tickfaw River. May 20, marched twenty-five miles. May 21, marched twenty-five miles; pontooned the Amite River and forded the Comite River. May 22, marched nine miles; arrived in Baton Rouge. Total distance marched, 272 miles.

In passing through the portions of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana in which my route lay I saw nothing to indicate that a single Confederate soldier remained in arms. The expression among the people, and strongest with the paroled soldiers, was unanimously that of pleasure that the war is over, and that they were to be permitted to resume the occupations of peace. At Enon, Miss., I was notified by many of the residents of the presence in that vicinity of a party of bushwhackers who designed ambushing my advance. I made strenuous but ineffectual attempts to capture them. One of them shot and mortally wounded a soldier of the Third Michigan Cavalry who was stationed as a safeguard over a house on the road to Enon, which is the only casualty I have to report. I made every effort to prevent unlawful and unnecessary seizures. No grain and but few cattle were taken previous to my arrival at Pearl River. After crossing I had to depend upon the country for both, for which proper receipts were always given. The wagon-train animals were in such poor condition when I started many of them had to be left on the road. These were generally exchanged, in the proportion of two to one, for better animals whenever amicable arrangements of that kind could be made. I was much annoyed by negroes leaving their homes, taking animals with them, and attaching themselves to my command. All mules or horses found with the column improperly belonging there have invariably been

returned whenever claimants appeared; but I apprehend that there are those who have lost such animals who will find them only with the crowd which I would not permit with me, but most likely followed me in. The condition of the command after the completion of the march was excellent. The cavalry horses and animals of the pontoon train were in better condition generally than when the command started. They, with all other animals, were supplied throughout with all the grain they could eat. The wagon trains, having been supplied with old and broken-down animals, lost many on the march, but those that came through are better fitted for a campaign to-day than they were three weeks ago. I have to speak very highly of the general conduct of all the troops of my command during the entire march, and to thank the officers of the different regiments, almost without exception, for their uniform assistance and for their attention to duty. The pontoon train which accompanied me with its detachment of pontoniers is one of the very best organizations I have ever met in service. I cannot commend Lieutenant Conrad, its commanding officer, too highly for his energy and very strict attention. The pontoon bridge was a most valuable auxiliary, and could not have been dispensed with. The pioneer corps, composed of detachments from each regiment, and all under the command of Lieut. Col. J. M. Thornburgh, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, labored most assiduously, and is deserving of especial credit for the great amount of work done on the route, and for the thoroughness with which it was done.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Division of Cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff, Military Division of West Mississippi.

MAY 10-19, 1865.—Scout from Fort Sumner, N. Mex.

Report of Capt. Emil Fritz, First California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., May 19, 1865.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed please find the report of Captain Fritz, who returned to this post to-day. The Indians mentioned as being on the Rio Salado will be sent for on the 21st instant. I would respectfully suggest that a party of troops be ordered to bring in those said to be in the mountains east of Albuquerque.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McCLEAVE,
Major, First California Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

FORT SUMNER, N. MEX., *May 19, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I left this post on May 10, 1865, per Special Orders, No. 57, dated headquarters Fort Sumner, N. Mex., May 9, 1865, and proceeded in the direction of Fort Bascom to Rio de las Conchas and Chaperita, and from there down the Pecos back to Fort Sumner, where I arrived this morning. On my

first day's march I met three Navajo Indians going to the Bosque, returning from hunting on the Llano Estacado. These Indians told me that all the Indians (Navajoes) out hunting now on the Llano were returning to the Bosque and would all be in in two days. They also told me they had seen Comanche signs some twenty miles from the Estacado, but only tracks of a few. On my arrival at Fort Bascom on the 12th instant I found eleven Navajoes there, who said they had been hunting and would return to Fort Sumner on to-morrow. I requested Major Bergmann, commanding Fort Bascom, to confine them if they did not start for their homes next day, and all others that may come near his post without passes from the commanding officer at Fort Sumner. I then proceeded up the Canadian to the junction of the Concha and followed up the latter stream. Saw a great many herds, but no complaints were made by any one, although Navajoes had been seen daily up to four or five days before my arrival. Some twelve or thirteen were up near the Cero Corazon hunting at this time, but I could not find them. I told some of the herders to tell them from me to return at once to the Bosque, and last night they overtook me and showed me a pass they had permitting them to be absent on the Gallinas, near Hatch's Ranch. I met one William Booth, major-domo for Mr. Hayes, of Las Vegas, who told me that on May 11 he killed a Navajo Indian who was driving off three head of cattle. The Indians wounded him first with a rifle-bullet in the hand. There were four in all, but the others ran off. I then started for the Rio Pecos, and near Gallego's Ranch I found several Navajoes, three men and ten women, whom I brought home. Last night at Alamo Gordo a Navajo chief came to me and told me that on the Rio Salado, about fifty miles from here, there were a great many Navajoes who only were waiting for rain in order to go to Cañon de Chelly, and that they had asked him to go with them, and also that a woman came to his camp from mountains this side of Albuquerque (I suppose Sierra Pedernal), who said there were three rancherios in those mountains waiting for the Indians on the Salado and for rain in order to return to their own country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMIL FRITZ,
Captain, First California Cavalry.

First Lieut. B. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Fifth U. S. Infantry, Post Adjutant.

MAY 11-14, 1865.—Expedition from Brazos Santiago, Tex., with skirmishes (12th and 13th) at Palmetto Ranch and (13th) at White's Ranch.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Theodore H. Barrett, Sixty-second U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. David Branson, Sixty-second U. S. Colored Troops.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Theodore H. Barrett, Sixty-second U. S. Colored Troops.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 25TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Brownsville, Tex., August 10, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action at Palmetto Ranch, Tex., May 13, 1865, the last engagement of the war:

On the evening of May 11, 1865, an expedition consisting of 250 men of the Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, properly officered, and fifty

men and two officers of the Second Texas Cavalry (not yet mounted), the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Branson, of the Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, was sent by me, then commanding U. S. forces at Brazos Santiago, Tex., from the island onto the mainland. Crossing the Boca Chica, which owing to a severe storm was effected with difficulty, the force marched nearly all night, and after a short rest, early next morning attacked a strong outpost of the rebels at Palmetto Ranch, Tex., on the banks of the Rio Grande. The enemy was driven in confusion from his position, his camp, camp equipage, and stores falling into our hands. Some horses and cattle were also captured and a number of prisoners taken. Destroying such stores as could not be transported, Lieutenant-Colonel Branson returned to the vicinity of White's Ranch, and took up his position for the night. On the morning of the 13th about 200 men of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, joined Lieutenant-Colonel Branson. Assuming command in person of the forces thus united, I at once ordered an advance to be again made in the direction of Palmetto Ranch, which, upon the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Branson, had been reoccupied by the rebels. The enemy's cavalry were soon encountered. Driving them before us, we reached the ranch by 7 or 8 a. m., and again compelled the rebels to abandon it. Such stores as had escaped destruction the day previous were now destroyed, and the buildings which the enemy had turned into barracks were burned, in order that they might no longer furnish him convenient shelter. A detachment was here sent back to Brazos Santiago with our wounded and the prisoners and captures of the day previous. The remainder of the force was ordered to advance. Nearly the entire forenoon [May 13] was spent in skirmishing. The enemy, though taking advantage of every favorable position, was everywhere easily driven back. Early in the afternoon a sharp engagement took place, which, being in the chaparral, was attended with comparatively little loss to us.

In this engagement our forces charged the enemy, compelled him to abandon his cover, and, pursuing him, drove him across an open prairie beyond the rising ground completely out of sight. The enemy having been driven several miles since daylight, and our men needing rest, it was not deemed prudent to advance farther. Therefore, relinquishing the pursuit, we returned to a hill about a mile from Palmetto Ranch, where the Thirty-fourth Indiana had already taken its position. About 4 p. m. the rebels, now largely re-enforced, again reappeared in our front, opening fire upon us with both artillery and small-arms. At the same time a heavy body of cavalry and a section of a battery, under cover of the thick chaparral on our right, had already succeeded in flanking us with the evident intention of gaining our rear. With the Rio Grande on our left, a superior force of the enemy in front, and his flanking force on our right, our situation was at this time extremely critical. Having no artillery to oppose the enemy's six 12-pounder field pieces, our position became untenable. We therefore fell back, fighting. This movement, always difficult, was doubly so at this time, having to be performed under a heavy fire from both front and flank. Forty-eight men of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Templer, put out as skirmishers to cover their regiment, were, while stubbornly resisting the enemy, cut off and captured by the enemy's cavalry. The Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry being ordered to cover our forces while falling back, over half of that regiment were deployed as skirmishers, the remainder acting as their support. This

skirmish line was nearly three-quarters of a mile in length and, reaching from the river bank, was so extended as to protect both our front and right flank. Every attempt of the enemy's cavalry to break this line was repulsed with loss to him, and the entire regiment fell back with precision and in perfect order, under circumstances that would have tested the discipline of the best troops. Seizing upon every advantageous position, the enemy's fire was returned deliberately and with effect. The fighting continued three hours. The last volley of the war, it is believed, was fired by the Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry about sunset of the 13th of May, 1865, between White's Ranch and the Boca Chica, Tex. Our entire loss in killed, wounded, and captured was 4 officers and 111 men. In several instances our men were fired upon from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Upon our occupation of Brownsville a few days later it was reported, upon what appeared to be good authority, that during the engagement a body of Imperial cavalry crossed the Rio Grande from Matamoras to Brownsville, doubtless with a view of aiding the rebels. Reports in detail of this action were forwarded to department headquarters at New Orleans shortly after the engagement took place. As these reports may never have reached the Adjutant-General's Office, the foregoing statement of the last actual conflict between hostile forces in the great rebellion is respectfully submitted.

I am, general, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

THEODORE H. BARRETT,
Colonel Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

No. 2

Report of Lieut. Col. David Branson, Sixty-second U. S. Colored Troops.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SECOND REGT. U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., May 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations of the troops under my command on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of this month:

On the morning of the 11th, in pursuance of instructions from Col. T. H. Barrett, commanding post, I reported at 4 a. m. at your headquarters at the landing with 250 men, properly officered, ready to cross to Point Isabel. A storm coming, and steamer intended to be used for ferry breaking her machinery, I returned, as ordered, to camp, and prepared to cross at Boca Chica, with 100 rounds of ammunition and seven days' rations (afterward five days' only, by Colonel Barrett's verbal order). Owing to a severe storm the crossing was with great difficulty effected by 9.30 p. m., with 250 of the Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, and 50 men of Second Texas Cavalry, not mounted, under First Lieutenant Hancock and Second Lieutenant James. Two six-mule teams were taken to haul surplus rations, ammunition, &c. At 2 a. m. of the 12th, after making a long circuitous march, we surrounded White's Ranch, where we expected to capture a rebel outpost of sixty-five men, horses, and cattle, but they had been gone a day or two. Owing to the exhausted condition of the men I could not reach Palmetto Ranch before daylight to surprise it, and therefore hid my command in a

thicket and among weeds on the banks of the Rio Grande one mile and a half above White's Ranch, where we remained undiscovered until 8.30 a. m., when persons on the Mexican shore seeing us started to give the alarm to the rebels. At the same time soldiers of the Imperial Mexican Army were marching up that bank of the river. I immediately started for Palmetto Ranch, skirmishing most of the way with the enemy's cavalry, and drove them, at noon, from their camp, which had been occupied by about 190 men and horses, capturing 3 prisoners, 2 horses, and 4 beef-cattle, and their ten days' rations, just issued. Halted on the hill at Palmetto Ranch to rest and feed men and animals. While there at 3 p. m. a considerable force of the enemy appeared, and the position being indefensible, I fell back to White's Ranch for the night, skirmishing some on the way, and had one man of Second Texas Cavalry wounded. At the latter place sent a message to Col. T. H. Barrett, commanding post Brazos Santiago, who joined me at daybreak of the 13th with 200 men of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. I at once started forward by Colonel Barrett's order, and skirmishing soon commenced; continued all the morning. A halt was made at Palmetto Ranch and the remaining supplies of the enemy that had escaped the flames the day before were now burned. Moving two miles forward a sharp fight took place in the thicket on the river bank; one man severely wounded therein.

Afterward, by Colonel Barrett's order, fell back one mile and a half to a bluff on the river, about twelve miles from Boca Chica, to get dinner and rest for the night. Here at 4 p. m. a large force of the enemy's cavalry was observed endeavoring to gain our rear. I was ordered with the regiment to form line obliquely to the rear, faced toward them. As soon as formed, and while awaiting expected cavalry charge, the enemy from a hill up the river (one mile and a half farther on) opened with artillery, doing no damage and creating no panic in my command, when I moved off, as ordered by Colonel Barrett, in retreat, furnishing 140 men for skirmishers, under Captains Miller and Coffin and Lieutenants Foster and Mead. They kept the enemy at a respectful distance at all times and did their duty in the best possible manner. Some temporary confusion was created by a portion of the Thirty-fourth Indiana breaking through my regiment at double-quick while I was marching in quick time, but order was immediately restored. The retreat was conducted by the right flank, for the reason that the nearest body of the enemy, 250 strong, with two pieces of artillery, were evidently trying to gain our rear and a favorable opportunity to charge, which was each time prevented by halting my command and coming to a front, thus facing him with the river at our backs. The force engaged with our skirmishers up the river was not immediately feared by the battalion, being so much farther distant and their fire, both of artillery and cavalry, very inaccurate. Owing to this same flanking force of the enemy, our skirmish line could not be relieved without exposing the men and our colors to capture while rallying. Our losses of ordnance, seven Enfield rifles and accouterments, of camp and garrison equipage light. Casualties, two men missing, supposed to be in the hands of the enemy.* The men did their duty nobly. Lieutenant Kantrener, my acting adjutant, was especially gallant, assisting in every part of the field. Captain Dubois and Lieutenants Stewart and Franzman stuck to their places and kept their men in order under very trying circumstances. First Sergeants Shipley, Company E, and Brown, Company D, proved themselves, as far as field duty is neces-

* Nominal list of casualties (here omitted) shows five men wounded.

sary, fit to command companies. We reached Boca Chica at 8 p. m. and crossed at 4 a. m. of the 14th, having at the time four men missing, two of whom afterward escaped from the enemy. The entire operation demonstrated the fact that the negro soldiers can march; also that this regiment can keep order in the ranks and be depended upon under trying circumstances. Great skill in skirmishing was exhibited by Captain Miller and Lieutenant Foster and the men under their command. The Texas cavalry, not yet mounted, officers and men, while under my command, behaved splendidly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID BRANSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infty.

Lieut. I. B. RUSH,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Forces. Brazos Santiago, Tex.

MAY 12–14, 1865.—Scout from Cottonwood, Nebr. Ter.

Report of Lieut. Martin B. Cutler, First Battalion Nebraska Cavalry.

POST COTTONWOOD, NEBR. TER., *May 18, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report:

I was sent with twenty-three mounted [men] (eighteen of my company and five of Company C, Third U. S. Volunteer Infantry) east as far as Smith's Ranch as escort to Surgeon Willey, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, to attend wounded soldiers at Smith's Ranch and to render what assistance I could to Capt. C. F. Porter. Left Cottonwood at 3 p. m. May 12, 1865, expecting to return same evening or following morning. When arriving at Gilman's Station, fifteen miles east of this post, I found that Capt. C. F. Porter was after Indians who had shot two men at Smith's Ranch, and also had driven off some of Smith's stock, and that he was crossing Platte River two miles above Smith's Ranch in pursuit of said Indians. I borrowed two pounds of bacon each for my men, going with the ambulance to within about two miles of Smith's Ranch. The surgeon thinking he would not need the escort for that short distance, and as he could have an escort on return trip to post Cottonwood, I started to join Captain Porter, who was at the time going out of the river on the north side. Finding the place he had gone into the river, I halted about ten minutes, had the men secure their arms and ammunition, and started to cross the river about 6.30 p. m. At place of crossing the river is about one mile wide and from two to six feet deep, without any islands till within a short distance of the north bank of the river. Succeeded in getting nineteen men and eighteen horses over the river by dark (including Lieutenant Sheffield, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, who went as a volunteer, and myself). Lost one horse in river and sent back three horses after finding that they could not make the crossing. Some of the horses were not able to carry their riders but a short distance, the men having to swim or wade by the side of their horses a good share of the way, thereby losing their ammunition. One of the horses that did get over had given out. Left him and rider and the man who lost his horse in the river, with orders to return to Smith's Ranch in the morning.

On examination I found nearly all the ammunition destroyed by water, having left only fifteen rounds to the man, and only eighteen

men, including Lieutenant Sheffield and myself, able to go on. Captain Porter had been gone about two hours in a north direction, as I learned from one of his men left on the bank of the river to inform me of his course. I left the river just after dark, marching in a northerly direction for the distance of about four miles to the bluffs where Captain Porter was last seen, but could not follow his trail in the night. Thinking that Captain Porter would travel ten or twelve miles, being two hours in advance, and wishing to be in his vicinity in the morning, I marched my command about fifteen miles, camping about 11 o'clock. At daylight in the morning I scattered the men in all directions to find the trail. Found it at 7 a. m., May 13, about five miles west of camp. I followed the trail as fast as possible for about four hours, having marched about twenty or twenty-five miles, most of the time in a cañon running from northwest to southeast, leaving it three times, going up on the bluffs for a mile or so and then returning. Arriving on the high prairie at the head of this cañon the trail could no longer be seen, they having scattered out without leaving any sign to follow them by. I then separated the men at intervals of 100 yards and continued on for about five miles. Could not discover the trail. When about twenty miles from the Platte River one of the men of Company C, Third U. S. Volunteers, was taken sick. I was forced to send a man back with him to the river, thereby reducing our number to sixteen men. Concluding that Captain Porter had lost the trail at the same place and had returned by some other route, and knowing that I was about forty miles from Platte River, the men being without water since the night and also short of ammunition, I could not take the advance, and if Captain Porter had returned and not knowing the distance to Wood River, as we had been going in a northwest direction, I thought best to return, which I did. Arrived at Platte River in the night. Crossed next morning. Found Captain Weatherwax with fifty men on south side, near Smith's Ranch. Said he would cross that day. I arrived at Gilman's Ranch at noon and at post Cottonwood at 6 p. m. May 14, 1865. Same evening heard that Captain Porter had returned.

I am, lieutenant, yours, very respectfully,

MARTIN B. CUTLER,
First Lieut. Company C, First Battalion Nebraska Vet. Cav.

Lieut. EUGENE S. SHEFFIELD,
Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Post Adjutant.

MAY 13, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians at Dan Smith's Ranch, near Julesburg, Colo. Ter.

Report of Capt. George F. Price, Second California Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULESBURG, *May 13, 1865—5.30 p. m.*

Twenty or thirty Indians attempted to run off stock this morning at Dan Smith's. Troops fought them all morning. Also attacked Captain Porter's post wagon five miles below Gilman's, wounding two men. Three Indians killed. Major O'Brien has sent all mounted men he has to assist Captain Porter.

Respectfully,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General CONNOR.

MAY 14, 1865.—Skirmish on the Little Piney, Mo.

Report of Col. John Morrill, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, commanding District of Rolla.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., May 19, 1865.

Captain Murphy, with detachment of Texas and Pulaski County militia, attacked a party of guerrillas on headwaters of Little Piney, killing 3 and wounding 1. On the 14th instant a detachment of ten men of the same company, under a sergeant, attacked a party of thirty-five guerrillas near the same place, killing 2 and wounding 4. The guerrillas fled toward Hartville. With such leaders as Captain Murphy the militia will do good service.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis.

MAY 14–16, 1865.—Expedition from Brashear City to Ratliff's Plantation, La.

Report of Lieut. Charles H. Potter, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

BRASHEAR, *May 16, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report a tour of duty as officer in command of flag-of truce boat, steamer Cornie, as per order dated, viz:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brashear, May 14, 1865.

COMDG. OFFICER BATTN. ELEVENTH U. S. COLORED HEAVY ARTY.:

SIR: You will furnish a detail of fifteen men, under the charge of Lieut. Charles H. Potter, to report on board the steamer Cornie immedately. The men will be fully equipped and armed with forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes, and one day's rations in their haversacks. Lieutenant Potter will receive further instructions on board the Cornie.

By command of Lieut. Col. R. F. Atkins, Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding post:

W. H. STILLMAN,
Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

Pursuant to the above order I embarked with the above detail specified at 5.15 p. m. May 14, 1865, and proceeded to the plantation of Mr. John Bertram Blanco, situated on Sand Bayou, about three miles from Brashear City, where we found the estate submerged, about four feet of water in the shallowest places. Being obliged to cut away the rafters of the cattle shed in order to place sufficient gang planks for the cattle to come on board the steamer, we were detained some time at this plantation, where we received on board about twenty-five head of cattle, twenty hogs and shoats; also the family of Mr. Blanco, consisting of Mr. John Bertram Blanco, wife, and three children; total, five. Then we received at Mr. Valgrand Verret's two beef-cattle, which we landed at Brashear Monday night, May 15, at 2 a. m., and crossed the river to Berwick, where we landed stock belonging to Blanco; thence took him and family to Felright's place, about a mile below Berwick.

Allow me to represent that in Sand Bayou, where we took on board Bertram Blanco and Verret, that the sweep of current was so powerful as to carry the steamer among the woods on the starboard quarter, doing some damage to the boat, fortunately extricated by the superior management of Captain Conklin; also among the intricate labyrinths of Bayou Penchant, where we had removed Madam Ratliff. I cannot omit my commendation of his superior judgment. Thence we proceeded at 3 a. m. to Bear's plantation, where we took on board four cords of wood and left immediately for Mr. Ratliff's, where we received on board steamer thirty-five head of cattle, ten head of sheep, two head of hogs; also Mrs. Lydia Ratliff, N. C. Bigler (daughter of Mrs. Ratliff), Miss Julia Ann Ratliff (daughter of Mrs. Ratliff), Mr. N. C. Bigler, and Mr. Frank Beadle. Took on board two cows belonging to Beadle from Bayou Chêne. From there we came down Bayou Chêne to Bayou Penchant, and passed through the most intricate swamp and bayou I have ever seen, for over twenty-five miles, where we arrived at 8 o'clock May 14, 1865, at a point about forty feet above the rise of water at that time. This is the only land I have seen for a distance of nearly fifty miles below Berwick. Shew Island, about half a mile from where we landed Mrs. Ratliff, is in Penchant Lake, but not where we could reach with the steamer, and is considerably higher than any land in that precinct. At Madam Ratliff's we were obliged to leave sixty "gums" of bees drowned, or so infuriated as to be unapproachable. Beal's plantation, on Bayou Chêne, is inundated. Forty head of cattle we could not move. Mr. F. Beadle had ten head of cattle and many others we could not receive, that must evidently suffer, if not perish. The rise of water while we lay at Madam Ratliff's yesterday was nearly four inches in about four or five hours. Be kind enough to allow me to represent that there are no quarters on board steamer for any officer commanding any expedition; also that there is no flag of truce belonging to said boat.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. POTTER,
1st Lieut. Co. B, 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Arty., Comdg. Expedition.

Lieut. W. H. STILLMAN,
Post Adjutant.

MAY 15-17, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Johnson's Farm, Ark., with skirmish (16th) on the Monticello Road.

Report of Capt. John H. Norris, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., May 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders I proceeded on Monday, 15th instant, with thirty men to the Johnson farm. Lay there until 1 a. m. 16th instant, and proceeded with Captain Mallory on by-paths and neighborhood roads around by Price's, Strong's, and Harris'. Found no enemy at either place. Harris was not at home. His wife said Captain Kidd had taken him off twelve days ago, and she had not heard from him since. We proceeded from there to the upper Monticello road, and found fresh horse tracks coming toward Pine Bluff. I soon learned it was Lieutenant Dixon, of Captain Kidd's company, with

eight or ten men. I pushed forward to Busby's Bridge, and hearing from citizens whom I met that Kidd with twenty men was moving toward Pine Bluff late Monday afternoon, I resolved (at the suggestion of Captain Mallory) to wait there a few hours, hoping to meet with him or Dixon. Placed one platoon under Sergeant Day, of Company M, about 300 yards this side of the house, and proceeded with the remainder below the crossing; secreted the horses and awaited his arrival. In about one hour he came with ten or twelve men, crossed the bayou, and perceiving us moving in his rear, he started in a gallop up the road, and ran in gunshot of Sergeant Day's platoon. Perceiving them, he halted only long enough to fire one volley, and wheeled to his left into the brush, and plunging through a dense thicket and morass succeeded in reaching the bayou and crossing, although the fire was vigorously returned by my men, and the whole party headed off from passing up or down the bayou. We captured one prisoner and several official orders and documents belonging to Captain Kidd, including his company roll, all of which were brought in yesterday by Captain Mallory. I do not know that any were wounded. The party was not so large in the afternoon as the forenoon. I came back as far as McGee's, three miles, hoping to meet with Dixon, but not meeting with him I turned through the back country down the bayou, hoping to meet with each of them. I pushed on four miles below Busby's Bridge to Rodgers' (one of Kidd's favorite haunts), but Dixon had not been there, and Kidd with a few men only had passed in a great hurry about two hours before I arrived. I moved from there on the other side of the bayou up to Busby's Bridge again, and, hoping to intercept Dixon or some straggling party, I camped there for the night. Nothing occurred. I arrived in camp at noon to-day. My opinion is that Kidd and Dixon will unite and operate somewhere in the bottom below here for a short time, or will fall back about Branchville, between here and Monticello. I am well satisfied that there is a small force at Hamburg and Lacey, and if a scout of 100 or 150 men should be sent down there and properly managed a great many would lay down their arms and the remainder would be easily captured.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORRIS,
Captain Company M, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Scout.

Capt. S. MONTE CAMBERN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 18, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians near Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

Report of Lieut. William H. Bartlett, Third U. S. Volunteers.

POST COTTONWOOD, NEBR. TER., *May 22, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have received information by letter from Jefferson Fields, late fifth sergeant of this company, to the effect that on the 10th instant he left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in charge of a detachment of men for Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.; and on the 18th instant was attacked by Indians and lost 2 men killed and 6 wounded, he being one of the latter, having received an arrow through his left shoulder. Among the killed was Private William J. Mers, of

this company, and among the wounded, beside the above mentioned, was Private Rinaldo Hedges, also of this company. One of the wounded men was scalped. The wounded are at Fort Kearny. Fields further states that before leaving Fort Leavenworth he made application for arms, but none were furnished him. In my opinion, the officer who ordered him away from Fort Leavenworth, unarmed as he was, to make a march of nearly 300 miles through a country known for the most part to be infested by a savage and barbarous enemy, and unaccompanied by any armed force whatever, committed a grievous error, and should be held to account for so flagrant a breach of humanity, not to say neglect of duty; and I beg leave to call the attention of the commanding officer of the regiment to the facts in the case, and respectfully request that he take the matter in hand and adopt such measures as will tend to attach the blame where it belongs, so that the guilty as well as the innocent may share in the sufferings caused by some unworthy official dignitary's mismanagement. It is too bad to have men thus massacred and not institute an inquiry into the primary cause thereof and have the guilty ones punished.

Hoping that action will be taken in the matter, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT,
First Lieut., Third Regt. U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Company C.

Lieut. J. L. CROWLEY,
Adjutant 3d Regt. U. S. Vols., Julesburg, Colo. Ter.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD REGIMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 24, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters District of the Plains, for the consideration of the brigadier-general commanding.

C. H. MCNALLY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 27, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. R. R. Livingston, commanding East Sub-District of the Plains, who will cause an immediate and searching investigation of within alleged circumstance and return papers to this office.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., May 29, 1865.

Respectfully returned, with the information that an investigation has been had, and the report forwarded to headquarters District of the Plains on the 27th instant.

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, Comdg. Sub-District.

MAY 18, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians on the Coteau, Minn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley, U. S. Army, commanding District of Minnesota.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 28, 1865.

MAJOR: I am happy to be able to report that on the 18th instant a party of five of my Indian scouts, headed by Charles Crawford, a mixed blood, discovered and immediately attacked a war party of eight Sioux who were coming down toward the settlements, and after a long and exciting pursuit of more than twenty-five miles three of the hostile Indians were killed and the remainder only escaped by abandoning their food, clothing, and other effects. The party was headed by Black Legs, a notorious ruffian (whose brother was killed last year by our troops south of the Ridgely), whose arrival on the frontier I have been anticipating for some weeks, having received notice of his intention to revenge the death of his relative. The encounter above narrated took place at the head of the Coteau, twenty miles above Wadsworth. A few more experiences of the same kind will cool the courage of the raiders. I am much pleased with the zeal and fidelity exhibited by these Sisseton Sioux scouts. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding Third Sub-District, writes from Fort Abercrombie, 23d instant, that information had been sent him from the Upper Cheyenne River by Mr. Wilkie, an intelligent half-breed, formerly a member of the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, that there are more war parties leaving the grand rendezvous near Devil's Lake for our border than at any time since the commencement of the war. He says more or less pass down every day. It is to be regretted that the fountain of the evil cannot be reached by a competent force, and I hope General Sully's column will be directed thither. There was a report in the city yesterday that six families of whites had been butchered by the Chippewas on the water of the Upper Saint Croix, but I have no report from the officer stationed in command of a detachment at Chengwatona, near which it was stated the occurrence took place, and I am therefore not inclined to credit the rumor, although, as I have already reported, there would not be matter of surprise if an outbreak should take place in that quarter at any time.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAY 18–20, 1865.—Scout from Lebanon to Warsaw, Mo.

Report of Lieut. Stephen L. Wiles, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry.

LEBANON, *May 24, 1865.*

Personally appeared before me Lieut. Stephen L. Wiles, Company H, Sixteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, who states that he was under command of Capt. Morgan Kelly, Company I, Sixteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, on a scout after the rebels which passed near Lebanon.

The scout started from Lebanon, Mo., in pursuit of said rebel band on the 18th instant; marched until 9 or 10 p. m., traveling some thirty-five miles. Ascertained from citizens the rebels had passed there about one hour before sunset. Captain Kelly then camped for the night. Started on march the next morning half an hour or an hour after sunrise, traveling very hard until about 10 a. m., when Captain Kelly received information that Major Cosgrove and the rebels were fighting. Captain Henderson [*sic*] a charge about three miles, where we caught two men, who informed Captain Kelly that Cosgrove had not been fighting. The rebels had just passed through the prairie about three miles ahead of our scout when Captain Kelly halted and rested the horses about three-quarters of an hour, during which time fifteen or twenty citizens came to the scout. Captain Kelly then followed on about four or five miles, when he came to a little store where the rebels stopped about half an hour. Captain Kelly halted about half an hour, changing horses. Citizens stated the rebels were one hour and a quarter ahead. Captain Kelly marched about one mile and a half and fed the horses, stopping about one hour; then Captain Kelly marched to the Pomme de Terre bridge, where the captain had information that the rebels would cross. He arrived at the bridge about 12 p. m., leaving about thirty men, whose horses had given out before he reached the bridge. Guarded the bridge until daylight the next morning, when he started for Warsaw. On arriving there Captain Kelly learned the rebels had been there late the evening before. Failing to cross, they started in direction of the bridge. Captain then received information from citizens that the rebels had crossed the Pomme de Terre one mile above the bridge about one hour before daylight, marching in direction of Quincy. The rebels were then about nine miles and four hours ahead. The most of the scout were unable to keep up the pursuit farther. The captain then turned the scout and marched thence to Lebanon.

STEPHEN L. WILES,
Lieutenant, Sixteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers.

Brigadier-General SANBORN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 24th day of May, 1865.
JOHN R. FOSTER,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

MAY 18–27, 1865.—Expedition against Indians in Dakota Territory.

Report of Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., May 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the capture of Two Face and Black Foot, Sioux chiefs of the Ogalalla tribe, along with their band, and of the execution of the two chiefs:

About the 18th instant some Indians were discovered on the north side of the Platte near the Indian village, encamped ten miles east of Laramie. Mr. Elston, in charge of Indian village, took a party of Indian soldiers and captured what was found to be Two Face, having a white woman prisoner (Mrs. Eubanks) and her little daughter, whom he

had purchased from the Cheyennes. During the same evening and next morning early the other Indians who were with Two Face, and who had fled on approach of Elston's party, were also captured and all lodged in guard-house here. Mrs. Eubanks gave information of whereabouts of Black Foot and the village, and a party of Indian soldiers started to bring them in, dead or alive. The village was found about 100 miles northeast of here, on Snake Fork, and compelled to surrender without being able to make any fight. Black Foot and his companions were placed in the guard-house with the others, making six men in confinement. Both of the chiefs openly boasted that they had killed white men and that they would do it again if let loose, so I concluded to tie them up by the neck with a trace chain, suspended from a beam of wood, and leave them there without any foothold. The property captured was as follows: Six U. S. mules, 3 U. S. horses, 5 mules not branded, but I believe claimed by some party down the river; 15 ponies in miserable condition, which I left in charge of Mr. Elston for the use of the Indian soldiers in scouting. The other animals were turned in to the acting assistant quartermaster, to be taken up on his return. On the person of Two Face was found $220 in greenbacks, which I gave to Mrs. Eubanks; also $50 taken from another of the band. This lady was captured by the Cheyennes on Little Blue last fall, where her husband was killed along with several others. She was treated in a beastly manner by the Cheyennes, and purchased from them during the winter by Two Face and Black Foot, who compelled her to toil and labor as their squaw, resorting in some instances to lashes. She was in a wretched condition when she was brought in, having been dragged across the Platte with a rope. She was almost naked, and told some horrible tales of the barbarity and cruelty of the Indians.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Plains, Julesburg, Colo.

MAY 19-20, 1865.—Scout from Sweetwater Bridge to Whisky Gap, Dak. Ter.

Report of Capt. James E. Greer, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Sweetwater Bridge, Dak. Ter., May 23, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to order from these headquarters, a scout of fifteen men under command of Lieut. James J. Clancy, upon a report by hunters of the presence of Indians in the vicinity of Whisky Gap of the Medicine Bow Mountains, started from this station at noon on the 19th instant in pursuit. Scout passed through the gap, thence to the southeast; struck the enemy's trail running directly southward. No Indians were seen and no other sign than their trail. The lieutenant commanding thinks these were a party out for the double purpose of hunting and stealing and estimates their number at fifteen. The hunting party above mentioned came in contact with and fired upon them, but being on foot did not seek further fight. The Indians, however, moved off without paying them a pass-

ing notice more than changing their direction of march. They were well mounted and carried shields. One of the party was taken to be a white man. Distance traveled by the scouting party, sixty-six miles. Returned on the evening of the 20th instant.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. GREER,
Captain, Commanding Station.

Lieut. I. I. TABER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 19-22, 1865.—Scout from Kingsville, Mo.

Report of Lieut. Morris S. Rice, Fifty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

MEMORANDA.

Started from Kingsville at 9 p. m. of the 19th instant; marched in a northeasterly direction about two miles; crossed two small belts of timber, respectively one and one mile and a half from camp; reached the old distillery and turned due north; crossed another belt of timber about one-quarter of a mile wide, some thick brush with small timber running about east and west; came out on a small prairie and turned about northwest, and traveled two or two [miles] and a half, then struck Little Blackwater Bottoms, traveled about one and a half or two miles in it in a northwest course, then changed to north and went about the same distance. Bottoms [had] some large timber with very thick growth of underbrush. At 12 m. camped until daylight in the woods. No sign of the enemy yet. [May] 20, started at daylight and passed a cross-road. Before we had gone more than one-quarter of a mile turned due west; moved up a little ways and got breakfast; moved on at sunrise, still going west. In about half a mile came out on a small prairie, crossed over into Blackwater woods, again traveling a little north of west for about two miles, then followed the creek up nearly north for three miles, then moved due west one mile. Are now in the knobs; timber pretty heavy, with less underbrush. Passed by Howe's Quarry. Stopped about 9 a. m. on the road running north and south, over which a large body of cavalry had passed but a short time before, going north. Are now about seven miles from Kingsville, a little west of north. 11 a. m., moved due north half a mile to an old log school-house. Country very hilly, with good deal of timber. Stopped here at forks of the Lexington road until almost dark, then moved forward on the Lexington road one mile and a half to Mrs. Ellis' house. Learned that Jim Smith was here at dark last night with four men; think he stayed all night. Met a scouting party of the Fifty-second [Wisconsin]. They moved up the Blackwater woods on the trail of Smith and others. [May] 21, started out this morning in a westerly direction; struck the trail of three men mounted; followed them through the woods of Big Creek about ten miles, when they struck across the prairie and I could not follow any farther. Timber of the woods light, with very thick brush. Struck due south two miles and struck the Shawnee trail; moved then some east of south for about three miles into the woods again; crossed over Big Creek just before dark and secreted my men at Haunt's house; moved to camp at 3 a. m. of 22d, distant four [miles] and a half and nearly south.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Kingsville, May 23, 1865.

The foregoing memoranda were handed to me by Lieutenant Rice, of Company C of this regiment, who commanded a scouting party from Companies C and D, consisting of twenty enlisted men and the lieutenant commanding. The lieutenant is now absent on another scout.

JOHN B. VLIET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

MAY 19-26, 1865.—Scout from Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

Report of Capt. Edwin R. Nash, Omaha Scouts.

FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *May 28, 1865.*

SIR: On the 19th day of May, 1865, I was [ordered] by Col. R. R. Livingston, commanding East Sub-District of the Plains, to proceed, with every available man of my company, south of Fort Kearny to the Blue River, and instructed, in case I found no trail of Indians north of that river, to cross it and proceed to the Republican River and search until I succeeded in finding a trail, and in case I did to follow it and kill and capture every Indian I could find. In obedience to these instructions I mounted every man I could and left Fort Kearny on the evening of the 19th with forty-nine men, and, striking in a due southern direction, marched all night and struck the Blue River at the headwaters at daylight the next morning. I camped there two hours, and marched to the Republican River, reaching it about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 20th; camped until 3 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, and marched in a due southern direction all day, and went into camp on a high bluff for the night. Had no water, and none near us for some miles. Started at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 22d, and taking a southeast course, went all day without finding a single trail. I camped on the evening of the 22d on a small creek called by the Indians Sleeping Water. While in camp I sent out some of my men to look around this creek, and while out they discovered fresh signs of Indians going in a northeast direction, the signs twenty-four hours old. I started before daylight the following morning (23d) and followed the trail, and discovered the Indians ahead of us, about 3 p. m. As soon as they discovered us they prepared for battle, and as soon as I came within range I charged them with my squadron, when they fled precipitately, leaving all their camp equipage and provisions, &c., and after pursuing them four miles I got sufficiently near them to discover they were Pawnees. I stopped them and, halting my men, I ordered the Pawnees, who now were near me, to go back to their camp and carry their provisions, &c., with them and accompany me back. They did so. One of the Pawnees went aside from the rest of the party and one of my men, thinking he was trying to escape, fired at the Pawnee, but did not hit him, but struck and killed his pony. I now formed my men as guards and escorted the Pawnees as far as Buffalo Station (the next station below Pawnee Station) and there left them camped on a small creek near the road. They assured me that they were going to their agency near Columbus, Nebr. Ter., and after leaving them I proceeded immediately for Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., where I arrived at 10.30 o'clock on

the 26th. There were 355 Pawnees. The Pawnees had four American horses, large, serviceable farm horses (no marks), and five mules (two large bay, tails shaved). The other three I cannot accurately describe. The Pawnees seemed anxious to sell the two bay mules, saying they had recently found them. I saw no marks on them. One party told me they had been out five days, and the others told me that they had been out nine days, all on a buffalo hunt. They had an immense amount of buffalo meat, which was still fresh, and I saw several fresh skeletons of buffalo while on the march.

All of which I respectfully submit.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

EDWIN R. NASH,
Captain Company A, Omaha Scouts.

Lieut. SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., East Sub-District of the Plains,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Kearny, May 26, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters District of the Plains for the information of the general commanding.

Evidence proves conclusively that the mules mentioned within were part of the team accompanying detachment Third U. S. Volunteers, attacked by Indians on the Little Blue, 18th instant. The four horses agree in number with the four reported being run off—two from Buffalo and two from Pawnee Station—while the entire absence of any trail from the west along the Republican or Little Blue, and the presence of the Pawnees on the road at the time of the attack, fixes the atrocious murder of our men on the Pawnees. Had Cheyennes or Sioux perpetrated this deed their trail would have been found by the detachment under Captain Nash, as they would have necessarily come from the west or south. Such, however, is not the case. The trail found, and the only one found, was a Pawnee trail, as stated within. I have telegraphed headquarters for instructions.

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Vols., Comdg. Sub-District.

MAY 19–JUNE 2, 1865.—Scout from Fort Kearny to the Little Blue River, Nebr. Ter.

Report of Capt. Lee P. Gillette, First Nebraska Cavalry.

POST FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *June 2, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to instructions received from headquarters East Sub-District of the Plains, I marched from this post on the 19th of May, 1865, at 9 p. m. with an officer and fifty enlisted men of the First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry to the scene of the late Indian depredation on the Little Blue. I arrived at Elm Creek, near which station the attack was made, at daylight on the morning of the 20th, having marched thirty-four miles. From this station I sent Lieutenant Leland and ten enlisted men of my command to follow the trail made by the

Indians who attacked the wagon transporting soldiers on the 18th instant, with instructions that if he found a fresh trail to notify me at once by a courier, otherwise to report to me at Pawnee Ranch, ten miles below Elm Creek, scouting both sides of the Little Blue in search of signs. At 10 a. m. I left Elm Creek and marched to Pawnee Ranch, where I went into camp. On my march I discovered a lodge-pole trail running north, which evidently had been made several days previous. Lieutenant Leland reported shortly after my arrival, and said the trail crossing the Little Blue was very small, and almost entirely disappeared on its south bank, and in his opinion would not warrant following. At 4 a. m. May 21 I left Pawnee Ranch in a southerly direction, leaving wagons and guard of ten men to go by the road to Little Blue Station. I scouted Liberty, Ox Bow, and Elk Creeks and the country adjacent without finding any Indian signs. Arrived at Little Blue Station at 4 p. m., having marched about forty-five miles during the day. The night of the 21st I received orders from headquarters East Sub-District of the Plains to station four mounted men at each stage station from Fort Kearny to Big Sandy, inclusive. Four men started for each station the morning of the 22d, which reduced my command to ten enlisted men, with which I was ordered to proceed to Big Sandy and escort Hon. Schuyler Colfax and other gentlemen of the Senate to Fort Kearny. While obeying this last order I discovered a trail crossing at Oak Grove. I arrived at Big Sandy at 3 p. m. May 23. At about 5 p. m. same day the overland coach arrived, having aboard General Connor, commanding District of the Plains, and the gentlemen above mentioned. General Connor directed that as the horses of my command had marched rapidly, and were fatigued, I remain at Big Sandy until such time as the horses were sufficiently rested, when I should proceed in search of trails made by Indians, and to ascertain, if possible, to what tribe they belong, and if necessary to go to the Pawnee Reservation. On the morning of the 24th instant I left Big Sandy for Little Blue Station, which place I reached at 6 p. m. same day. At Oak Grove, five miles east of Little Blue Station, I examined the trail heretofore mentioned. It crossed the Little Blue, leading south, where a large body of Indians had crossed and encamped for at least one night. This was afterward found to be the trail made by the Pawnees while on their way to their hunting ground. The morning of the 25th I heard that the Pawnees had recrossed the main road at or near Buffalo Stage Station, twelve miles west, and that they had in their possession a number of mules and American horses. I started in pursuit with the intention of overtaking them, but Mr. Metcalf, to whom I sent a communication to report to me at Buffalo to act as guide and interpreter, not having arrived, I pushed on to Pawnee Ranch, leaving the trail to the east about ten miles. At daylight on the 26th instant I left Mr. Metcalf's (Pawnee) Ranch in a northeast direction and struck the trail about fifteen miles north of the Atchison road. This trail I followed until 8 p. m., crossing both forks of the Big Sandy, Turkey, and Beaver Creeks, when I rested and grazed my horses for about two hours. I again started on the trail and marched to the South Fork of Big Blue, where I went into camp for the night, having marched this day about sixty miles. At daylight on the 27th instant I was again on the march, and arrived on the south bank of Platte River (the old Pawnee Village) at 12 m. Rested my horses, crossed the river, and reached the Pawnee Agency at 6 p. m. I expected to overtake the Pawnees before they crossed Platte River. If I had found them before they arrived at the

reservation I could have better satisfied myself as to whether or not they had been engaged in the late depredations. I called upon Mr. B. F. Lushbaugh, agent for the Pawnees, and told him my business. He gave me assistance in the search. I found one U. S. mule, said to have been in their possession four years, and four mules branded with "S" on the jaw; also heard of one horse which the Pawnees had sent away from their village. This horse Agent Lushbaugh directed them to bring to him. Inclosed, marked A, find his letter* in regard to said horse. Inclosed you will also find the sworn statements of soldiers who were with the detachment from Fort Leavenworth when it was attacked. From the evidence adduced and my own observations I can find nothing that directly implicates the Pawnees. The evidence against them is this: At the time the depredations were committed they were at or near Oak Grove, about thirty-five miles east of Elm Creek; also, that but one trail can be found which cannot be clearly traced to their camp. This trail spoken of was bearing in a northerly direction, and was not followed up by any of my command. It is the opinion of many of the settlers on Little Blue that the Pawnees are the guilty party. The whole distance marched by my command was about 400 miles. While at Elm Creek I sent out for and had brought in the Government wagon and harness, which were in charge of the sergeant who was in command of the detachment at the time it was attacked by the Indians, and forwarded the property to the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter. The grass is good in all the country through which I passed, and timber in sufficient quantities to supply troops and others passing through the country. In Big Sandy, Turkey, and Beaver Creeks there is water in abundance. The forks of Big Sandy and Little Blue are generally dry.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEE P. GILLETTE,

Captain, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

Lieut. S. A. LEWIS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., East Sub-District of the Plains.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of Jefferson Fields, sergeant, Company C, Third U. S. Volunteers.

I, Jefferson Fields, sergeant, Company C, Third U. S. Volunteers, being duly sworn, do state that on the 18th day of May, 1865, while en route from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., that I was in charge of a detachment of fourteen unarmed men belonging to Third U. S. Volunteers and First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and when about two miles east of Elm Creek Stage Station I was attacked by a body of Indians numbering about twelve or fifteen men. They were dressed in some kind of short jackets, I think they were buckskin, and they had short buckskin leggings. They wore some kind of a skullcap, and I could not say whether they had short or long hair. The arrows they had were Sioux and Cheyenne; that is, those used on us were, but I am of the opinion that they were Pawnees, as they were so anxious that we should keep some of the Sioux arrows. They followed us about one-quarter of a mile, and then motioned at us

* Omitted.

and told us to go, and then returned to the wagon and commenced plundering. They left the wagon standing in the road and cut to pieces all the harness, and drove off the mules, six in number.

his
JEFFERSON x FIELDS,
mark.
Sergeant, Company C, Third U. S. Volunteers.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 31st day of May, 1865.
L. E. CAMPBELL,
First Lieutenant, Third U. S. Volunteers, and Post Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of Washington Fulton, teamster in Government employ.

I, Washington Fulton, teamster in the employment of the Government, being duly sworn, do say that I was driving a Government team of six mules en route from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., transporting unarmed soldiers sent from hospitals and guard-house at Fort Leavenworth, and that about two miles east of Elm Creek Stage Station, Nebr. Ter., the soldiers who were with me were attacked by a body of Indians, numbering fifteen or twenty, about 2 p. m. on the 18th day of May, 1865, and 2 of the soldiers killed and 6 wounded, including myself. One soldier of the Third U. S. Volunteers, after being struck twice with a U. S. saber which they (the Indians) had in their possession, was knocked down and scalped by an Indian, they knowing him to be alive. After he was scalped the Indians kicked him twice. Two or three Indians were dressed in old Government pantaloons, others in buckskin leggings. The Indian who had charge of the party attacking us wore buckskin leggings. His hair was long and had some kind of fur attached to his back hair. He was the only Indian who had long hair; he also had a revolver. Two of the attacking party had short hair "roached" on top of their heads. These two said they were friendly Sioux, but were as outrageous as any in their attack on us. I was about ten rods from the man who was scalped. Cannot say how all the Indians were dressed, nor give any particular description of them, but can identify one of them if I see him. One of them, the Indian who scalped the soldier, had a large scar over his eye; whether right or left eye I cannot say.

WASHINGTON FULTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1865.
L. E. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Statement of Alfred Shirley, private, Company A, First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry.

I, Alfred Shirley, private, Company A, First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, having been duly sworn, do state that so far as my knowledge the statement of Washington Fulton is true.

his
ALFRED x SHIRLEY.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 31st day of May, 1865.
L. E. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Statement of Peter J. Flynn, private, Company A, Third U. S. Volunteers.

I, Peter J. Flynn, private, Company A, Third U. S. Volunteers, having been duly sworn, do state that on the 18th day of May, 1865, while en route from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., that I being one among a party of soldiers who were attacked by a body of Indians about two miles east of Elm Creek Station, Nebr. Ter., I was wounded in the face and back; also 2 of our men were cruelly murdered and 6 (including myself) wounded. Among the wounded was one John W. Twyman, Company H, Third U. S. Volunteers, who was scalped. The Indians captured me, and the chief, or one in charge, seemed very friendly toward me, and said that he was a Cheyenne chief. My opinion is they are Pawnees for this reason, when he released me and told me to go, and gave me an arrow, four crackers, and a canteen, and seemed very anxious to impress upon my mind that he was a Cheyenne chief. I think there was about twenty-five or thirty of the Indians. I could not say how they were dressed, except the chief, who was dressed in black velvet pants, with two rows of brass buttons down the outer seams. He also wore fancy beadwork moccasins and fancy beadwork cap, with a light-colored blanket thrown carelessly over him. His hair was cut short, so much so that I could not tell its color.

PETER J. FLYNN.

Sworn and subscribed to at Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., before me this 5th day of June, 1865.

LEE P. GILLETTE,
Captain, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Statement of John W. Twyman, private, Company H, Third U. S. Volunteers.

I, John W. Twyman, private, Company H, Third U. S. Volunteers, having been duly sworn, do state that while en route from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., on the 18th of May, 1865, when about two miles east of Elm Creek Station, Nebr. Ter., I was, among others, attacked by a party of Indians, numbering some fifteen or twenty, and 2 of our men killed and 6 (including myself) wounded. I was attacked by one of them with a U. S. saber, who struck me three times, knocking me down. Then he returned to the party and another of them came to me and scalped me; then he hit me with his saber and left. They were dressed in buckskin clothing, so far as I could see, except the chief, or the one in charge, who was dressed in some kind of a light robe or blanket thrown over his shoulders. Two of them wore their hair short on both sides of their heads and "roached" up on top of their heads. I could not say how the rest of them wore their hair. My opinion is they were Pawnees, for the reason that they were so anxious to impress upon us they were Cheyennes. I think they did it in revenge for something, as they spoke of the whites breaking a treaty with them.

JOHN W. TWYMAN.

Sworn and subscribed to at Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., before me this 5th day of June, 1865.

LEE P. GILLETTE,
Captain, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry.

MAY 20, 1865.—Skirmish on the Blackwater, near Longwood, Mo.

Report of Capt. H. C. Donohue, Pettis County Volunteer Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Longwood, Mo., May 22, 1865.

SIR: I have had my headquarters at this place since I left Sedalia, Mo., May 5, 1865, and I have scouted all through the Blackwater and Hess Creek country almost daily since I have been at this place, and I found nothing until last Saturday. Second Lieut. B. L. Porter and twenty men of my company went on a scout west of this place some ten miles, and came upon the trail of some mounted men and traced them on into the woods near Blackwater. He then dismounted his command and took it upon foot and ran upon three bushwhackers, dismounted, in the brush. The bushwhackers, upon hearing his approach, broke through the brush and made their escape, leaving behind their horses and equipments, which fell into our hands. Those are the only bushwhackers I have found or heard of positively, and I would respectfully request permission of you to station my company at Dresden, Mo., at present, as it is a more convenient place for troops on account of forage, rations, &c., than this place, and I believe that my company could effect more to be stationed at Dresden, Mo., and scout this portion of country than to be stationed here, as the bushwhackers make that, or near that point, their place to cross the Pacific Railroad to and fro from the river counties to the southwest part of the State.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. DONOHUE,
Captain, Pettis County Volunteer Missouri Militia.

Col. JOHN G. CLARK,
Comdg. 1st Sub-Dist., Central Dist. of Mo., Jefferson City, Mo.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. 1ST SUB-DISTRICT, CENTRAL DIST. OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., May 26, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. Chester Harding, jr., commanding Central District of Missouri, who will judge of the propriety of granting the within request without reference to my opinion, as I have at present no positive means of information. However, permit me to state that I have been informed that Longwood was near the trails of bushwhackers from Cooper to La Fayette County.

JOHN G. CLARK,
Colonel Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry,
Comdg. First Sub-District, Central District of Missouri.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 30, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Col. J. G. Clark, commanding First Sub-District.

The company may move to Dresden, but Captain Donohue must not allow his men to be idle or to straggle.

By order of Col. C. Harding, jr.:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 20, 1865.—Affair near Pawnee Rock, Kans.

Report of Capt. Benjamin Reisdorph, Second U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Zarah, Kans., May 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to state that this morning about 8 o'clock, near Pawnee Rock, a party of Indians attacked two men coming from Fort Larned to this post, killing one man of the Second Colorado Cavalry by the name of Kuhn. The other made his escape. I have sent Lieutenant Ehle with a party of men in pursuit.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. REISDORPH,
Captain, Second U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Lieut. ROBERT S. ROE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Upper Arkansas, in the Field.

MAY 20, 1865.—Skirmishes on Deer Creek, Dak. Ter.

Report of Lieut. William B. Godfrey, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

CAMP ON DEER CREEK, DAK. TER., *May 21, 1865.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 20th instant myself with three men were attacked by twenty-five Indians three miles above our camp, on Deer Creek, Dak. Ter. After a brisk fight of two hours I succeeded in repulsing the Indians, killing 2 and, as near as I could ascertain, wounding 4. Simultaneous with the attack upon myself Sergeant Smythe, Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, with six men, was attacked in camp by fifty Indians. After two hours and a half fighting the Indians abandoned the attack, with the loss of 3 killed and 5 wounded, 2 horses wounded and 1 killed. Our loss consisting of 5 horses, 3 of which were unserviceable, that the Indians succeeded in capturing in the camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. GODFREY,
Second Lieutenant Company D, Eleventh Kansas Vol. Cav.

Maj. N. A. ADAMS,
Eleventh Kansas Cavalry Volunteers.

MAY 20–22, 1865.—Operations about Three Crossings Station, Dak. Ter.

Report of Capt. James E. Greer, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Sweetwater Bridge, Dak. Ter., May 23, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 20th instant, at 11 a. m., I received a telegram from the operator at Three Crossings Station reporting that the Indians, in strong force, had invested, and that they were at that moment firing on the station, and that the garrison was very short of ammunition and could not hold out long. Ten minutes after the receipt of this report the line went down. At 12 o'clock m., with

Lieut. S. Bodwell and eighty-five men, I started for the scene of action, forty miles distant. At Split Rock I found the telegraph line down, fifty feet gone. Reached Three Crossings at 8 p. m. and found that the Indians had done no injury further than stealing one horse from the station. They withdrew and crossed the Sweetwater River at 4 p. m. and immediately left the vicinity. My command rested till daylight the 21st, when with twenty men I crossed the river and followed the trail fifteen miles across an extensive plain, satisfying myself from their movements—first, by their withdrawing from the station at so early an hour and apparent hurried manner, as reported by the garrison, and their having not camped the ensuing night—that they had information of my pursuit. I saw none, but estimate them at 200. Their trail went directly toward Wind River, where I think they now are and where their families may be found. I arrived in return at this station on the 22d instant at 8 p. m. Whole distance traveled, 110 miles.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. GREER,
Captain, Commanding Station.

Lieut. I. I. TABER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 20–22, 1865.—Scout from Camp Plumb, Dak. Ter.

Report of Lieut. Jacob Van Antwerp, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

CAMP PLUMB, MUD CREEK, DAK. TER., *May 22, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of a scout made in pursuance of verbal orders from Col. P. B. Plumb:

I started with a detachment of twenty-four men from Second Battalion, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, on the evening of the 20th of May, 1865, moving in a southeast direction to the Red Buttes, on Deer Creek, thence east to Box Elder Cañon, thence north to the North Platte River, at which place I saw a party of about 100 Indians upon the opposite bank of the river. The water being too high to ford I could avail nothing attacking the party, so I returned to these headquarters May 22, having marched a distance of over eighty miles. I saw nothing of Indians or Indian signs near Red Buttes or Box Elder Cañon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB VAN ANTWERP,
First Lieutenant Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

Maj. N. A. ADAMS,
Commanding Second Battalion, Eleventh Kansas Cav. Vols.

MAY 22, 1865.—Skirmish at Valley Mines, Mo.

Report of Capt. Henry Bailey, Fifty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

DE SOTO, MO., *May 22, 1865.*

This morning at 7.30 o'clock Sam Hilderbrand and four men were attacked at Valley Mines, while robbing a store, by the U. S. troops stationed at Big River Mills, and one man killed by our troops, a large, black-haired man, said to live when at home south of Farmington; also

Hilderbrand is supposed to be wounded in the leg, as he had great difficulty in getting on his horse. They are supposed to have started south.

H. BAILEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Maj. L. H. UTT.

MAY 23, 1865.—Scout from Thibodeaux to Lake Verret, La.

Report of Lieut. John Simms, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

CAMP SIXTEENTH INDIANA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Thibodeaux, La., May 24, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from post headquarters, I was detailed to take charge of a scout to Lake Verret by way of Brulé Texas. I left Thibodeaux about 3 p. m.; passed through Labadieville and arrived at Emile's plantation, three miles beyond, at dark, and could proceed no farther on account of the plantations being overflowed with water. I returned with my command, arriving at camp at midnight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SIMMS,
First Lieut. Company E, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. FRED. H. CUTLER,
Post Adjutant, Thibodeaux, La.

MAY 23, 1865.—Skirmish near Waynesville, Mo.

Report of Capt. Calvin S. Moore, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST WAYNESVILLE,
Waynesville, Mo., May 25, 1865.

COLONEL: Lieutenant Bates, just in from a scout, reports that on the evening of the 23d he came upon Dick Watson's band of bushwhackers (twelve in number) some ten miles northwest of here; that he killed 2 of the bushwhackers and captured 3 of their horses. The lieutenant had none of his men killed or wounded. I have a scout out now in that direction. I keep a scout of ten or fifteen men out all the time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. MOORE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Col. JOHN MORRILL,
Commanding District of Rolla, Rolla, Mo.

MAY 23-26, 1865.—Scout from Warrensburg, Mo., to mouth of Coal Camp Creek.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph J. Gravely, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 26, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report for the information of the colonel commanding:

I proceeded, in compliance with your instructions, on the 23d instant in direction of Duroc, via Belmont and Warsaw, scouting the country

thoroughly along ——— to the Osage, and down the Osage to the mouth of Coal Camp Creek, and ascertained that there were no rebels in that section of the country north of the Osage. The band that crossed the railroad near Knobnoster on the 22d instant were all that I could obtain any reliable information of. At Warsaw and other points I learned that the above-named band committed horrid outrages, murdering some ten or twelve discharged soldiers and citizens in Hickory and Benton Counties. Not hearing reliable reports of other bands of guerrillas, I returned to camp at this place this p. m. at 5 o'clock. Men and horses in good condition.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. GRAVELY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

Captain LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central District of Missouri.

MAY 23–27, 1865.—Scout from Pine Bluff to Monticello, Ark., with skirmish (24th) at Monticello.

Report of Capt. John H. Norris, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., May 27, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I left this post in command of sixty men of our regiment (Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry) on Tuesday morning, the 23d instant, on a scout to capture Captain Kidd and any other rebel soldiers or forces I might chance to run on. I divided my force outside the chain guard, and sent one-half, under Lieutenant Orton, on the Warren road, and the other half, under Lieutenant Drummond, on the upper Monticello road, and met together at Harper's plantation, thirty miles from this post, and camped that night. The next day I scoured the country completely and as thoroughly as possible from Harper's to Monticello, twenty-three miles, entering Monticello about sunset. Had a slight skirmish there, and after running all the rebel forces out of town I established my camp and sent word to Captain Burks, the rebel commander, that I was going to "remain there until they surrendered or until every corndodger and pound of meat was eaten and every ear of corn was properly disposed of to U. S. cavalry horses." The next morning before sunrise the rebels began to send in flags of truce, and by 2 p. m. the whole rebel force in that country agreed to surrender upon the same terms Lee surrendered to Grant. I brought all in to-day, including 14 commissioned officers and 70 enlisted men. I seized 3 horses as the property that Captain Kidd obtained from those rebel soldiers belonging to West's battery who came in and surrendered on Sunday last. I learned then that the brigadier-general commanding had ordered me to cease hostilities toward Captain Kidd, and then, as Monticello was but a few miles out of my way, I determined to go by there. On my return from there I met with Captain Kidd, and he surrendered on the same terms. On my return from Monticello I met with several citizens who had been up to Pine Bluff with cotton and to purchase goods. They solicited an escort from my forces, and believing that a small party of jayhawkers who infested the country around

Monticello might be captured, I sent Lieutenant Drummond and fifteen men back with orders to protect them and arrest, if possible, any unauthorized bands they could find. Lieutenant Drummond has not yet returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORRIS,
Captain, Commanding Scout.

Lieutenant WORTHINGTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 24, 1865.—Skirmish near Rocheport, Mo.

Report of Capt. Warren W. Harris, Howard County Company Volunteer Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS,
Post Fayette, May 25, 1865.

I have the honor to report to you that Sergt. Robert Digges, with a detachment of my company, had a fight with eleven bushwhackers, supposed to be under Jim Anderson, yesterday morning at 7.30 o'clock. The bushwhackers were at the house of Elias Thompson, in this county, about six miles from Rocheport. We killed 4 bushwhackers and captured 4 horses and equipments, several pistols, overcoats, &c. Sergeant Digges is satisfied that there were several wounded who escaped. Our loss was Private Ben. Reeves, severely wounded in the shoulder; we also had two horses killed. The names of the bushwhackers killed, as obtained from a rebel deserter just from Price's army, are Theodore Cassell, of Jackson County; ——— Kelly, of Saint Louis (right arm off); John Chapman, of Clay, and Thomas Maupin, of Callaway. The last named has the forefinger off his right hand. I inclose you two letters* taken off the body of Cassell. Sergeant Digges was on the trail of Jim Jackson the evening before. He started it in Boone County, and was following it up when he heard of Anderson's gang. We heard of Jackson yesterday at 10 a. m., with six other men near Boonsborough, in this county, going west. One citizen reports that Rider was along, and another reports that he recognized a man by the name of Finley with them. Finley was bushwhacking in this county last summer. I regret very much that there could not be a scout sent up after these last-mentioned bushwhackers. All my men who had serviceable horses were out, either with Sergeant Digges, with myself, who went out as soon as the fight was reported to me by a citizen, or with Lieutenant Davis, who had started from here the night before with forty men, under orders from Colonel Denny to proceed to Brunswick. I have been informed that Captain Meredith, with his command and a detachment of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, under Lieutenant Thompson, are out in the Boon's Lick country after Jackson. Lieutenant Davis returned this evening from Brunswick. I hope that it will not be deemed necessary again to have my men ordered so far from home, especially when I have my hands full in my own county. The affair of yesterday is the third fight that my men have had with the bushwhackers. The first two came off in Boone County. Lieutenant Davis had a fight with Jim Jackson at the house of the Widow Cornelius, in Boone County, a week or ten days [ago]. Only his

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* Omitted.

advance guard of seven men were engaged. The rebels fought desperately, but ran off before the main body of our men came up. No casualties on either side. Lieutenant Davis was on the trail of four or six men who had crossed the Missouri River at the mouth of the La Mine when he came across the trail of Jackson. Jackson had five men with him. I do not think, general, that there are any bushwhackers who stay habitually in this county. Jim Jackson and his gang make their home in Blackfoot, in Boone, and make a raid occasionally into this county. I believe that Holtzclaw is with Jackson. In every instance, except the last of yesterday, where we have got after bushwhackers we have followed them into or came across them in Boone. The gang we fought yesterday had just arrived in this county the day before. I hope the warm welcome they received will admonish them to stay away.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

WARREN W. HARRIS,
Comdg. Howard County Company Volunteer Missouri Militia, Organized under General Orders, No. 3.

P. S.—I have just received information from a reliable source that another dead bushwhacker has been found near the place where the fight took place yesterday, making five killed, and also a dead horse.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. H.

Brig. Gen. I. V. PRATT,
Comdg. First District, Missouri Militia, Macon, Mo.

MAY 24, 1865.—Scout from Napoleonville to Bayou Saint Vincent, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. Thomas W. Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. Andrew T. Bushee, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. Thomas W. Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY H, THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Napoleonville, La., May 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with orders received from headquarters post Napoleonville on the night of the 24th instant, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report:

With a party of twenty-five men I proceeded to Bayou Saint Vincent and there divided my force, sending a part on one side of the bayou under a sergeant, and with the remainder I took the other side and proceeded as far as we could go with the horses, making a careful examination by the way, but not seeing or learning of any rebels being in that vicinity. Having carried out my instructions I returned to camp.

I have the honor to remain, sir, yours, respectfully,

THOS. W. SAYLES,
Captain Company H.

Lieut. E. K. THOMPSON,
Adjutant Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Andrew T. Bushee, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY D, THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Napoleonville, La., May 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I respectfully report that in compliance with orders received from headquarters Third Rhode Island Cavalry, May 24, 1865, I moved with twenty-five men on the Canal road four miles and a half. The water prevented my proceeding farther. I dismounted my men, examined the country, discovered no trace of the enemy, mounted, and returned to camp.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. T. BUSHEE,
Captain, Commanding Company D, Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Lieut. E. K. THOMPSON, *Adjutant Third Rhode Island Cavalry.*

MAY 25-27, 1865.—Expedition from Bayou Bœuf to Bayou De Large, La., with affair (27th) at Bayou De Large.

Report of Lieut. Numa A. Pomponeau, First Louisiana Cavalry.

BAYOU BŒUF, LA., *May 29, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of an expedition under my command, in obedience to instructions from your headquarters, May 25, 1865:

On the 25th I started with three enlisted men of Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, and reported to Colonel Fuller, at Terre Bonne, on the morning of the 26th, who furnished me transportation to Houma, where I arrived at 10 a. m., and immediately proceeded to Negro Point with ten men of Captain Rhodes' company, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. After searching Negro Point and vicinity I was informed that the men for whom I was searching had been driven away by Lieut. Omar Boudreaux, and were of C. S. Army; and learning of [his presence in] this vicinity I started in pursuit of him on the morning of the 27th. I surprised him in his camp on Bayou De Large, back of J. Terrion's plantation. I found him and eleven men, who fled as soon as they discovered me. I got all of their arms, camp and garrison equipage. They made their escape, not having time to get their clothes on. I left Lieutenant Boudreaux in a condition unable to move or be moved alive, and I do not think he will give us any more trouble, although he was breathing when I left. I also wounded Sergt. Oscar Hymel, but he escaped in the marsh. Captured one of his men. The arms captured consisted of 7 muskets, 8 shotguns, 4 revolvers; ammunition, 12 pounds powder, 40 pounds shot and lead; also 8 blankets and 6 quilts. Prisoner and arms I turned in to provost-marshal at Houma. I also received information that Captain Hare with thirty or forty men is encamped between Bayou La Carp and Bayou William, about fifteen miles from where Lieutenant Boudreaux was encamped on Bayou De Large. Being unable to discover the whereabouts of the men for whom I was sent, I abandoned the expedition and returned to this place.

I have the honor, captain, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NUMA A. POMPONEAU,
Second Lieutenant Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District.

MAY 26–27, 1865.—Scout and skirmishes in Carroll and Ray Counties, Mo.

Report of Lieut. David M. Freeman, Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS,
Carrollton, Mo., May 27, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 26th instant I started with a detachment of my men after the guerrilla Capt. A. Clement and eight men. After a chase of twenty miles I came up with them and immediately offered battle. With twelve of my best men I dismounted at a distance of a quarter of a mile; came down on a double-quick till within a few hundred yards, when they broke to the brush. I mounted, gave chase, came to the brush, dismounted, took the track in the brush some three miles, came on them with eight men, gave battle, and whipped them bad. Kept up the chase some four miles through bush and briar. Had a sharp fight in Crooked River timber. Followed the trail all day and rode all night, a distance of fifty miles, without rest, from Carrollton to the west part of Ray County, all the time without a road, most of the way in the thick brush. Whipped the guerrillas three times, killed or wounded three, captured a horse and prize, the captain's hat, and many other things. Lost nothing; none of my men hurt; had no accidents to happen. My boys fight like veterans, making fun of the enemy all the time. They fight better than my expectations were. Now, general, if you want Jim Anderson captured, send me and thirty of my men and I will bring him in soon, for my men say they can track the bushmen like a dog will a deer. They are anxious to get the job of catching Jim and gang. I wish you would give me the job. I will follow him day and night till I get him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID M. FREEMAN,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Scout.

General I. V. PRATT,
Macon City, Mo.

MAY 26–27, 1865.—Scout from Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter.

Report of Lieut. Morgan A. Hance, First Nebraska Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY G, FIRST NEBRASKA VET. VOL. CAV.,
Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter., May 29, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions received from headquarters post Plum Creek, dated May 26, 1865, I left this garrison at 10 p. m. with fourteen enlisted men thoroughly armed and equipped, with an amount of rations they could carry, arriving at Mullahla's Station at 2 a. m. of the 27th, there awaiting daybreak, when I returned to a point five miles east and took trail of the Indians, moving south for about six miles. At this point they appeared scattered. The tracks became so dim that I found it impossible to follow their trail. Upon diligent search I found they had retraced their steps in the direction of Platte River, which stream they had crossed at a point five miles and a half east of Mullahla's Station. As near as I could ascertain, the Indian band numbered about thirteen. As I could not discern cattle tracks either upon the march or entrance into the river, I am strongly impressed that they did not cross with the

cattle. The number of cattle driven off was nine head. A party of soldiers found three head in the bluffs south of Mullahla's. Finding it impracticable to cross the river in consequence of the recent rise, I proceeded directly toward Plum Creek, arriving in garrison at 6 p. m. of the 27th, after traveling fifty miles.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. HANCE,
First Lieut., First Nebraska Veteran Vol. Cav., Comdg. Scout.

Lieut. JOHN S. SEATON,
Post Adjutant, Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter.

MAY 26–JUNE 9, 1865.—Operations against Indians on the Overland Stage Road on the Platte and Sweetwater Rivers, with skirmishes (May 27) at Saint Mary's Station, (May 26, 28, and June 1) at Sweetwater Station, (June 3) at Platte Bridge, Dak. Ter., and (June 8) at Sage Creek, Colo. Ter.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Henry C. Bretney, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry.
No. 2.—Lieut. James A. Brown, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry.
No. 3.—First Sergt. Samuel B. White, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Henry C. Bretney, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry.

PLATTE BRIDGE, DAK. TER., *June —, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on May 26 three Indians made first attempt to take herd at Sweetwater Station, but were repulsed by garrison, the Indians having 1 killed and wounded, 1 pony crippled, without any loss to our side. On Sunday, May 28, they made another attempt at herd in force estimated at twenty-five or thirty, and succeeded in getting 4 horses and 2 mules. Stampede was owing to the two mules, which were very wild and led the horses off. Indians lost one wounded. On Thursday, June 1, they made an attempt on remainder of herd, but were repulsed; and on same day cut the telegraph wire about 1,000 yards from quarters, east, carrying off about 100 yards wire. On the 27th of May about 150 Indians attacked Saint Mary's Station, and in short time succeeded in setting fire to buildings. The garrison, consisting of five men, retreated to an old well outside of quarters, where they remained until the night of the 28th, when they escaped to South Pass. The operator, Private Chavil St. Clair, took precaution enough to secure a relay sounder and a coil of fine wire, and was thus enabled to communicate with Fort Bridger. Garrison lost everything but their firearms and the clothes on their backs. Their horse equipments burnt. There were but two horses at the station; one of these the Indians got, and the other was shot to prevent its falling into their hands. Indians cut out about 400 yards of wire and burned the poles. When Indians left they moved to the south, passing up the valley of Sage Creek. The garrison did as well as it could under the circumstances, and when Indians came within proper distance fired on them briskly. Several Indians are known to have been wounded. None of the garrison injured.

H. C. BRETNEY,
First Lieut., Comdg. Company G, Eleventh Ohio Vol. Cav.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Commanding North Sub-District of the Plains, Dak. Ter.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. James A. Brown, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry.

FORT HALLECK, DAK. TER., *June 14, 1865.*

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 7, dated headquarters Fort Halleck, Dak. Ter., June 2, 1865, I left this post with a command of thirty-one men of Company K, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, for the purpose of reopening the mail route between this place and Fort Bridger, Utah Ter. I arrived at the crossing of the North Platte River the same evening and camped for the night. Next morning we crossed and started westward, accompanied by Captain Lewis, of General Connor's staff, and Mr. R. I. Spotswood, division agent on the Overland Stage Line. I found Sage Creek Station deserted. Four miles beyond I found two dead emigrants lying near the road, one of them being scalped. The next two stations, Pine Grove and Bridger's Pass, I also found deserted. At the fourth station, Sulphur Spring, I found the stock tenders and drivers from the above-named stations concentrated with the stock belonging to Sage Creek and Pine Grove Stations. I also learned that the stock at Bridger's Pass Station had been driven off by the Indians. Having ascertained that the depredations extended no farther west, I remained at Sulphur Spring Station until 4 p. m. next day, then detaching three men I sent them to Waskie (next station west), and leaving five men for the protection of Sulphur Spring Station, I started for this post, accompanied by Messrs. Spotswood and Stewart, division agents on the Overland Stage Line, two coaches and stock for the line, camping that night at Bridger's Pass Station. Next morning I left, leaving a corporal and four men at the station; from thence to Pine Grove Station, leaving five men there; came on to the Sage Creek Station, left a corporal and four men there; from thence to the North Platte Crossing and camped for the night. Having succeeded in establishing a tri-weekly mail between the North Platte and Sulphur Spring Station, I came to this post with the balance of my command. At daylight the morning of the 8th instant the detachment at Sage Creek Station was attacked by about 100 Indians. After one hour's severe fighting they were compelled to evacuate, in consequence of a deficiency in ammunition. The men were all well mounted and accompanied by two citizens, names unknown. The moment they left the station they were completely surrounded. There ensued a desperate fight; the detachment retreated toward Pine Grove Station. The Indians followed them for eight miles, killing George Bodine and Perry Stewart, wounding and capturing Orlando Ducket, wounding Corpl. W. H. Caldwell and Private William Wilson, all of Company K, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The two citizens were also missing. Corporal Caldwell and Private Wilson escaped to Pine Grove Station. They and the detachment then retreated to Sulphur Spring Station, taking the detachment at Bridger's Pass with them. Next morning they started back, commanded by Sergeant McFaddin, who was up the road on escort duty with ten men of Company K, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. They found the bodies of Perry Stewart and George Bodine lying in the road horribly mutilated, the latter scalped. They also found one citizen. The other citizen and Private Ducket, of Company K, could not be found. My opinion is they were burned in Sage Creek Station, which was found burnt by the command on their return. Ten of the men have returned to this post; the balance are doing all they can to keep open the road,

but the force is inadequate to cope with the number of Indians now committing depredations on the Overland Stage Line between the North Platte Crossing and Sulphur Spring Station.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. BROWN,
First Lieut. Company K, Eleventh Ohio Vol. Cav., Comdg. Detach.

Capt. J. L. HUMFREVILLE,
Eleventh Ohio Vol. Cav., Comdg. Fort Halleck, Dak. Ter.

No. 3.

Report of First Sergt. Samuel B. White, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry.

PLATTE BRIDGE, DAK. TER., *June 13, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on June 3 six Indians appeared on bank of Platte River opposite quarters, whose object appeared to be to draw men from this post. As soon as the alarm was given I dispatched a messenger to Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb, of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and ordered men to fire on Indians, which resulted in two of their horses being crippled. These shots were fired from 12-pounder mountain howitzer, which drove Indians over bluffs. On Colonel Plumb's arrival I sent corporal and ten men to bluffs on north side of Platte to watch movements of Indians until the command of Colonel Plumb arrived. Also one sergeant and ten men afoot in their rear to prevent their being cut off by superior forces. The mounted men saw one Indian going toward telegraph line, with the intention of cutting it. They pursued him and crippled his horse. About 2 o'clock Colonel Plumb's detachment arrived. I then sent the mounted squad of corporal and ten men with him to pursue Indians. They returned about 8.30 o'clock and reported one man of this command killed, whose body was recovered and brought in to the post. Lieutenant Bretney and ten mounted men were absent, having started for Saint Mary's May 31. He returned to this post June 5, 1865.

Very respectfully,

S. B. WHITE,
First Sergeant, Commanding Post.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Comdg. North Sub-District of the Plains, Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.

MAY 27, 1865.—Skirmish in Chariton County, Mo.

Report of Col. Alexander F. Denny, Sixty-second Missouri Militia.

GLASGOW, *May 28, 1865.*

Captain Denny reports that the Keytesville Missouri Militia, Captain Dolman, had a skirmish with Jackson in Chariton County yesterday. Killed Jackson's horse from under him. Jackson and his men escaped. Captain Denny is on the lookout for them.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

Brigadier-General PRATT.

MAY 27, 1865.—Skirmish at Switzler's Mill, Chariton County, Mo.

Report of Col. Alexander F. Denny, Sixty-second Missouri Militia.

GLASGOW, *May 28, 1865.*

Lieutenant Wright, of Captain Denny's company of Roanoke Missouri Militia, had a skirmish with some of Rider's guerrillas yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, at Switzler's Mill, in Chariton County. He had them surrounded and forced a part of them into the mill pond, one of whom, Notes, of Chariton County, was drowned; one other supposed to be wounded. In the darkness the rest escaped. The lieutenant captured one horse and several pistols. No loss on our side.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

Brigadier-General PRATT.

MAY 29, 1865–NOVEMBER 14, 1866.—Operations in Texas and on the Rio Grande.

Report of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., November 14, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with letter of instructions, dated October 4, 1866, I have the honor to make the following report of operations within the limits of my command since the 29th of May, 1865:

On 17th of May, 1865, I was relieved from command of the Middle Military Division and assigned to the command of all the territory west of the Mississippi and south of the Arkansas Rivers, with directions to report to Lieutenant-General Grant for instructions. This territory embraced at that time within its limits the only organized rebel army left in the Confederacy, which was under the command of the rebel General E. Kirby Smith, with headquarters at Shreveport, or vicinity, in the State of Louisiana. My instructions from the lieutenant-general were to operate against this command, to break it up or destroy it. For this purpose I was authorized to draw from Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, 12,000 men, and from Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, 25,000 men; together with the Fourth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps and a column of from 8,000 to 9,000 cavalry to be collected from Louisiana, West Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. The aggregate strength of this force was about 80,000 men.

On the 29th of May I assumed control of this new command, designating it the Military Division of the Southwest, with headquarters at New Orleans, La.; and, at about the same time, received intelligence of the surrender of E. Kirby Smith, through commissioners sent from him to Major-General Canby. This surrender was made, but bore upon its face double dealing on the part of the rebel commander, or his agents, as the Texas troops had declined to surrender, and had disbanded to their homes, destroying magazines and carrying with them arms and ammunition from the different arsenals. General Smith proceeded to Galveston, and from thence escaped to Mexico, in violation of the agreement he had bound himself to observe. This conduct on his part may have arisen from the fact that it could not be concealed that his real object in offering to surrender was to get security for the Arkansas,

Louisiana, and Missouri troops to return to their homes, knowing full well that the Texas troops did not intend to surrender, and that most of them had already gone to their homes; that while they were destroying their arsenals and carrying home with them their arms, it was their constant boast that they were not conquered and that they would renew the fight at some future day.

Previous to the surrender, and in anticipation of the successful escape of Jefferson Davis, and his probable arrival in the Trans-Mississippi Department, it had been contemplated to organize a column of 15,000 Confederates at Marshall, Tex., for the invasion of Mexico. This scheme failed, perhaps from the capture of Mr. Davis; but while the main scheme of sending the 15,000 men to Mexico failed, numerous bands, squads, and parties, numbering perhaps 3,000 or 4,000 men, crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico. In view of this and the troubles of our sister Republic, and taking into consideration the fact that all our military projects during the war against Texas had been failures, and that on this account the Union people there had come to look upon the Government as weak, it was determined to throw a large force into that State and along the Rio Grande border. The accomplishment of this purpose was accompanied with great labor from various causes, but it was successfully achieved.

Among the first difficulties were the inadequacy of the depot at this place for the requirements of the service to be accomplished, the absence of all mercantile marine, and the worthless character of most of the transportation held by the quartermaster's department here for the purpose of crossing the Gulf or entering the ports of Texas, the destruction of all the wharves at the ports in Texas with the exception of Galveston, by the Confederates, and the long line of communications to the points occupied in the interior, over which supplies had to be sent; and last, but not least, the great reluctance of the troops, officers and men, to continue for a longer period in the service, they claiming that they had fulfilled their contract with the Government, and that it was but just they should be mustered out. The movement of the Thirteenth Corps had been ordered before I reached New Orleans. One division of it, under Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, proceeded to occupy the line of the Red River in Louisiana, and Marshall and Jefferson in Northeastern Texas; one division, under Maj. Gen. F. Steele, was under orders for the Rio Grande line; the third division, under Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, was ordered to Galveston, from thence to occupy the line of railroad from Galveston to Brenham, while Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, who was in command of the corps, was assigned to general command in Texas.

While these movements of the Thirteenth Corps were in progress I was rapidly collecting at Alexandria, La., a column of cavalry, about 4,500 strong, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. G. A. Custer, and another column at Shreveport, La., about 5,000 strong, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt. These cavalry columns were collected from different points in the States before mentioned, and were transferred up Red River by steam-boats, under great difficulties from the low stage of the water; were organized into divisions, equipped, supplied, and prepared to march for their respective points of destination, Merritt's division to march, via Marshall, to San Antonio, and Custer's division, via Hempstead, to Austin, Tex.; the columns marching nearly parallel to each other and something like 100 miles apart. These columns took with them a small pontoon train to cross streams on the line of march, and for the additional object of being able to cross the Rio Grande, should the Government elect to send troops in that direction. While

the movements of the Thirteenth Corps and cavalry were going on, the Twenty-fifth Corps was embarked at City Point, Va., for the coast of Texas, to occupy the points of Indianola, Corpus Christi, Brazos Santiago, and the line of the Rio Grande, most of the corps, however, being sent to the Rio Grande line. Great trouble was experienced in the landing of the troops of this corps, in consequence of the bad harbors in Texas, the great draft of the vessels employed as transports, and the absence of suitable lighters to convey the troops across the bars. While the foregoing operations were in progress the Fourth Army Corps, numbering about 10,000 men, with all its field transportation, arrived in New Orleans, having been ordered to report to me for service in Texas, and was transported as rapidly as possible to Indianola, from thence to Victoria, and ordered to occupy the line from that point to San Antonio.

The troops on the line from Galveston to Austin were supplied with comparative ease, as the bar at Galveston offered no very difficult obstacle; the wharves, although in bad condition, still sufficed; the railroad from Hempstead to Brenham was in condition to transfer our necessary supplies, and from Brenham to Austin there was a passable wagon road.

The landing of the troops at Indianola was difficult on account of the dangerous bar, which had to be lightered over from the transports, and in consequence of the destruction of the wharves the lightering had to be, in most cases, to the shore in small boats. Then, when the troops were landed, there was no water for a distance of eighteen miles, and they had to be hurried over this distance as soon as landed, and from thence to Victoria, where timber and water could be obtained in abundance. Victoria is distant from Indianola about thirty-five or forty miles.

After these difficulties had been overcome it was found that the country between Indianola and Victoria was not passable for wagons in the winter, and the railroad from Lavaca to Victoria had to be repaired at much labor and some expense, else the troops would have had to come back to their supplies at Lavaca and Indianola, where there was no water. I therefore ordered the railroad repaired, and after it was in running order sold it to the company, covering the cost of repairs. The wharf at Indianola had also to be built entire, and when completed sold to cover the expenses incurred. But on account of these obstacles, and especially the difficulty of crossing the outer bar, which is about twenty miles from the landing, some of the transports had to return to New Orleans or the mouth of the Mississippi River for water for the troops and coal for the transports.

At Brazos Santiago the wharf had been destroyed, and many of the same difficulties occurred here, and some of the transports had also to return to New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi River for supplies of coal and water. The troops on this line were extended up the Rio Grande as far as Laredo, and on this line much the larger number of troops were placed. A wharf had to be built at Brazos, and at first the troops up the Rio Grande were supplied by small steamers, which we had sent to that river, but the difficulties of entrance at the mouth of the Rio Grande made this line of supply very dangerous and precarious for the supply of the troops, as sometimes a transport could not cross the bar at the mouth of the river for nine or ten days. I therefore ordered the building of a railroad from Brazos to White's Ranch, on the Rio Grande River—a distance of eleven miles—and this gave security to the supply of the troops. This railroad was afterward sold at about $40,000 over the actual expense of construction. All these difficulties in the movement of troops were overcome, and in a short period of time.

The effect of this large movement of troops on the destiny of Imperialism in Mexico has not been fully appreciated by our people. It is, however, well known that while we were struggling for a republican existence against organized rebellion, and when nearly all the heads of the governments in Europe (except Russia) wished, and did believe, that republicanism was not a success, the Emperor of the French undertook the bold expedition to subvert the Republic of Mexico. There was no territorial question to be settled, and history will not excuse the attempted annihilation of a nation on the plea of non-payment of a million or two of debts due. There was no good excuse for this attempted violation of rights, and the history of imperialism in Mexico is only the history of the buccaneer Morgan on a more extended scale, who at one time captured and held Panama, on the isthmus, until he could hold it no longer. So that, when this movement of our troops to Texas and the Rio Grande took place, we found the line of that river and all Northern Mexico in the hands of Imperialism, a government which collected no taxes, had no system of government, and supported its partisans, soldiers, and civilians by levying contributions on the poor inhabitants. But the appearance of our troops and the knowledge that friends were on the border went like electricity to the homes and hearts of the Mexican people. The rebels who had escaped from our country received no sympathy, and in less than a year this hardy people, without money, without arms and munitions of war, and without supplies, have recaptured Matamoras, Camargo, Presidio de Rio Grande, Lampazos, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Durango, Chihuahua, and in fact hold nearly all of the country, putting the invaders on the defensive, and confining them to the Valley of Mexico, with a fair prospect of their speedy extermination. I have felt much interest in this event, because I have always believed that the occupation of Mexico was a part of the rebellion; and believing that the contest in our own country was for the vindication of republicanism, I did not think that that vindication would be complete until Maximilian was compelled to leave.

The course taken by nearly every newspaper in the lately rebellious States was sympathy for Maximilian, and the sentiment of a large portion of the population was likewise; and so determined was this on the part of thousands of adventurers that the Cordova emigration scheme was gotten up, and had, I think, for its object the formation of a Maximilian-American party, composed of Confederates entertaining antipathy toward our Government. Many of these, having no means, would have drifted into the army of Maximilian. I had to take strong grounds against this emigration, and finally broke it up by refusing to permit emigrants to embark from the sea-ports within the limits of my command. The effect of the presence of our troops in Texas and on the Rio Grande, as alluded to heretofore, on the destiny of imperialism, was great. It had not a friend among the officers or men from the highest to the lowest grade, and the effect was depressing in the extreme, so much so, that I am inclined to believe that had a demand been made for the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, on the ground that the invasion of Mexico was a part of the rebellion, it would have been granted and the miseries of that country for the last year avoided. While the Imperial troops held the line of the Rio Grande the strictest neutrality was preserved. Since they were driven away the same honorable neutrality has been preserved toward the Liberal Government.

The number of troops sent to Texas was about 52,000. Shortly after they had arrived and become somewhat settled, orders came for the muster out of about 47,000 of this force, and the muster out was carried on gradually and in accordance with our ability to bring them back, so that the movement may be considered as equal to a continuous movement of over 90,000 men over the most difficult line of operations which we have in the country. I make these remarks because I was under the impression at one time that the Quartermaster-General did not fully understand the magnitude of the movement, or the natural obstacles in the way of its accomplishment, and we had to struggle for six months without funds, on the plea that the Brazos Railroad was constructed without authority, and the public service made to suffer a punishment by this denial of funds. I believe the Quartermaster-General was influenced in this act by the representations of incompetent inspectors sent out to make reports.

The condition of civil affairs in Texas was anomalous, singular, and unsatisfactory. I found the provisional governor, backed by a small portion of the population, had for his standard of loyalty, "Abhorrence for the rebellion and glory in its defeat;" while his successor, as actual governor, had for his standard of loyalty, "Pride in rebellion; that it was a righteous but lost cause, being overpowered by the Federal forces." Both of these representatives of the civil law, entertaining opposite standards for the loyalty of their subjects, I was required to support, and did it to the best of my ability, but it has been embarrassing in the extreme. Governor Hamilton, the provisional governor, was clamorous for more troops, and in several communications to me asserted that the civil law could not be carried out; that freedmen would be killed and Union men driven from the State without military support, which I gave whenever it was possible. Governor Throckmorton, the present governor, wants all the troops moved from the settled portions of the State, asserting that the civil law was all right; that justice would be done to freedmen, Union men, and our soldiers, in the courts. But justice is not done. To give you an instance of this, two soldiers were shot at Brenham, Tex., about two months ago. They were unarmed, and offered no provocation. The grand jury could find no bill against their would-be assassins, but found a bill against Brevet Major Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, for burglary, because he broke into the house of some citizens in his attempt to arrest these men. My own opinion is that the trial of a white man for the murder of a freedman in Texas would be a farce, and in making this statement I make it because truth compels me, and for no other reason.

During the last six months Indian depredations have taken place on the remote frontier. Their extent is not defined as yet, but they are not very alarming, and I think that the governor has, to some extent, been influenced by exaggerated reports, gotten up in some instances by frontier people to get a market for their produce, and in other instances by army contractors to make money. I have ordered two regiments of cavalry to the frontier and placed a regiment of infantry at Austin, to be moved if necessary. It is strange that over a white man killed by Indians on an extensive frontier the greatest excitement will take place, but over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements nothing is done. I cannot help but see this, and I cannot help but tell it to my superiors, no matter how unpleasant it may be to the authorities of Texas. I will establish the frontier posts in Texas in the early spring. It was not done heretofore on account of having no available regular troops, and to have attempted it with volunteer troops, desirous of

returning to their homes, would have involved an expense which I did not like to put upon the Government. In Louisiana there was about as much if not more anomaly in civil affairs than in Texas.

Our depot was in New Orleans, which, from its geographical position, became the main depot of the Gulf States, and in fact the whole Southwest. This place had necessarily been the headquarters of superior commanders, and, as many of them appeared to have more ability in civil than in military affairs, they left the results of that ability to be settled by myself and the subordinate officers of my command; questions and claims, semi-military and semi-civil, of every possible phase, and so numerous and complicated that, after a fair examination, I think that it will require one officer and ten clerks for over twelve months to brief and systematize what is yet left. The settlement of such of those claims as have already come up has been a dead weight upon the legitimate military duties of my command. Then there was the accumulation at this place of material of war of every possible character, from ocean steam-ships down to pickaxes and spades, the disposition of which gave great labor, but, by keeping steadily to work, and by the good judgment of subordinate commanders and staff officers of the different bureaus, this depot is now reduced to the present wants of the service.

At the time of my arrival at New Orleans, as before alluded to, the civil affairs were much mixed up. Governor J. Madison Wells was legitimately holding the position of governor, but a new election was to occur in the summer or fall; and although, from the antecedents of the governor, who supported the Federal authority, I had reason to expect good judgment, still, either on account of the approaching election, in which he was a candidate for re-election, or because he thought it best, he was filling a number of vacancies in offices throughout the State by returned Confederates. I did not know this, as it was none of my business, until I learned it by the constant appeals made to me by men who were turned out to give place to newcomers whom they did not think deserving, and I only speak of it now because it led, afterward, to bitterness and shedding of blood, in which the military were to some extent involved. The governor was re-elected and the legislature met, but it was found that the governor had one will and the legislature had another; each hated the other, and trouble was sure to come. Not only was the legislature in antagonism with the governor, but all, or nearly all, the subordinate civil authorities in the State were against him. Many of these he had himself appointed, if they still held over after the election. Then the governor commenced making appeals to the military authorities to support him; and when it was proper and legitimate, to serve the ends of justice, such support was given, but when it was to satisfy partisan or political purposes, it was refused, and the military assumed the position that politics was outside of the profession, and that it could not be called on legitimately to serve the interests of either side. This bitter political feeling finally culminated in the massacre of the 30th of July, 1866. I have thought that had I been in the city this slaughter might have been avoided, but I did not expect it to occur, and I was led to this belief by a conversation, which I had, about the 1st of June last, with Judge Durell, who was the president of the Louisiana convention of 1864, and who told me that he would decline to call it together. He asked if it could have military support. I said it could not; that I would not allow the military to be used for party purposes, but that if the parties in the State came into collision it would be my duty to maintain the peace of the country,

as I had believed for some time past that the safety of life and property did not rest with the civil authorities when there was any great disturbing cause.

In Florida there were no political issues involving the military authorities, although much annoyance occasionally came from arrests of officers and soldiers for acts alleged to have been committed during the rebellion. The people of Florida appeared to realize the fact that it would not make much difference to them what party was in power, and that their best interest was to take off their coats and go to work to repair the disaster of the rebellion. On the 27th of June, 1865, the temporary Military Division of the Southwest was abolished by the creation of the Military Division of the Gulf, which included the Departments of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida. These departments were, respectively, commanded by Major-Generals Wright, Canby, Slocum, and Foster. On October 7, 1865, the Department of Mississippi was transferred to the Military Division of the Tennessee. On May 22, 1866, Major-General Canby, having been ordered to Washington, was succeeded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Baird in the command of the Department of Louisiana.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

MAY —, 1865.—Operations in Johnson County, Mo.

Report of Lieut. William E. Chester, Johnson County Missouri Militia.

CAMP GROVER, NEAR WARRENSBURG, MO.,
May 8, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the colonel commanding this district, I assumed command of an escort from this place to Lexington. At that place I was joined by Captain Arnold and five men, making my total force twenty-seven men. On my return I took the Columbus road until I reached the farm of the Widow Butler, sixteen miles north of Columbus. I then moved to the right in the direction of the head of Davis' Creek. After reaching the timber I came to the farm of Philip Varner, where I found the guerrilla band of Jesse Hamlet. They were getting dinner; some were writing letters. I immediately ordered my men to charge. They fully obeyed my orders. The result was two rebels killed, named Stephenson and Herr. Hamlet was wounded, but made his escape. Stephenson was killed by Private William H. Brown, of the Johnson County Volunteer Militia; Herr was killed by Privates Reed, Mausehund, and Adams, of Captain Arnold's company. Near the house in the woods we caught a son of Varner's and intended to bring him to this place. When near the farm of a W. White he jumped from his horse and ran into the brush. The guard fired on him, but what the result was I do not know. I am confident he was a member of the band, as we found a shotgun, a musket barrel, and a French navy revolver that he said belonged to him. I ordered the citizens of the county to bury the dead bushwhack-

ers, which was done near Maxwell's blacksmith shop, ten miles north of Columbus. When near the latter place I stopped at the farm of Mrs. Renick to rest, and while there a band of over thirty rebels rode up to the house. As soon as they discovered us they broke to run. Their commander tried to rally them, but in vain. We mounted and pursued them. Their course was down Blackwater. They kept in the brush and scattered several times. Near the farm of Mr. Harrison I came in sight of them. After a sharp run of about a mile and a half I got in reach of them. I ordered my men to use their carbines at long range and save their revolvers for close quarters. In the lane of the farm belonging to the Widow Williams, six miles north of this post and in sight of town, the rebel commander tried to form his force to give us fight. When they had got their lines half formed I ordered a charge. My men charged them with a shout, when the rebels ran and commenced cutting their plunder loose from their saddles. I pressed them on a run for about four miles. I followed on within about three miles of Kirkpatrick's Mill. My men and horses were so exhausted I did not think it worth while to pursue them farther, and returned to camp. I captured seven head of horses. I left them in the country. I will get them soon. Also a lot of dry goods, the amount I do not know. I turned them over to the provost-marshal of the district. I cannot close my report without mentioning the disloyalty of the citizens of the country through which I passed. They would not give any information in regard to bushwhackers; deny any being in the country. I am thankful to Captain Arnold for the assistance he gave me. Although not in command he gave me all the assistance in his power. Some of the men with me acted very badly on the last day. Instead of keeping their places in ranks when I was charging the rebels, in violation of my positive orders they dismounted to gather up the plunder the rebels were abandoning on the road, but their number was few. Soldiers who will do so are a disgrace to the uniform they wear.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. CHESTER,

First Lieut., Comdg. Johnson County Militia, Comdg. Scout.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Central Missouri.

JUNE 2, 1865.—Operations about Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.

Report of Col. Charles A. R. Dimon, First U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT,
Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., June 2, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I communicated with you last on the 26th of May, 1865. I regret to announce that First Lieut. B. S. Wilson, superintendent of buildings, died this day at 12 m., from the effects of arrow wounds received on the 26th ultimo. Hostile Indians made their appearance this a. m. at 7 o'clock at five different points, encircling the fort. I advanced my infantry and occupied the bluffs in rear and right and left of fort, the Indians falling back as I advanced. I sent out all my mounted infantry with about sixty mounted warriors of Two Bear's and Bear Rib's bands, with a mountain howitzer, and

pursued them nearly to what is called Crystal Palace Bluff. They made but one stand—out of musket range. A few shells thrown among them scattered them, they leaving robes and throwing clothing off in all directions. At one time a volley from an ambuscade they had formed came very near proving disastrous to our party; their aim being too high they did not do any damage. They shouted to the friendly Indians with us that they were from Young Man's Butte, and in a few days a large party would arrive to attack the fort; that they did not want to fight them (the friendly Indians) and advised them to join them (the hostile Indians). As every ravine and knoll for two miles contained squads of hostile Indians, I am unable to judge of their exact number. Fortunately we have good grazing and feeding near the post, and I shall keep everything compact and guard against surprise. Major Wilkinson, the Indian agent, passed up on the steamer Lilly Martin with annuity goods for the Blackfeet and Assinaboines. He coincides with my opinion that the military authorities are the best judges as to whom and at what time it is best to distribute annuity goods; that all agents should be under the control of the military authorities. My stock has become very much reduced this winter and I was unable to send either wagons or ammunition to Fort Sully by land at the time it was requested, therefore I sent it on boats. The ammunition I have now started by land (eight wagons), my stock having picked up. It takes all of my cattle and mules at post. Captain Fisk's brother has turned me over a 12-pounder mountain howitzer. By your direction Captain Pope ordered me to send him all of the ammunition for that caliber gun. I have kept some four boxes and would respectfully request that I may receive some shell and canister by next boat. I trust, general, that Two Bear and band may receive some of the annuity goods that I hear of being distributed at Fort Sully. He has been a true and faithful Indian and been of much service to me this winter. I have employed his and Bear Rib's band as soldiers and issued them one ration per day, which I trust will meet with your approval.

Asking pardon for addressing you direct, but trusting that the explanation in my last letter will be received, I remain, yours, truly and respectfully,

C. A. R. DIMON,
Colonel First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa.

JUNE 3, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians at Dry Creek, Dak. Ter.

Report of Lieut. Col. Preston B. Plumb, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
Camp Dodge, near Platte Bridge, Dak., June 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Saturday, the 3d instant, about 3 p. m., a party of ten Indians dashed down to the river-bank opposite and fired upon Platte Bridge Station. The garrison returned the fire, wounding a pony; the Indians then fell back. Learning of

this by messenger from the station, I took ten men of Company B, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and leaving word for twenty more of Companies A and F to follow speedily as possible, proceeded to the station, and taking with me from there ten of Company G, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, I started in pursuit. A hard chase of five miles brought me up within shooting distance of the Indians, and a running fight ensued, which resulted in 1 Indian pony being killed and 2 Indians wounded. Over one-half of the detachment had fallen behind on account of their horses not being able to keep up, and the Indians made an effort to turn the scale by suddenly wheeling about and charging upon us, but failing to induce a corresponding movement on our part they scattered and ran off at a rate of speed that showed that their previously comparatively lagging gait had some ulterior purpose in view. This purpose was quite apparent immediately after, as a party of about sixty Indians came charging down the bottom of Dry Creek half a mile to our left, with the apparent purpose of getting between us and the station and cutting off the stragglers. But at this time the detachment of Companies A and F appeared in sight, and the Indians wheeled about, and we pursued as rapidly as possible, a small portion of the party being able to keep within shooting distance of their rear guard for a mile or two. Some six or seven of A and F companies and one of Company G, Eleventh Ohio, pursued a party to the right and considerably in advance, and were ambushed by about thirty Indians, front and rear, and being somewhat scattered and having exhausted the charges of their revolvers in the long chase were unable to hold their ground until assistance could come up, and two privates, William T. Bonwell, Company F, Eleventh Kansas, and Stahlnecker, Company G, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, were killed. The former was scalped; the latter was saved from mutilation by the bravery of Private Martin, of Company A, who threw himself into a ravine close by and drove the Indians off with his carbine. These men would probably have escaped if their horses had not been shot and fallen with them, Private Bonwell's falling on him, binding him firmly to the earth. This advance party had shot an Indian, killing him, and part of them were catching the Indian's horse when they dashed upon them, making a complete surprise. After this the Indians went off more rapidly than ever and I recalled the men and ceased pursuit. The men all behaved with their usual bravery. The Indians were mostly armed with firearms, some having both rifles and revolvers. They were well mounted, and had besides about twenty extra ponies. The consequences of lack of corn for our animals were painfully apparent after the first two miles of the chase. They cannot compete with the Indian horses even for that distance on rough ground. One Indian is known to have been killed and from 4 to 6 wounded severely. The bodies of our men who were killed were brought to camp and buried to-day with military honors. The affair was the first experience of the kind most of the men ever had and was of value to them. It will also serve to show the Indians that they may expect to fight often as an occasion is presented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. PLUMB,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. I. I. TABER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Laramie.

JUNE 4–10, 1865.—Operations against Indians near Fort Collins, Colo. Ter.

Report of Capt. Luther Wilson, First Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Collins, Colo. Ter., June 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report regarding all scouts and movements of troops belonging to this command for the week ending June 10, 1865:

Word came last Tuesday from Willow Spring Station that a band of Indians had visited that place. After compelling the stock tender to give up what provisions he had, they left without committing any further depredations, leaving word that they would return. I immediately mounted twenty-five men of my command and proceeded up the road in the direction of the above place. A heavy storm came up soon after starting, making the roads almost impassable. After a tedious march of thirty-seven miles I reached Virginia Dale, where I learned the Indians had gone into the mountains, and were a few wandering, begging Utes. Thinking it useless to follow them, as the rain had washed out all traces of the trail, I sent word forward to Sergeant Linnell, commanding detachment at Big Laramie, to detail five men to guard Willow Spring Station, then returned to this post. On the 8th instant sent Corporal Baker with six men on scout toward Laramie, with instructions to keep a sharp lookout for marauding Indians and all trails leading in this direction. Corporal Baker will probably return in about three days. A party of horse stealing Indians came in above on this creek night before last, taking some twenty head of ponies and horses from some of the French and half-breeds. I received word too late to send in pursuit, but an Indian runner has gone over to Fort Laramie with word to look out for them on the North Platte. I am in constant communication with Captain Humfreville, commanding Fort Halleck, and Sergeant Linnell, at Big Laramie, who will let me know at once how matters are up the road. I will keep on the alert and render speedy assistance when required. I do not deem it necessary to furnish escort to the mail at present, as it will take too many from the command, and I wish to keep as many here as possible to perfect them in drill, more especially in the skirmishing. If anything transpires of a serious nature I will notify headquarters at once.

Hoping my action in the above will meet with your approval, I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

LUTHER WILSON,
Capt. Company D, Vet. Batt. First Colorado Cav., Comdg. Post.

Lieut. J. S. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
South Sub-District of the Plains, Denver, Colo. Ter.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 14, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the general commanding for information.

Captain Wilson has been ordered not to keep his men in a body, but to distribute them so as to protect the mail route.

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JUNE 8-14, 1865.—Attack by Indians on the Overland Stage Road in Kansas and Colorado, with skirmishes (8th and 12th) at Fort Dodge, Kans., (9th) at Chavis Creek near Cow Creek Station, Kans., (12th) near Cow Creek Station, Plum Butte, and Pawnee Rock, Kans.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. James H. Ford, Second Colorado Cavalry, commanding District of Upper Arkansas.

No. 2.—Maj. William F. Armstrong, Second U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

No. 3.—Lieut. Richard W. Jenkins, Second Colorado Cavalry.

No. 4.—Capt. Elisha Hammer, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

No. 5.—Capt. Theodore Conkey, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. James H. Ford, Second Colorado Cavalry, commanding District of Upper Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 12, 1865.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the general commanding, copies of reports of depredations committed by the Indians on the Santa Fé road; also a copy of letter to General Carleton, reports and letters referred to in telegram of this date. The officer at Cow Creek Station has been placed in arrest and the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 12, 1865.

On the 8th instant a party of Indians dashed in among the herd near Fort Dodge and succeeded in getting off with twenty-one head of Government stock. They had on U. S. blue overcoats, so that the herders paid but little attention to them until they commenced yelling and firing. Major Armstrong, commanding Fort Dodge, sent an officer with a small mounted party in pursuit to ascertain their number and where camped. On the 9th instant Indians attacked four trains (twelve wagons each) en route to Fort Union with Government and private goods, and captured 1 train of mules and 1 train of cattle, at a point about two miles and a half east of Chavis Creek, and succeeded in getting off with both trains. Lieutenant Jenkins with sixty men started from Cow Creek in pursuit as far as the Arkansas River, but could not cross without swimming his stock, thereby damaging his ammunition, and so abandoned the chase. The number of animals taken was 101 mules, 3 horses, and 75 head of cattle. But 1 man was killed. Mr. Morrison, of New Mexico (late major First New Mexico Cavalry), returned to Fort Bascom, N. Mex., after being absent, by permission of General Carleton, on a trading expedition to the Comanche and Kiowa Indians without accomplishing anything. He went as far as Watchingau; from thence [sent] two men to find the Indians. They found a war party of Coman-

ches, and returned in about eight days, after being robbed of everything they had. These Indians told them that they and the Kiowas and twelve other nations had made a treaty with the Texans to attack Forts Larned and Bascom, and then make a raid on the plains and so into New Mexico. Major Morrison says he met other parties of traders who had been robbed by the Indians, and to whom the same stories were told. The Texans were to leave about 1st of June. Major Morrison had in view also the release of some American women captured by the Comanches, but they had been delivered up to the Texans. My predictions are surely coming true. In ten days we will have a large party to contend with. The Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry should be pushed up; also one company with four howitzers. I have forwarded reports of Majors Morrison and Armstrong and Lieutenant Jenkins by mail to day. Colonel Leavenworth starts south to-day. He has already sent out his runners. They will meet him at the mouth of the Little Arkansas as soon as they find the Indians. Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry arrived and starts west to-morrow. Shall put the Fifteenth [Kansas] forward as soon as it arrives. Have sent two companies up to Salt Marshes. Shall move these companies to Cimarron Crossing immediately.

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

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FORT RILEY, *June 14, 1865.*
(Received 8.30 p. m. 15th.)

The coach going west from Cow Creek Station, escorted by six men and commanded by Lieutenant Jenkins, Second Colorado Cavalry, was attacked by about 100 Indians a short distance from the station. The men fought them until assistance reached them from the station. They drove the Indians to the river, killing and wounding fifteen Indians. Same day a train was attacked by about same number of Indians near Plum Butte, which was being escorted to Fort Zarah, but the escort completely routed the Indians. Our loss, two wounded. On same day near Pawnee Rock, Shrewsbury's train with corn from Leavenworth was attacked by about 110 Indians; were routed, with a loss of two of our men, who were killed, scalped, and otherwise mutilated. Two messengers for Fort Dodge were driven back to this post on the evening of the 10th, having been attacked by a party of Indians. I have forwarded reports of the above by mail.

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Major-General DODGE.

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FORT RILEY, *June 14, 1865.*
(Received 8.30 p. m. 15th.)

Since last report the post of Fort Dodge was attacked by about 400 Indians during a heavy fog. Loss small. The Fifteenth Kansas ought to hurry up; no report of them yet. I want another regiment of cavalry. The attack was simultaneous along the whole of my line of the Arkansas during the night of the 11th.

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Major-General DODGE.

*ADDENDA.**

FORT BASCOM, *May 10, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I deem it my duty to report to you the result of an expedition in conformity with a permit obtained from you for the purpose of effecting the release of some American women and children held in captivity by the Comanche and Kiowa Indians, and therefore have the honor to inform you as follows:

I started from this post on or about the 18th of March last down the river, and after a very tedious and troublesome journey I got as far as the so-called Watchingau, judging it to be about 100 miles down the Adobe Fort. Until then I did not meet or see any Indians, nor did I know their whereabouts. I then sent two trustworthy men out for the purpose of finding out, if possible, the whereabouts of Indians, and gave them nine days to return to me to the camp. They came back to me on the eighth day, and did not find any rancheria of Indians, but came across a war party of thirty-eight Comanche Indians, who robbed them of their pistols, saddles, and other things they carried along, and the men only escaped with their lives. The Indians told these men that they and the Kiowas and twelve more nations have formed a treaty of peace with the Texans; that they received ammunition, clothing, and articles of subsistence from the Texans; that they (the Indians) must aid them in an expedition against New Mexico, to start on the next rise of the new moon, which will be about the latter part of this month or the 1st day of June next. They say further that they will attack Fort Bascom and Fort Larned for the purpose of destroying the two forts entirely, and then enter New Mexico to carry off cattle, sheep, and herders. All these Indians are together in Texas, on the other side of the mountains, called by the Mexicans De los Sierra Jumanes, and, in fact, show all signs of hostility against the Americans and the people of the Territory. Shortly after the above-mentioned two men came back to my camp another party of Mexicans who had obtained a permit also for going out to the Indians, and who had been in advance of me, returned and came to my camp, the Indians having stripped them of most everything they had, took all their effects, and only spared their lives, and told them the same thing as they told to the aforesaid two men of mine, telling them also if they would go on to reach the Indians they would not come back alive, but all be killed by them. The men are residents of Pojuaque, near Sante Fé. Their names I do not recollect, and were ten in number. I came furthermore across a Kiowa Indian and woman, and this Kiowa being with me for several days in my camp, and told me the same thing, what I already stated, corroborating altogether the statement made to me by my men, and by the others who were robbed and joined me as aforesaid. They are very much aggrieved by the attack having been made against them by Colonel Carson, and seek revenge, and being, as they say, backed by the Texans, will make a good thing out of this summer. They say that they will not leave a sign of Fort Bascom, but are determined to destroy it. I must further state that the women held in captivity were turned over to the Texans, and are now free. Seeing that I was now in danger of losing my life and the lives of my men, without having a chance to gain anything, I determined to return, which I effected, arriving here on yesterday afternoon, being on the trip from home now two months, and consider myself in good luck coming back

* See letter of transmittal June 12, p. 308.

alive and not to lose anything I took out to trade. When I first heard the statement that they intended mischief against the Territory, and particularly against this post, I did not much credit the report; but since I cannot help believe the statement, as the reports from the Comanches and Kiowas co-operate, and all state the same thing, and, in fact, I have seen plenty of proof of their hostility and bad intentions, and must freely admit to you that, according to my judgment, Fort Bascom is in a precarious and perilous condition, owing to the small amount of troops stationed at this post. Two more expeditions of Mexicans going out also, I met about fifty or sixty miles from this post, and have returned back with me without effecting anything. They are citizens from La Cueva and Mora, and are glad of having escaped the danger in losing everything and their lives. I shall start from here to-day, and hope to arrive home in eight or ten days.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MORRISON.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. William F. Armstrong, Second U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dodge, Kans., June 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 8th day of June, 1865, at 3 p. m., a party of Indians, fifteen or twenty in number, made a dash on the herd of stock at this post while the stock was grazing, not more than half a mile from camp. The Indians came through a ravine that runs through the hills. They were dressed in U. S. uniform, or at least they had blue overcoats, army style. They came down toward the river on a slow gallop, and rode to the river, watered their horses. Their horses were not the pony, but large horses. Then they rode down to the stock. The herdsmen said they were watching them, but did not once suspect that they were Indians in our uniform, so they did not look as sharp as they could if they had not had our uniform on. The Indians rode in among the stock and then commenced yelling and shooting at the horses, which convinced the herdsmen that they were Indians, when they immediately took after the herd and Indians. They (the herdsmen) made a dash through the herd and succeeded in turning about ten in number. These horses were brought into camp and saddled and mounted by cavalry and infantry, who continued the chase until dark, and they finally succeeded in recapturing some fifteen or twenty more horses and mules. Everything was done that could be done by me to save the stock. Our cavalry force was small, all the horses being out grazing. We might have kept eight or ten ready all the time in case of an emergency, but we have no forage whatever at this post and we are compelled to let the stock run out to graze. The Indians finally succeeded in driving off twenty-one head of stock out of fifty-five or sixty that they started with. I have sent Captain Molony with a party of cavalry on a scout to follow the trail and to ascertain, if possible, the number of Indians and where they are encamped, of which I will report on his return of his success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. ARMSTRONG,
Major, Commanding Post.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Upper Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dodge, Kans., June 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On Monday morning, June 12, 1865, the Indians, between 300 and 400, made an attack on this post, in which they succeeded in capturing all the horses and mules at the post except eight horses. We had 3 men wounded and 2 captured or killed, whose bodies have not been found. There was a very heavy fog in the early part of the morning, under cover of which the Indians hid themselves in the ravines close to camp and waited there until the fog cleared up; and before the pickets could give the alarm the Indians were between them and camp. It is supposed that the Indians crossed the river some eight miles below camp from the south side. At the time they made the attack on the camp some 200 showed themselves on the south side of the river. They drove the herd of horses and mules some three miles up the river and crossed, then moved in the direction of Mulberry Creek. I would respectfully request that there be sent to this post two pieces of artillery. The force for duty is very small, and we are liable to be attacked by superior numbers any night. Having no mounted men or transportation at present here, and rations rather short, I think the post is in rather a dangerous situation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. F. ARMSTRONG,
Major, Commanding Post.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Upper Arkansas

No. 3.

Reports of Lieut. Richard W. Jenkins, Second Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Cow Creek, Kans., June 10, 1865.

SIR: At 11.55 o'clock yesterday I received the following:

TWO MILES AND A HALF EAST OF CHAVIS CREEK, KANS.,
June 9, 1865—11 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER COW CREEK, KANS.:

We have been attacked by Indians and lost one train of mules and one train of cattle. There were not more than fifty or sixty Indians in sight. We are badly in want of cavalry to pursue them. Can you not send us some this evening, and oblige,

MANY PROPRIETORS.

June 9, 12.03 p. m. I started with sixty men; arrived at the scene 1.55 p. m. I followed their trail, by the tracks and cattle that they had wounded and left, to the Arkansas River, about sixteen or eighteen miles south of west. I could not cross the river without swimming my stock about ten rods. By so doing I would have had my ammunition damaged; consequently had to abandon the chase. There was an escort of eight or ten men of Company K, Second U. S. Volunteers, with the trains. They not being well supplied with ammunition, did not fire more than two rounds each. The Indians captured 101 head of mules, 3 head of horses, 75 head of cattle. We found about forty head of the latter on the prairie, about half of them being killed or badly wounded.

There was one man killed within 100 yards of the camp. The trains were four in number, twelve wagons each, and were bound for Forts Lyon and Union, loaded with Government and citizens' stores.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JENKINS,
First Lieut. Company I, Second Colorado Cav., Comdg. Station.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Cow Creek, Kans., June 12, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 31, dated June 11, 1865, headquarters station, Cow Creek, Kans., I started in company with coach for Fort Zarah, Kans. Almost four miles from this station, while traveling in a coach furnished for the use of the escort, I was attacked by a party of Indians, numbering more than 100, rushing in all sides. I had but six available men, but they made a bold stand, and in almost ten minutes we succeeded in driving them farther from us. I then retreated back toward a train which stood almost one mile from where the attack commenced. We killed 1 Indian, 1 pony, and wounded 3 more ponies severely. I do not think that such an act of heroism has ever been displayed by six soldiers, who were surrounded by about 100 savages, charging, arrows and lances darting from every side, and only two men slightly wounded in their heads by lances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JENKINS,
First Lieutenant Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry.

Capt. ELISHA HAMMER,
Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Company G, Commanding Station.

No. 4.

Reports of Capt. Elisha Hammer, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Cow Creek, Kans., June 12, 1865.

I have the honor to report that Lieut. R. W. Jenkins, Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry, left this station as escort for the U. S. mail coach to Fort Zarah, Kans., at 11 a. m. with six men, three of Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry, and three of Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry. Three or four miles from this station they were attacked by at least 100 Indians. The lieutenant and the men stood their ground and fought the Indians nobly. The Indians charged up within ten feet. They wounded with lances two men in the head slightly (Privates Cutting and Platt, of Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry). They are doing well. They killed 1 Indian, 1 pony, and wounded 3 more ponies on the ground. I saw the coach returning with all the speed that the mules seemed to possess. I being satisfied that they were attacked (I went on top of the house at this place and saw that there was a large body of Indians moving in a circle) I took fifty-five men, twenty-six of Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry, and twenty-nine men of Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and went to their relief immediately.

Lieutenant Jenkins took command of Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry. The Indians moved in a southwest direction; they had some two miles the advance; we pursued them to the Arkansas River, the last two miles at full speed to the bank of said river, and came close enough to empty eight saddles, a portion of the Indians floating down the river, killing and wounding at least fifteen Indians. We killed or wounded three Indians on the south bank with carbines from the north side. Drove them from the river and stationed twenty men on the bank of the river with carbines to protect my men in crossing. Lieutenant Jenkins led the way across the river, followed by thirty-five men. After they had crossed over I joined them, leaving twenty men at the crossing in charge of Sergeant Bown, of Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry, to await our return. We crossed without much difficulty by swimming a portion of the way; went south some three miles; found that we could not overtake them in any reasonable distance; returned to this station with my command. Lieutenant Jenkins and men under my command did nobly, and were ready and willing to do everything that was possible for them to do. Inclosed you will find copy of Lieutenant Jenkins' report.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELISHA HAMMER,

Captain Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Station.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.

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HEADQUARTERS STATION,

Cow Creek, Kans., June 12, 1865—7 p. m.

Sergt. M. P. Doud, Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, with twenty men, just returned from escorting train to Fort Zarah, Kans., reports that he met Sergeant Cronk, Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry, and nineteen men escorting trains to Fort Zarah, at the Plum Buttes; he says that his train has been attacked by at least 100 Indians, and Sergeant Cronk drove them from the train. One of his men (Patrick Sullivan) was separated and supposed to have been killed. No loss of stock or men, except the above mentioned. Sergeant Doud saw some thirty Indians and drove them across the Arkansas River without loss. The above transpired about the same time that Lieutenant Jenkins was attacked.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELISHA HAMMER,

Captain Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Station.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.

No. 5.

Reports of Capt. Theodore Conkey, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST,

Fort Larned, Kans., June 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that two messengers from Fort Dodge left this post last evening at 6 o'clock, and after proceeding

* See next, *ante*.

twelve miles on their way they discovered eleven Indians approaching them at great speed from the direction of the Arkansas River. After waiting long enough to satisfy themselves by observation that they were not only Indians, but were trying to cut off their retreat to this post, the messengers turned back, pursued by the Indians to within four or five miles of this garrison. The duties incidental to this post render it impossible to send out scouting parties, as the troops stationed here for duty are constantly employed in and around the post. A large amount of stock is concentrated here, and it takes all of our available strength to take that care of it that the exigencies surrounding us obviously demand.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. CONKEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.

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HEADQUARTERS POST,
Fort Larned, Kans., June 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that messengers arrived at this post yesterday from Lieutenant Hennion, Second Colorado Cavalry, in command of escort of twenty men to Shrewsbury & Co.'s mule train of corn from Leavenworth, informing me that he was in corral near Pawnee Rock, sixteen miles east of this place, and engaged with upward of 100 Indians who had made an attack upon the train. In two hours and forty minutes after the messengers left Lieutenant Hennion I arrived at the train with 150 mounted men, and found that Lieutenant Hennion had dispersed the Indians without loss of any of his escort or animals, but had not sufficient force to pursue them. An ox train of eleven wagons loaded with commissary stores for Fort Union was on the lower road eight miles lower down the river than where the attack was made on Lieutenant Hennion, and without an escort. When the Indians left they went in the direction of this train. I immediately dispatched Captain Walker, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, with about seventy-five men to the relief of this train, which was reported corralled when last seen by some of Lieutenant Hennion's party. Upon Captain Walker's arrival he found the train and stock all safe, with the exception of one wagon, which was nearly half a mile in the rear when the Indians were first discovered, and not having time to close up, the driver was compelled to abandon his team and make his escape as best he could to the corral. The only casualty was one man wounded in the arm. The Indians sacked the wagon, which was loaded with desiccated potatoes, vinegar, and pepper. Killed two of the oxen before leaving the wagon and drove four across the river. The Indians showed themselves to Captain Walker upon the bluff, three-quarters of a mile distant, upon the opposite side of the river, which is unusually high and cannot be forded and only crossed by swimming.

Two messengers, Corporal Hicks and Private Huestis, Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry, arrived at this post on the evening of the 10th instant from Fort Zarah with dispatches from district headquarters, and left at 9 a. m. on the morning of the 11th (yesterday) with return dispatches. On my way out to the relief of Lieutenant Hennion, Huestis' body was found lying near the road four miles this side of Ash Creek, scalped, stripped, and otherwise mutilated. Near the

crossing of Ash Creek Corporal Hicks' body was found in the road, stripped, his head, feet, and hands entirely severed, and his body mutilated in a most shocking and barbarous manner. It appears that the Indians laid in wait, concealed in the bed of the creek, and succeeded in killing Corporal Hicks immediately, and Huestis, more fortunate for the moment, made his escape and fled for the post, but was overtaken and killed after a chase of four miles. He is said to have been mounted on one of the fleetest horses in the regiment, and was an expert rider. Two messengers for Fort Dodge on the evening of the 10th were driven back by a party of eleven Indians, as will be seen by my report of yesterday, a copy of which I forward; also tri-monthly report for June 10, the originals having been lost by messengers. The number of troops reported at this post is too meager to protect the stock, do the garrison duty, and leave any for raiding purposes. The great amount of stock collected in the immediate neighborhood by the accumulation of trains outward bound awaiting escort keeps the grass short, which compels the cavalry to herd their stock a long distance from the post, making it both inconvenient and insecure, and which requires all the spare troops to protect.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. CONKEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.

JUNE 12–JULY 5, 1865.—Expedition to the Platte and Niobrara Rivers.

Report of Col. Robert R. Livingston, First Nebraska Cavalry, commandiny East Sub-District of the Plains.

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., July 5, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my proceedings at the Pawnee Indian Village and the expedition from that point toward the Niobrara River:

Circumstantial evidence tending to fasten suspicion upon the Pawnee Indians as the perpetrators of the attack on a party of unarmed soldiers of the Third Regiment U. S. Volunteers, en route from Fort Leavenworth to this post on the 18th of May last, the general commanding district directed me to proceed to their village, and if satisfied of their guilt demand the guilty parties, and in event of a refusal to render them up I was instructed to arrest five of the principal chiefs and bring them safely to Fort Kearny. Believing that the troops accompanying me to Pawnee Village could be used to advantage in scouting the country between the Platte and Niobrara Rivers, I applied to your headquarters for permission to conduct an expedition through that country, which was promptly acceded to, and in consequence I directed the commanding officer at Fort Kearny to send 150 mounted men due north from his post, to meet me on the north bank of the North Fork of Loup River, while with 100 more men I moved up the North Fork of Loup River from Pawnee Village to join them. In obedience to this programme I sent a force of seventy-five mounted men, under command of Lieut. John P. Murphy, First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer

Cavalry, from post Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., on the 12th ultimo, to meet me at Columbus, to which place I proceeded by stage, arriving there the 17th ultimo. On my arrival there I found that Lieutenant Murphy could not cross the Platte River, owing to its swollen condition and the danger of any attempt to swim it in its then rapid and turbulent state. Determined to proceed, I directed on the 19th ultimo that the best swimmers should ride their horses, and that those who could not swim should seize the tails of their animals and, driving them in, permit the horses to tow them across the deepest channels. The ammunition was crossed in a little skiff hauled by hand from Columbus. In this manner I succeeded in crossing the command without accident. One man was drowned in the early part of the day by attempting to ride over the river at a point nearly one mile distant from that selected for the crossing. On the 20th I proceeded to Pawnee Indian Agency, distant from Columbus twenty-two miles in a northwesterly course, up the north bank of the Loup River, where I arrived on the 20th of June, and proceeded at once to investigate the alleged complicity of the Pawnee Indians in the massacre on Little Blue River, which occurred on the 18th of May last. I had brought with me the survivors of the party attacked, together with the teamster who drove their wagon, in the expectation that they would be able to identify any guilty parties or any of the mules stolen from the wagon.

Mr. B. F. Lushbaugh, U. S. agent of the Pawnee Indians, afforded me every facility in the prosecution of this duty. The chiefs and principal men of the tribe met me in council and were loud in their protestations of innocence. They offered to adopt any course I might suggest to them, and gave every assurance of most friendly feelings toward their white friends. I caused the whole tribe to be paraded, and, in company with the men who had been attacked in the affair on the Little Blue on the 18th of May last, proceeded to leisurely examine every man of the Pawnee Nation. The party I depended on to identify the guilty Indians were specially cautioned to make a patient and careful examination of every Indian, and the result was that after every one of them had been thoroughly examined no one of them was recognized, although many of the soldiers who were in the affair of the 18th of May on Little Blue River repeatedly asserted they would recognize some of the Indians who attacked them under any circumstances. The stock of the tribe having been examined, no portion of it was recognized as belonging to the wagon accompanying the detachment of troops from Fort Leavenworth who were attacked. I am satisfied from the frank, open manner in which the chiefs met me and their cheerful alacrity to carry out any suggestions of mine tending to discover the culprits I was in search of that the Pawnees are guiltless of any participation in the murder of the men on Little Blue River 18th of May last. Having convinced myself of this I ordered Capt. Z. Jackson to detail Lieutenant Nosler and thirty-six mounted men to report to Lieutenant Murphy, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, and proceed with me toward the Niobrara. Leaving Pawnee Village at 9 a. m. the 21st of June I marched up the Loup River, intending to join Captain David, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and his command at a point due north of Fort Kearny. Following the valley of the North Fork of Loup River I joined Captain David on the evening of the 23d of June, about 7 p. m., at a point indicated on the accompanying map,* a little west of a line passing through Fort Kearny. The following day I organized the combined force into two battalions of 120 men each, placing the first under command of

*Not found.

Capt. Lee P. Gillette, First Nebraska Cavalry, and the second under command of Capt. James B. David, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and at once proceeded in a northerly direction, intending to strike Cedar or Calamus River that night. In this, however, I was disappointed, finding the country for twelve miles north one interminable mass of intricate hills and deep, waterworn gullies or cañons, many of them being 200 feet deep, and compelling me to vary my course from due north to every point of the compass to effect a passage over them.

On arriving at the northern edge of those cañons, which I named Elk Cañons, from the great numbers of that animal seen in them, I was deterred from proceeding farther by seeing before me an interminable stretch of high sand-hill peaks to the north, separated from the Elk Cañons by a small valley about three miles in width. Carefully examining the distant sand hills with a powerful field glass, and being satisfied from the lateness of the hour that I could not possibly reach water that day if I continued on, I countermarched the column back about eight miles to a slough we had passed, arriving there at 7 p. m., when we camped for the night. Early next morning we started forward toward Cedar River, reaching the southern line of the sand hills seen the evening before about 9 a. m., and traversing through them with great difficulty we came out upon another valley to the north of them at 12 m., reaching Cedar River at 1 p. m., which we found to be a mere creek at this point and utterly destitute of timber, save now and then a little isolated clump of willow switches. Turning up the south bank of the stream and marching westward we were repeatedly compelled to enter the sand hills to pass around elbows of Cedar River running bluff against the precipitous hills. At 3 p. m. we struck an Indian trail running south, about one month old, which is indicated on the map. Following this trail until 4.30 p. m. we came to a point where the Indians had camped on the north bank of the river, and ascertained their number to have been about sixty or less. Here we camped, our stock being much exhausted in marching through soft sand in the hills during the forepart of the day. Early next morning we moved up the north bank of the river on the trail, intending to follow it to the village from which it started. The road along this side of Cedar River was very good and level. We reached the head of the stream at 12 m., having marched twenty-eight miles that morning. There we found the trail coming in from the north, and smoke was thought to be seen to the northwest, but so indistinctly as to leave the matter doubtful. To the north and west the sand hills appeared to be less frequent, apparently jutting out of the level plain as isolated peaks, presenting no formidable obstacle to progress. Thinking it possible to reach the Niobrara River that night, I pushed to the northward at once, and reached the headwaters of one of the tributaries of the Niobrara about 7 p. m., having had a very fair road. While arranging camp smoke was observed a little north of west and distant about eighteen or twenty miles, as nearly as could be judged. Almost immediately after the appearance of this smoke other columns to the number of three were observed beyond it and to the northward. We all felt sanguine that we were now in the vicinity of hostile Indians. Sending a party out to examine the direction of the trail we had followed, they returned about dark reporting that no further trace of the trail could be found, the ground being so hard as to prevent any impression. A terrific hail and thunder storm raged during part of this night, rendering the presence of every man with his horse necessary to prevent a stampede. At 3.30 a. m. the following morning I pushed straight for the point where the

smoke had been seen the previous evening, and having made all necessary preparation for encountering a large force of Indians, felt sure of an engagement. At 1 p. m. the smoke was reached and proved to be burning prairie. My scouts had already circled completely around the fire in hopes of finding some trail leading in or out of it, but in vain.

The country was thoroughly searched for several miles around, but no late traces of any Indians could be seen, although the scouts employed on this duty were Indians and half-breeds of my command, thoroughly conversant with Indian warfare and their signs. In coming to this fire we had reached Long Pine Creek of Niobrara River, and finding no evidences of Indians having been on it very lately I concluded to strike south among the waters of the Loup, being at this time fully 80 miles west and 130 miles north of Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter. Moving in a southerly direction the following day, we camped near the prongs at the head of the North Fork of Loup River, where a little to the west of us there had been a large village of about 300 fires not longer than one month ago. From this camp I sent scouts up and down the river on either side and to the southeast between the North and Middle Forks of the Loup. All of these scouts reported Indian signs one month and more old, that to the northwest reporting a village 200 or 300 lodges about one month ago, trail of villages going north; in fact all the scouts agreed as to age of trails and the general direction being north and northwest. The smaller number of lodges and signs found in different localities were evidently made by detached parties from the main village near the head of North Fork of Loup. Two days having been occupied in scouting the cañons, creeks, and rivers about this neighborhood, and every sign indicating that a general exodus of Indians from the country I was in had occurred about a month since, I started south, reaching the Middle Fork of Loup on the 30th of June. There I again divided my force, sending Captain David's command across the country to the South Fork with instructions to send one squadron of his command under Lieut. John Talbot across to Wood River and direct him to scout down that stream, while he followed the South Fork from the point where he struck it to his camp, while I with Captain Gillette's command moved down the Middle Fork, scouting both sides of that stream, and following up every cañon opening into the valley of the river. All these commands found old signs and none fresher than one month since. Occasionally camping-grounds were found where Indians had ensconsed themselves in small parties, in no case stronger than fifteen lodges; but all these signs were old, and throughout the entire march no fresh indications of the presence of Indians were found.

The entire command, except that portion belonging to Captain David's garrison on South Loup, reached Fort Kearny on the 4th instant, having marched 530 miles over a country traversed in all directions by deep cañons. The topography of the country can be easily seen on the accompanying map. The hills and valleys run in a southeasterly course; all the hills are cut by deep cañons. The minor streams are sluggish, with very high, deep banks and miry bottoms. The sand hills are very intricate, and wagon wheels bury in them up to the hub. The river valleys are generally good for road purposes, especially the Middle Fork, but swamps frequently extend clear back from the river banks to the adjacent bluffs, by which all these rivers are bounded in a lateral direction. The rivers themselves are fordable, but there are frequently portions of the bottom so intricated with quicksand as to render the crossing very precarious, causing stock to

flounder and sink, throwing off men and damaging ammunition. So thoroughly has that portion of the country between the 98th and 100th meridians lying between Platte and Niobrara Rivers been examined that I am satisfied no Indians are now in it, and in fact they could not exist, for game is too scarce, only one stray buffalo bull being found on the march. The similarity of movement north on the part of the occupants of the late Indian camps, both as to time and direction, are indicative of some grand movement, ordered by authority recognized among the hostile tribes, and I give it as my opinion that the Indians who were lately on the forks of the Loup, Cedar, and Niobrara Rivers are now on that section of country between White and Big Cheyenne Rivers not very distant from the 103d meridian. One thing is certain, there is not sufficient game in the country I traversed to support any large parties of Indians, and their migration northwestwardly may have been compelled by this fact, but the simultaneous character of the movement points to a concerted and ordered march in a certain direction. Summer is the only season in which troops can traverse the country marched through, except on the forks of the Loup, where timber is sufficiently abundant to supply large bodies of troops. North of North Fork, and until the Niobrara is reached, there is absolutely no timber, and no water except that of the Cedar, willow switches and buffalo chips being the only fuel obtainable for cooking purposes.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Regiment Nebraska Vet. Cav., Comdg. Expedition.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Plains, Fort Laramie.

JUNE 13-17, 1865.—Scout from Camp Nichols, N. Mex., with action (14th) on the Santa Fé Road.

Report of Capt. Thomas A. Stombs, First California Cavalry.

CAMP NICHOLS, N. MEX., *June 18, 1865.*

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters Camp Nichols, N. Mex., June 12, 1865, Company F, First Cavalry California Volunteers, took up the line of march at 7.30 on the morning of the 13th, with a command of forty-nine enlisted men as escort to a train of seventy ox teams, owned by Semon Baca, and others, all of Las Vegas, N. Mex., en route for the States. The company traveled during the day to the crossing of the Cimarron, a distance of some thirty-three miles from Camp Nichols, having overtaken the train (which had left Camp Nichols the day previous) about one hour before making camp, which we did about 6 p. m. On the morning of the 14th myself and a corporal of L Company, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, searched the entire train for deserted soldiers from Company L, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, and Company H, First New Mexico Infantry, supposed to have been with the train, but could find no one with it; so, after breakfast, I caused the corporal and four enlisted men of his company, in obedience to instructions, to return to Camp Nichols, N. Mex. Broke camp at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 14th; traveled on until 11.30 o'clock and made camp for the purpose of grazing the stock and

taking our dinners. So far we had not seen the least sign of Indians. Still I caused all my horses to be side lined, and posted a strong guard around them. At about 2 o'clock we heard an unusual noise, which on investigation proved to be a body of mounted Indians (Comanches and Kiowas), some forty or fifty strong, who charged into the herd of cattle belonging to the advance portion of the train. They lanced one Mexican herder, killing him instantly, and wounded another with an arrow. My men immediately fell in under arms and commenced firing on them, which prevented them from advancing on our herd. After about fifty shots had been fired they commenced making a hasty retreat off in the same direction from which they came, having succeeded in getting off with one loose mule and three ponies belonging to the train. My men saddled immediately, commenced giving chase, some thirty of whom pursued them about six miles. The remainder of the company (after having been peremptorily ordered), with the first sergeant, remained at the camp with the forces belonging to the train. Drove in all the stock in the corral formed by the wagons, preparing for a strong defense.

To the best of my judgment we killed or severely wounded some five or more of the Indians in the chase, as we compelled them to take that number up on front on their horses. They also were compelled to abandon the mule they had started with; but before they abandoned it they ran him through with a lance, after which we shot it. My company did not sustain any injury in any form. We remained at this camp until next morning without molestation. The proprietors of the train requested me to go through with them to Fort Larned, but in obedience to orders could not proceed with them more than five days, when I would have been compelled to return; so they proposed to turn back and apply at Camp Nichols for an escort to go through to Fort Larned if I would go back with them, which I promised to do. So, on the morning of the 15th, at 8 o'clock, we took up the line of march back to Camp Nichols. Camped that night at the crossing of the Cimarron, 4.30 p. m. About 6.30 some twenty-five Indians made their appearance some two miles and a half distant, but soon disappeared. Since then we saw no more Indians. On the morning of the 16th we broke camp at 7.30 o'clock, traveling all day, with flankers out in skirmish line, but saw no Indians. Saw a trail, about half way between Cold Springs and Cimarron Crossing, of some fifty pony tracks, a few cattle tracks, with some two or three moccasin tracks, apparently having been made the day before. Made camp at Cold Springs at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 16th. Broke camp on the morning of the 17th at 8 o'clock; arrived at Camp Nichols about 3.30 o'clock. It is my opinion that had it not been that we were with them they would all have been killed, stock run off, and wagons destroyed. Such is the opinion of the proprietors themselves. So far as I traveled I found grass in abundance, and especially on the Cimarron; water plenty. All along the road deep holes in the arroyos were full of water from the recent rains that have fallen in this quarter.

I most respectfully submit the above report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. STOMBS,

Captain Company F, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

Col. C. CARSON,

First New Mexico Cavalry Volunteers.

JUNE 14, 1865.—Action with Indians at Horse Creek, Dak. Ter.

Report of Capt. John Wilcox, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH IOWA CAVALRY,
In Field, near Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 21, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in compliance with special orders from Major Mackey, commanding post Fort Laramie, Capt. W. D. Fouts, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, in command of his company (D) and small detachments of Companies A and B of the same regiment, in all 4 commissioned officers and 135 enlisted men, left Fort Laramie on the 11th day of June, 1865, en route to Julesburg, in charge of 185 lodges of Sioux Indians, numbering in aggregate from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. Among them was an organized company, uniformed by Government, and under command of Charles Elston, who had for some time been intrusted with the supervision of the entire Indian encampments near Fort Laramie, and to whom was intrusted ten days' rations of subsistence for 700 of the Indians in charge of Captain Fouts on the march to Julesburg. The Indians were all well armed with bows and arrows, and most of them with firearms also. They were ostensibly friendly, and expressed themselves as being pleased with their removal. Nothing of interest transpired during the first three days of the march, except signal smokes by Indians north of the Platte by day and reputed conferences by night between them and the Indians in charge of Captain Fouts. On the afternoon of the 13th Captain Fouts and command encamped for the night on the east bank of Horse Creek, and the Indians pitched their tepees on the west. Late in the evening they had a dog feast, and 382 warriors sat in secret council. On the morning of the 14th reveille was sounded at 3 a. m. and the order of march announced to be at 5. At sunrise I was ordered by Captain Fouts to proceed with the advance guard (Companies A and B, detachments) two miles on the route of march, then halt and wait till the wagon train closed up and the Indians closed up on rear of the wagons, then to move forward in column of march. Just as the wagons were closing up I heard the rapid report of fire-arms to the rear. Believing it to be a revolt and attack by the Indians, and knowing the great disparity in numbers against us, as well as the fact that the family of Captain Fouts, the family of Lieutenant Triggs, and Mrs. Eubanks and child (late rescued Indian captives), being with us, I determined to prepare for defensive warfare, and had the wagons corralled in the best possible shape, the teams unhitched and put inside the corral and securely fastened, and the men in line outside ready for action (it would not do to leave the train unprotected). In this condition I awaited orders from Captain Fouts. A messenger coming up shortly after reported that Captain Fouts had gone across the creek to hurry up the Indians, and was shot and killed by them, and that the Indians were then fighting among themselves. I immediately dispatched a messenger on the fleetest horse to communicate with Fort Mitchell and the telegraph office, eighteen miles distant. The messenger was closely pursued by Indians.

The rear guard (Company D) coming up, I demanded of Lieutenant Haywood why he did not stand and fight the Indians instead of retreat. He replied that his men had no ammunition, and that the captain (Fouts) had refused to have cartridges issued to the men of his company; that he (Lieutenant Haywood) had urged the issuing of cartridges the night before and that the captain said they would not be needed. I

ordered the filling of the cartridge-boxes immediately, and ordered Lieutenant Smith, in command of Lieutenant Triggs and sixty-five men, to keep in line outside the corral, dig rifle-pits defensible against all approaches, and to hold the corral, while I with Lieutenant Haywood and seventy men mounted on the best horses (the horses were all very poor from hard service without forage; but few were really serviceable, and many men were altogether dismounted) repaired with all possible dispatch to the scene of action. Passing the late Indian encampment we saw the body of Captain Fouts, dead, stripped, and mutilated. The Indians had fled two or three miles to the Platte. The squaws and papooses were swimming the river on ponies, while the warriors were mounted, circling and maneuvering in hostile array. Supposing that a part of them were really friendly, and would join us in subduing the rest, I charged on in pursuit of the criminal fugitives. Passing a few squaws and papooses I ordered my men not to kill or harm them; they returned. When within 600 yards of the enemy I halted my command in line and sent the interpreter (Elston) to the front to signal and tell all who were our friends to return, and they should not be harmed, but protected. But all were hostile, and with hideous yells charged upon us. I dismounted my men and deployed a line of skirmishers to the front with long-ranged arms (Galleger carbines, meanest arm in service) to receive them. When within 300 yards the Indians opened the fire upon us. My men answered them promptly with a volley that repulsed them temporarily in front, but more than 100 were dashing by each flank and closing in the rear, while from the hills to our left they were rapidly bearing down upon us by scores and hundreds. Seeing that we were assailed by more than 500 warriors equally armed and better mounted than my little squad, and fearing that to stand, be surrounded, and cut off from our ammunition and defenses would involve the entire command in indiscriminate slaughter and massacre as well as the burning of the train and capture of the animals, I determined to act upon the principle that "prudence is the better part of valor." Remounting my men I fell back to our defenses by desperate skirmishing to rear and flanks, the enemy's flankers being all the while in our advance endeavoring to close in front till within gunshot of our rifle-pits, when a volley sent them howling to the rear. In falling back a few only (I cannot give their names) of my command acted badly. Most of them behaved nobly, and a few with unsurpassed bravery. In the action nearly all the ammunition in the cartridge-boxes was used up; some entirely so.

After replenishing the cartridge-boxes with a new supply of ammunition and finding that the Indians were not disposed to attack the entire command behind defenses, I went out with Lieutenant Smith and fifty men (all I could mount on serviceable horses) to feel the enemy and if possible detain him till we could be re-enforced. After going three miles we saw the Indians in vastly superior numbers forming in front and coming over the hills to the left, evidently intending to entrap and overwhelm us away from the corral and rifle-pits. Not being strong enough to whip them in open field, we again retired, taking with us our killed and mutilated on the battle-field.

Captain Shuman, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, arriving promptly with re-enforcements from Fort Mitchell, at about 9 o'clock, I mounted every available horse and mule in my command and went for them again with sanguine hopes, but unfortunately the re-enforcements were a little too late. Their families having got across the Platte, we had the mortification of seeing the warriors follow and from the opposite hills

tauntingly beckon us to follow—an impossibility in the face of a superior enemy at the swimming stage of the river. In their flight they dropped and abandoned all their lodges and loose plunder, which I ordered burned and destroyed. From discoveries on the timbered islands the Indians had evidently been strongly re-enforced by warriors from the opposite side of the river. Their loss in killed was not less than 20 or 30, most of whom they threw into the river, as dead bodies were seen floating in the river below where they crossed. After repairing the telegraph line, broken by the Indians during the action, and interring our dead, (except Captain Fouts, whom we afterward interred at Fort Mitchell) we took up our line of march and arrived at Fort Mitchell a little after night-fall.

Our loss in action was 4 killed and 4 wounded, viz: Capt. W. D. Fouts, Privates Edward McMahon, Richard Groger, Company D, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and Private Philip Alder, Company B, killed; Privates Samuel Kersey and Lewis Tuttle, Company B, Privates James H. May and John W. Trout, Company D, wounded.

Throughout the action all the officers under my command behaved with credit to themselves and to the service.

Receiving a dispatch from Colonel Moonlight to cross the river and join him in pursuit of the Indians, I attempted the crossing on the 15th, but the river being wide and coursed with alternate channels that swam and bars of quicksand that mired, I abandoned the crossing as impracticable, by unanimous consent of all the officers in consultation, we having lost two horses and one mule by miring and drowning, and two men hurt by the floundering of animals and dragged to shore nearly drowned, in attempting to cross. Indian ponies are trained and accustomed to cross in every stage. All Indians, great or small, can swim; one-third of white men cannot.

Receiving General Connor's dispatch on the 16th to report with my command at Julesburg immediately, I have the honor to report his order obeyed.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILCOX,

Capt. Company B, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Detach.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Plains.

JUNE 15-22, 1865.—Scout from Fort Sumner to the Oscura Mountains, N. Mex.

Report of Maj. Emil Fritz, First California Cavalry.

FORT CRAIG, N. MEX., *June 23, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I left Fort Sumner on the 15th instant, per special order from Major McCleave, commanding Fort Sumner, with Capt. B. F. Fox and forty-five enlisted men of the First California Cavalry, in pursuit of Navajo Indians reported to have escaped from the reservation. I took the direct route to Fort Stanton; saw but one small trail leading south; some fifteen or eighteen horses, about fourteen miles from Sumner. At Fort Stanton I drew ten days' rations and started for the Oscura Mountains as per agreement with Major McCleave. I left the Ojo Milagro June 20 at 6 a. m.; crossed the Malpais, and in the afternoon at the tanks at the foot of the Oscura

found an Indian trail. The Indians had used up all the water. I followed them up the mountain and found a great many more tracks coming in. About 5 p. m. I came up with the rancheria. Captured 4 horses, 1 mule, and 1 burro, and 1 child about three years old. The Indians all made their escape, their camp being in a very rough cañon. I destroyed everything in the village; broke up some twenty-five bows and a great many arrows. The only water I could find was some the Indians had in camp, gathered from rocks and a small spring. Not being able to procure water for my horses, I started for the Rio Grande at 1 a. m. and arrived at San Pedro at 11.30 a. m. June 21. I had to leave both men and horses, given out for want of water, but got them all in the afternoon by sending them water from San Pedro. Some forty or fifty mounted Indians started in the direction of San Andres. The Indians evidently suffered from the want of water, as they dug holes in every ravine, but without success. In my opinion, it is impossible for a large number to cross lower down than the Oscura Mountains, as the whole country is dried up and no grass on the prairie. On arriving at San Pedro my horses had traveled nearly 100 miles without water. On the 22d I encamped near La Mesa and reported to Colonel Rigg, who has ordered me to proceed to La Joya and Abo Pass to-morrow morning. A Navajo boy, of the Cebolleta tribe, with me tells me that most of the Indians of the village I destroyed belong to Delgaditos Largo's tribe. There were from twenty to twenty-two camp-fires, and there must have been about eighty or ninety Indians at this camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMIL FRITZ,
Major First California Cavalry.

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

JUNE 17, 1865.—Skirmish on Dead Man's Fork, Dak. Ter.

Report of Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding Northern Sub-District of the Plains.

HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., June 21, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the expedition against the Indians who rebelled against Captain Fouts while en route from this post to Julesburg on the 14th instant:

On the afternoon of the 14th instant I received a dispatch from Camp Mitchell, informing me that the Indians had mutinied against the authority of Captain Fouts, commanding; had killed the captain and some of his men, and that the command was still fighting. This news was brought into Camp Mitchell by a messenger from Captain Wilcox. On receiving this information I ordered Captain Shuman, then out with thirty men repairing telegraph line near place of mutiny, to join Captain Wilcox and hold the Indians until I came up. Every cavalryman that I could get was speedily mounted and started at a trot down the river, leaving those to follow whose horses were twelve miles out on herd. After getting nine miles out a messenger overtook me with information that the Indians had crossed to north side of Platte River and that Captain Wilcox had arrived at Camp Mitchell with command. I immediately turned round my force for Laramie and dispatched com-

manding officer there to have the California troops cross the river at once. These were the companies whose horses were out on herd, and were just ready to march when latest news was received. The whole night was consumed in crossing, and at 8 o'clock next morning, 15th instant, I started down the river to where the Indians had crossed, took up the trail next morning, and followed at a rapid gait, so that on the morning of the 17th, just forty-eight hours out, I was 120 miles east-northeast of Laramie. The command had marched that morning about twenty miles before breakfast, and I halted on Dead Man's Fork to graze the horses and allow the men refreshment. The camp was in the bed of the river, with steep banks on both sides, where our horses could be easiest protected and herded. But few of the California troops had any picket ropes or pins, so that their animals had to be herded. The others were either picketed or tied head and foot. About 10 o'clock the alarm of Indians was given, and every man sprang to his arms. The Indians, numbering about 200, made a bold attempt to get into camp, but were handsomely repulsed and compelled to fall back from three-quarters to a mile, and had given up the attack. In the meantime the horses had been corralled in camp, and I ordered a part of the men to get them saddled up while the others watched the movements of the Indians. The horses had become frantic with fear at the noise made by the Indians and the firing on both sides, and broke through the men in spite of every attempt to check them. Captain Huntoon and myself threw ourselves in front of them, but they rode us right down. Captain Booth, Eleventh Kansas, succeeded in cutting off a few horses in the rear by firing his pistols into them. The horses broke straight for the Indians, who fled at first, supposing we were charging them, but after discovering their mistake closed around and galloped them off over the mountains, where they were pursued by Captains Brown, Conrad, and Booth with about twenty-five mounted men. These officers were unable to accomplish anything, as the horses were surrounded with what they considered about 400 Indians, who, in the English language, dared them to fight. After losing the horses there was nothing left for me to do but to return, after destroying the saddles and other property which we had no means of transporting. The Indians made no attack on us afterward, and we arrived here on the 20th instant. The march back on foot was a tedious and severe one, as water is only found in little creeks from twenty-five to thirty miles apart. Every officer and soldier behaved throughout with great gallantry, and exhibited a fortitude under the circumstances worthy of themselves. The command marched with only five or six days' hard bread and a little meat in saddlebags and one blanket, and numbered as follows, viz:

Company.	Number and name of regiment.	Number of mounted men started with.	Number turned back while en route, horses giving out.	Number present when attack was made.	Horses lost on Dead Man's Fork.
L	2d California Volunteer Cavalry	51	4	47	27
M	do	68	28	40	24
L	11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry	50	30	20	12
Detachment	11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	35	18	17	8
Do	16th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry	30	23	7	3
	Total	234	103	131	74

My force was thus reduced from 234 to 131 in two days' march from the fact that there has been no forage at this point for issue for a long time, and the horses are so reduced in strength as to be unfit for marches over twenty miles per diem, nor would I have continued the pursuit after being convinced of this fact but that I knew the stock of the Indians were even in a worse condition, and I was gaining on them every step, and when attacked was not over ten miles from their camp. The Indians who made the attack were not those whom we were pursuing, but allies who had come up to their assistance, well mounted and equipped, and had it not been for the misfortune of losing our horses I am convinced we would have got a lively fight. I judge from signs around Dead Man's Fork that there must be about 2,000 Indians in the vicinity. The country is mountainous, with plenty of pine timber, and well adapted for defense or attack by the Indians. On our side two men of Company L, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, were wounded, viz, Private Hiram Ellingsen, bullet wound in head, dangerous; Private John M. Resoner, bullet wound in foot, not dangerous. Four Indians were certainly killed, as they fell over their horses, but being tied on around the knees by a thong, horses galloped off with them hanging. Several others were wounded, as we could see them plainly when hit.

In regard to loss of horses I would state that all was done that officers and men could possibly do to save them, and I am conscious that no blame is to be attached to any one for their loss. My own horse and Captain Huntoon's, who accompanied me, were tied head and foot with halter strap and were close to us, but broke the straps and went with the balance. All the horses that were picketed either broke the picket ropes or drew the pins, so that by the time the fight was over almost every horse was loose. Five private horses were lost, as follows: Surgeon Ainsworth's, Captain Huntoon's, and Captain Lindsay's, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry; Lieutenant Hanna's, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, and my own. In marching, particularly when rapidly, horses fed only on grass require quite a latitude to feed on, and there was no time during the entire trip, with all the care and vigilance that was exercised by all when grazing, but that our animals could easily have been stampeded, as they become frantic at the sight of Indians, and there is no way of preventing this but by hobbling; nor will I ever attempt again to march a command, large or small, unless provided in this way. Horses must be fettered in such a way as to prevent the possibility of their running faster than footmen can follow at an easy gait. Indians always fetter their horses, and knowing that we do not, take advantage of it, and are invariably successful. Major Adams, of the Eleventh Kansas, when attacked some time ago by Indians, had his men holding the lariats while the horses were grazing, yet almost every horse broke away; but being dark, and in very broken ground, recovered all but six. I am not in possession of any of the facts relating to the mutiny on the 14th instant, but I know one thing, that there were soldiers enough along to have killed almost every Indian, and I also know that the Indians were friendly and well disposed, and that there must have been some unwarranted provocation given on the part of Captain Fouts which led the Indians to believe that they were not to be honorably dealt by. How about 800 women and children could swim the Platte River with their ponies in the face of about 200 soldiers and citizens is more than I can tell, and from all that I can learn there was only one Indian, who was a prisoner in irons, killed; and how the command could make a

march of over twenty-five miles with baggage by sundown that night (the mutiny taking place at 7 o'clock in the morning) and given their undivided attention to fighting the Indians, is a mystery to me.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of the Plains, Julesburg, Colo. Ter.

JUNE 17-19, 1865.—Expedition from Denver, Colo. Ter., to Fort Halleck, Dak. Ter.

Report of Col. Carroll H. Potter, Sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

FORT HALLECK, DAK. TER., *June 19, 1865.*

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with General Connor's telegraphic instructions, I started from Denver on the 17th instant; arrived at Fort Collins at 8 p. m. same date. Ordered Captain Wilson, with one company of First Colorado Cavalry, to proceed at once and establish a patrol and guard, commencing at Big Laramie and to extend along the Overland Stage line as far as his company would reach, leaving eight men and one non-commissioned officer at each station. This will guard the road to this post, which I think is absolutely necessary, as Indians have been seen in the last two days between here and Rock Creek, nineteen miles south from here, on the Denver road. Captain Humfreville, commanding Fort Halleck, has just returned from Sulphur Springs with a part of his company, where he has been on a scout. He found the Indians near that place in large numbers and all the stage stock driven off by them between Halleck and Duck Lake, a distance of 100 miles. While he was at Sulphur Springs the Indians made a dash at the station and succeeded in driving off forty-seven animals belonging to the stage company. Captain Humfreville followed them with his command until it was dark, when he gave up the chase. He reached this place on last evening, bringing through one coach drawn by cavalry horses. He also brought the [mail from the] west. The eastern mails are being forwarded as fast as possible from Denver. I am now awaiting Lieutenant Colonel Plumb's arrival. I will start with all the available troops at my command and open the road through as far as there seems to be any danger, leaving such guards as may be necessary to make the mail route safe. From what I have seen and can learn from Captain Humfreville and other officers stationed in this part of the sub-district, there is not now, and will not be with the troops ordered here with Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb, a sufficient force to guard the road and make it perfectly safe for the mail and general travel. I am doing everything in my power with the force at my command to protect both public and private property and have the mail run regularly through to Salt Lake.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. South Sub-District.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 20-OCTOBER 7, 1865.—The Powder River Indian Expedition.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

July 26, 1865.—Skirmish at Platte Bridge, Dak. Ter.
Aug. 1, 1865.—Affairs at Big Laramie and Little Laramie, Dak. Ter.
13, 1865.—Skirmish near Powder River, Dak. Ter.
16, 1865.—Skirmish at Powder River, Dak. Ter.
28, 1865.—Action at Tongue River, Dak. Ter.
Sept. 1, 1865.—Skirmish at Powder River, Mont. Ter.
2, 1865.—Skirmish at Powder River, Mont. Ter.
4, 1865.—Skirmish at Powder River, Mont. Ter.
5, 1865.—Engagement at Powder River, Mont. Ter.
7, 1865.—Skirmish at Powder River, Mont. Ter.
8, 1865.—Engagement at Powder River, Mont. Ter.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Missouri, and U. S. Forces Kansas and the Territories, including operations December 9, 1864–November 1, 1865.
No. 2.—Col. Nelson Cole, Second Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Eastern Division.
No. 3.—Col. Oliver Wells, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry.
No. 4.—Maj. Clemens Landgraeber, Second Missouri Light Artillery.
No. 5.—Capt. Samuel Flagg, Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Battery B.
No. 6.—Lieut. William Rinne, Battery C, Second Missouri Light Artillery.
No. 7.—Lieut. Louis Holland, Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery.
No. 8.—Capt. Edward S. Rowland, Battery K, Second Missouri Light Artillery, of skirmish September 1.
No. 9.—Lieut. John H. Kendall, Battery L, Second Missouri Light Artillery, of skirmish September 2.
No. 10.—Capt. George W. Williford, Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Missouri, and U. S. Forces Kansas and the Territories, including operations December 9, 1864–November 1, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 18, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make report of operations in the Department of the Missouri from December 9, 1864, to the present date:

In compliance with General Orders, No. 294, War Department, series 1864, I assumed command of the Department of the Missouri December 9, 1864. The department then consisted of the State of Missouri, and had just begun to recover from the effects of Price's raid. The cavalry was mostly dismounted and the troops generally in bad discipline and condition. The greater portion of the State was in a state of confusion approaching anarchy, continually fermented by marauders, guerrilla bands, and roving Confederates, who were murdering, robbing, plundering, and committing all the outrages known to crime or barbarous warfare. Immediately after assuming command I was requested by General Halleck, chief of staff of the Army, to send to Major-General Thomas, at Nashville, all the infantry in my command whose terms of service

would not expire before they could be used to answer the exigency for which they were required. In conformity therewith, and with instructions subsequently received, I sent off fourteen regiments of infantry and four regiments of cavalry. The troops left in the department were immediately equipped, mounted, and fitted for active service throughout the State. They were taken away from the towns and placed in the field, with orders to go into the brush and hunt down and exterminate all bands of guerrillas and marauders. I also, upon consultation with His Excellency Governor Fletcher, called for thirty-one companies of Missouri Volunteer Militia, and placed over them tried and experienced officers who had served in the field, and who bore good reputations for bravery and good discipline. These companies were stationed in the counties infested by guerrilla bands, and before spring most of the guerrillas and marauders were either killed, captured, or driven beyond the State. Late in the spring the bands of guerrillas who had left the State with Price commenced returning. They were, however, so vigorously met and universally broken up that they either fled the State or surrendered.

Upon assuming command of the department I issued instructions to my district commanders directing them that all aid and encouragement possible should be given the people of the State toward reviving civil law and re-establishing civil courts throughout the State; that where there were loyal civil officers and courts the military authorities should attend to their strict military duties, leaving all civil and local police matters to civil officers and courts, and to aid the civil authorities under their direction in the maintenance of order or the enforcement of their proper authority when called upon to do so. This had an excellent effect. It awakened new energy in the people and made them realize their own power and strength for self-government and protection. I was soon enabled to withdraw the greater portion of my troops for active operations elsewhere in the department. Civil courts began to be re-established and civil officers to assert and enforce their authority, so that to-day the State is fully organized under loyal civil rule, and the troops in the State are merely guarding our depots until they can be concentrated or abandoned. The Missouri State Militia has all been mustered out and disbanded, including the thirty-one companies of volunteer militia called out by me, and who were paid by the State for their services, the United States Government having been only to the expense of furnishing them arms, ammunition, clothing, and subsistence. When I assumed command I found all the military prisons filled with soldiers, political prisoners, men and women, charged with various offenses, and many under no charges. Added to these were a large number of conscripts who had escaped from Price's army, been arrested and imprisoned. Our numerous military courts were overburdened with cases. I at once inaugurated a system of thorough prison inspection, visited the prisons myself, and made thorough personal examinations; discharged a large number of soldiers and citizens held without charges, and who were entitled to release; had all others brought speedily to trial; had all those held as conscripts rigidly and rapidly examined, and their cases properly disposed of; prohibited the arrest and imprisonment thereafter of any person except upon proper charges. I reorganized the provost-marshal's department under more perfect system and limited powers, and discharged all citizens connected with that bureau, replacing them with officers and enlisted men.

Col. J. H. Baker, the efficient chief of this department, performed his duties with signal ability, and under his able supervision his bureau

became an important and indispensable auxiliary in the administration of the most difficult affairs of the department. All persons arrested were speedily and thoroughly examined and tried or released. These reforms produced an excellent effect throughout the State. General Orders, No. 11, War Department, current series, merged the Department of Kansas into the Department of the Missouri. On the receipt of this order I repaired to Fort Leavenworth. I found that the Indians after the Chivington affair had combined and moved north; had struck the Platte Valley and held the overland route from Julesburg to Junction Station; had captured trains, demolished ranches, murdered men, women, and children; destroyed fifty miles of telegraph lines, &c. I immediately ordered the troops on that line to concentrate and move against these Indians. After several severe engagements the line was retaken, the Indians moving north by way of Pole Creek and Mud Springs, where they met the troops from Fort Laramie, and two or three severe engagements ensued, the Indians still making north to the Black Hills. The telegraph line was immediately rebuilt, the overland mail stages resumed their trips, and although the line has been attacked several times since, we have succeeded in holding it open and have kept up communications. It was my desire to make a campaign against these Indians before spring, but the force on the line was entirely inadequate to the purpose. The three-months' regiments from Denver City had just gone out of service by reason of expiration of term, and their places had to be supplied by militia from Colorado Territory. All the posts were entirely out of subsistence, forage, &c. I found the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry at Fort Riley, and the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth. Not being needed at these stations, I placed them en route for Fort Laramie. Large amounts of subsistence, forage, &c., were forwarded to the plains, and all arrangements were perfected for making a short campaign to the Black Hills before grass started, but from some unaccountable reason, not yet explained, the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry was over two months reaching their destination, and arrived too late to make the campaign designed. My plan in this being disarranged, I placed the troops on our communications and commenced preparations for spring and summer campaigns. Finding every tribe of Indians of any importance from the British Possessions on the north to the Red River on the south engaged in open hostilities, I submitted my plans for operations against them, which was to strike them all at once by moving in seven columns, as follows, to wit: One to move up the Loup Fork, thence to the east base of the Black Hills; a second to move from Fort Laramie directly north to Powder River, and strike the Indians wherever found. Both of these columns were to be placed under Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, who, on the assignment of Utah to this department, had been placed in command of the District of the Plains, embracing the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah.

Two columns under Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding the District of Kansas, were to move, one up the Republican Fork of Kansas River to its source, the other up Smoky Hill Fork, crossing to the Arkansas River, and from thence to Denver. The other three columns were under Bvt. Brig. Gen. James H. Ford, commanding District of Upper Arkansas, one to move south from Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas River, the second from Fort Larned, and the third from the mouth of Little Arkansas River. These were to make their objective point at or near Fort Cobb. This disposition would enter the heart of the country occupied by the different tribes, and could not fail to meet

most of them and strike terror in their midst, punish them for their past acts, make them sue for peace, and behave well in future. The great delay incident to getting the necessary troops from the East for these columns, their coming dismounted, and the infantry regiments to garrison posts and hold our lines having to march long distances, combined to retard operations very seriously. Many of the regiments did not arrive at Fort Leavenworth until June, and most of the animals to mount them not until July 1. The contracts for supplies for the plains were not let until May 1. They should have been let by March 1 at furthest and January 1 would have been better. The supplies went forward slowly; trains loitered on their way, waiting for grass, and in many cases requisitions for stores did not arrive until late, the staff officers not appearing to have appreciated the necessity for early action, careful estimates, and timely requisitions. Many of them had just been assigned to duty on the plains, and did not on the instant grasp the important and difficult nature of their duties, or comprehend the fact that it took months to transport supplies from Fort Leavenworth to Laramie, Denver, and Utah. However, these difficulties have all been overcome, and now supplies are going forward; troops are en route and have arrived. Four of the columns are on the march and the rest will be started during this month. New posts have been established on the northern route, and now the line from Fort Leavenworth to Kearny, from Omaha to Kearny, from Kearny to Denver and Salt Lake, via Bridger's Pass, and the line from Julesburg, via Fort Laramie and South Pass to Salt Lake, and thence west to the western line of Utah, are well protected. Every stage station has its detachment, every train and coach goes guarded, and new life, activity, and discipline has been infused into the troops. The Indians are being put on the defensive, and are now invariably beaten and in most cases severely chastised in their attacks.

General Connor has thus far exhibited marked ability, and has assisted materially in bringing about these results, although in some of his subordinates he has not been very ably assisted, and has had many difficulties to contend with. The friendly Indians at Fort Laramie, in an attempt to move them to Fort Kearny to get them away from the scenes of Indian troubles, revolted, turned upon their guard, killed a captain and four men, and then escaped. Colonel Moonlight, who was sent after them, allowed his camp to be surprised and his stock captured. I have ordered him mustered out of the service. Everything, I think, now argues a settlement of these Indian difficulties this summer. They (the Indians) are beginning to realize and appreciate the power of the Government and to fear it. Their universal success for the year past had emboldened and encouraged them until they had become to believe that we could not subdue them. These false notions must be whipped out of them, and any peace made with them before they are thoroughly convinced that we are the masters, and not they, would prove disastrous to us, would not last six months, and would only encourage them to renewed hostilities when we, perhaps, would not be so well prepared to meet them as now. On the southern route we have had the line from Fort Leavenworth to Denver, via Fort Lyon and the Arkansas River, and the line from Cimarron River Crossing to New Mexico, via Fort Union, to protect and guard. The Kiowas, Comanches, a small band of the Arapahoes, and a few of the Cheyennes have infested the entire line. Expeditions were commenced early against these Indians, and would have been continued but for the reason that I received orders to desist until they could be reached by Indian

agents and consulted with a view to peace. While these attempts at overtures were being made the Indians suddenly appeared all along the line, attacking trains, posts, and escorts. They were, however, in every case repulsed. The columns were pushed out after them, one of which overtook some of them and captured their camps, ponies, and some of their people, and chastised them very severely, so much, indeed, that they left the route entirely and have now gone to the Washita Mountains. Two of these tribes, the Comanches and Kiowas, or a portion of them, desire peace, and it is possible one may be made. However, the columns moving from the Arkansas River are well advanced in their preparations, and will soon be in the heart of their country, when peace will be made or the Indians fearfully chastised, as the case may require.

General Ford has shown great activity in his operations, and with the means at hand has accomplished as much as could be expected. He has been delayed in the movement of his last expedition by reason of non-arrival of subsistence stores, the fault for which he lays upon his staff officers, whose duty it was to procure them. When we consider that 15,000 troops had to be equipped, and in most cases marched nearly 1,000 miles, all the provisions transported by wagons, and most of our transportation furnished from distant places, together with the fact that most of the officers connected with these operations had been on duty and employed where water or rail communications were at hand, it is, I think, no matter of surprise that some unnecessary delay has occurred. As a general rule I find that nearly all the officers have endeavored to do their whole duty in these matters. They have, however, had to labor under many difficulties. The want of bridges across the Platte and Loup Fork retarded the movement of troops very greatly. The Indians operated on both sides, and we had often to cross at times when it was almost impassable on account of high water. I applied for and obtained pontoon bridges, which are being placed over the Loup Fork at Columbus and the Platte at Fort Kearny. The cost of good substantial bridges over both these streams would be saved to Government every year by the reduction in expense of obtaining wood and hay on the north side alone, while they would also save 100 miles of land travel for all of our freight, for which we now pay $2.26 per 100 pounds per 100 miles. The freight could be landed at Omaha for from 25 to 50 cents per 100, thus saving from $1.75 to $2 upon every 100 pounds going over the northern route, and also take our trains over a level and settled route instead of a broken and unsettled one. Most of the small streams on this route are now crossed by military bridges to Fort Kearny. Twenty millions of pounds of freight at least will pass over that route this year, and I strongly recommend to the Government the bridging at least of the Platte. In another spring fifty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha will have been completed, leaving only 130 miles of land travel to Fort Kearny, whereas we now have about 300 from Fort Leavenworth and 180 from Omaha. The wooden pontoons ordered to me will not last longer than another year, and outside of purely military reasons that recommend this permanent bridging, the amount of trade and travel flowing west of Colorado, Utah, Dakota, Idaho, and Montana, and the inability of the people living near the crossings of the Platte and Loup Fork to put in these bridges, and the impossibility during a large portion of the year to keep ferries on these streams, would justify the expenditure of a sum sufficient to do this bridging in the incalculable benefits that would accrue to the Government in the development of these Territories.

I would also earnestly recommend the bridging by the Government of the South Platte at or near Julesburg. High water, treacherous fords, &c., are the cause of great delay and loss to Government every year. Especially has this been the case this year, and the amount of trade and travel flowing south from Idaho, Montana, and Western Dakota and crossing at this place is increasing and will in another year be immense. The same reasons for bridging the Platte at Fort Kearny urge the bridging of the South Platte at Julesburg. When Utah was added to my command (February 17, 1865) I approved the course pursued in that Territory by General Connor, viz, avoiding any direct collision with the Mormons, but in all ways possible inviting emigration thither by protecting the rights of the so called Gentiles, sustaining and supporting the Government officials sent there, and by keeping a respectable force there, which could be used against the Indians and in protecting mining operations, opening military roads, &c. Thus, by opening that Territory, inviting an enlightened emigration there, and encouraging a public sentiment calculated to soon root out that curse to our land—polygamy. In other reports I have more fully detailed my views and action in these matters, which have been approved by Government. After the surrender of General Lee to Lieutenant-General Grant, and under the general directions of the latter and the special instructions of Maj. Gen. John Pope, I demanded a surrender of all Confederate forces within my reach. General M. Jeff. Thompson surrendered to me in Arkansas some 700 officers and about 7,000 enlisted men, while in Missouri I received the surrender of about 100 officers and 2,000 enlisted men. All bushwhackers, marauders, and guerrilla bands also laid down their arms and came in under the Grant-Lee agreement, except that in their cases I simply stipulated that they should not be molested by the U. S. military authorities, thus leaving the civil authorities unrestrained to deal with them for the crimes they had committed in violation of the laws of the State and of the United States and contrary to usages of war. The surrender of all these has left no armed force anywhere within the State of Missouri or along our southern borders, so that peace and quiet exists and life and property seem as secure as before the war.

In my administration of the affairs in this department I have been ably assisted by my district commanders, all of whom have performed their duties with fidelity and zeal. I am especially indebted to the staff officers in charge of the depots at Saint Louis (Col. William Myers, chief quartermaster, and Col. T. J. Haines, supervising commissary), and Surg. John F. Randolph, U. S. Army, medical director, for their valuable aid and assistance. The staff officers under them have also performed their duties ably and faithfully. From my chiefs of staff departments—Col. John V. Du Bois, inspector-general; Col. Gideon Scull, chief commissary; Col. F. D. Callender, chief ordnance officer; Col. J. H. Baker, provost-marshal-general; Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, chief commissary of musters; Lieutenant-Colonel Hoelcke, chief engineer, and Majs. Lucien Eaton and J. N. McElroy, judge-advocates—I have received that faithful support and valuable assistance that is necessary to render a commander's operations successful. I extend to them and the officers under them my sincere thanks. I take great pleasure in acknowledging the satisfactory manner in which the adjutant-general's office has been conducted under the able supervision of Maj. J. W. Barnes, assistant adjutant-general, in charge; Maj. D. G. Swaim, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Benjamin M. Piatt, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. F. Bennett, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. John Willans, assistant

adjutant-general; Captain Phelan and Lieut. S. E. Mackey, acting assistant adjutants-general. These officers have performed their duties well and faithfully. To my personal staff—Maj. George C. Tichenor, aide-de-camp; Capt. Edward Jonas, aide-de-camp; Capt. George E. Ford, aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. A. Trader, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Joseph M. Tomlinson, acting aide-de-camp—I am under special obligations for their efficiency, fidelity, close attention to duty, and gentlemanly conduct. I am also under many obligations to Governor Fletcher of Missouri and Governor Crawford of Kansas for their hearty support and co-operation in repressing disorder in their States. Perfect harmony has existed between the military and State authorities, and this fact has contributed in no small degree toward bringing quiet to the States and in keeping up proper discipline and efficiency in the militia that has been called into the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Missouri.

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HDQRS. U. S. FORCES KANSAS AND THE TERRITORIES,
Fort Leavenworth, November 1, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this command from the date of my assignment to the present date:

I arrived here and assumed command July 26, 1865, and in a few days thereafter started on the plains to make a personal inspection and examination of all troops, posts, routes, &c., within my command; to direct and supervise on the ground such changes and dispositions as were deemed necessary, and to give my personal attention to matters generally. I proceeded from here to Omaha, from there to Fort Kearny, thence up the Platte, taking all intermediate posts and stations en route to Fort Laramie; thence to Powder River; thence to Denver, via base of the mountains; thence to the Middle Park, and returned along the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River and via Forts Ellsworth and Riley, reaching here on the 18th ultimo, having traveled with escort and train over 2,000 miles. I deem it proper to embody the following subject-matter in my report: First, the operations of troops during the present year; second, the overland routes and the matter and method of protecting them; third, the character of the country, the means for and difficulty of supplying the troops in it; fourth, the policy now being pursued toward the Indians, and wherein in my opinion it should be different. I deem it proper to recur to the fact that when the Department of Kansas was merged into the Department of the Missouri in February last, I repaired to Fort Leavenworth and opened the Platte and Arkansas overland routes, which I found obstructed by the Indians. I found then, and so reported, that a general campaign against the Indians who were hostile would have to be made, and to that end troops [were] obtained and supplies sent to all posts on the plains. These facts, with my plan for operations, I submitted to the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, by whom I was instructed to make preparations accordingly. I was notified of the number of troops that would be sent me, and thereupon based my estimate for supplies and my instructions to district commanders. Sup-

plies were ordered sent to the District of the Plains, which included Nebraska, Utah, and Colorado, for 12,000 men for one year for operations east of Rocky Mountains, and to the District of Upper Arkansas, including the southern overland route, for 7,000 men for six months. I also received instructions to place supplies in Utah for 5,000 men, but for reasons which will hereafter appear supplies for only 2,500 men were sent there. The contract for transporting the supplies was made by the Quartermaster's Department at Washington and not closed until the 1st of May. The contractors were given from that time until the 1st of December to complete their contract, no time being specified for the delivery of any supplies at designated points earlier than the limit named. This alone was almost fatal to my operations north of Fort Laramie, as after the troops arrived there they were detained from four to six weeks, for supplies that had been sent from here and been on the road from two to three months, and we had finally to haul supplies for General Connor's columns by Government trains from Fort Kearny and Cottonwood before they could move.

In forming my plans for the campaign my understanding was that the hostile Indians were to be punished at all hazards, and this I intended to do, knowing if I was allowed to press the campaign according to my plans that before another spring a satisfactory and durable peace could be obtained. My general plan of operations was marked out as follows, viz: General P. E. Connor, commanding District of the Plains, was to move against the northern Indians in three columns; General J. B. Sanborn, commanding District of Upper Arkansas, to move with three columns against the southern Indians, and two separate columns, small and light, were to move, respectively, up the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks of the Kansas River, and keep the country between the Platte and Arkansas Rivers free from Indians, and aid in keeping the great overland routes unobstructed. In addition to these dispositions troops had to be kept posted on the Platte stage and telegraph lines from Fort Kearny, via both Denver and Fort Laramie to Salt Lake City and along the Arkansas route to New Mexico. General Connor's columns were to be about 1,500 men strong each, but the non-arrival of troops reduced the number to an aggregate of 2,500, and to obtain which I had to strip the Platte route. He (Connor) moved with his force as follows, viz: One column, under Colonel Cole, Second Missouri Light Artillery, going up Loup Fork along east base of the Black Hills, crossing the Little Missouri at or near Bear Butte; thence across to near the forks of Little and Big Powder Rivers; thence to point of junction, some fifty miles from the Yellowstone, on Tongue River. One column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, to move from Fort Laramie directly north along the west base of the Black Hills, crossing at head of the Little Missouri, and thence across Powder River to point of junction named. The third column, under General Connor in person, with supplies for three columns for use after effecting the junction, moved up the North Platte to its most northerly bend; thence due north to Powder River, and after establishing the post of Fort Connor, some 180 miles northwest of Laramie, moved along east base of the Big Horn Mountains to the point of junction on Tongue River. Instructions to General Connor and other district commanders are hereto appended, marked A. After a portion of these columns had moved and were all in the field I received the dispatches and instructions from Major-General Pope, which, together with my answers thereto and action thereon, are hereto appended, marked B.

The troops ordered hither to take the place of troops taken by General Connor, after having been transported from Washington and elsewhere at great distance, and then marched to Fort Kearny, Julesburg, Fort Laramie, &c., were ordered mustered out of the service without any benefit whatever being received from them, and also after we had been at the expense of equipping them fully, and also transporting supplies to the plains for their use. By this means the number of men for use on the north were reduced from the number calculated upon, say 12,000 men, to less than 6,000, and many of them were mutinous, dissatisfied, and inefficient. It must be borne in mind that I had about 2,600 miles of overland mail and telegraph line to protect in addition to carrying on the campaign. I think that under all the circumstances General Connor accomplished all that could possibly be expected, as will be seen by his report of operations. Despite all obstacles he succeeded in chastising one tribe of Indians in a manner seldom before equaled and never excelled. He also punished two other tribes quite severely, and has, I think, thoroughly exploded the idea so commonly advanced, viz, that the Plains Indians on the warpath cannot be overtaken and whipped in battle. Could General Connor have moved in June, or even by July 1, I have no doubt he would have succeeded in inflicting thorough and effectual chastisement upon all the tribes in hostility on the north, and have carried out my instructions in the matter fully and completely. Copies of telegrams in relation to his campaign received and sent by me after he had moved I append hereto, marked C. For a full report of General Connor's operations, fights, &c., I respectfully refer you to his report and to the reports of his column commanders, Colonel Cole and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, which are forwarded herewith.* Colonel Cole is entitled to great credit for the manner in which he met and overcame the many obstacles he had to contend with. Having been misled by his guides, who seem to have been entirely ignorant of the country he was in, and by the report of his scouting party sent to find General Connor, he concluded that there was a misunderstanding as to the point of junction designated, although he was then, in fact, within sixty miles of General Connor's column, and therefore moved on down Powder River, intending to go to the Yellowstone; thence up that stream, and from thence up Tongue River until he found the place of junction or struck General Connor's trail; but the severe snow-storm that killed so many of his animals and the appearance of Indians induced him to move south, take the trail of the Indians, and pursue them as far as possible, by doing which he succeeded in getting three fights, in which he chastised the Indians very severely, killing large numbers of them. An officer attached to my headquarters, who accompanied Colonel Cole as engineer, states that he saw over 200 dead Indians that were killed in these fights.

The failure on the part of General Connor's column commanders to join him at the point designated no doubt prevented him from carrying out his plans fully and successfully. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, it seems, made no effort whatever to communicate with General Connor or ascertain his position. General Connor returned to Fort Connor, intending to reorganize an expedition from Colonels Cole's and Walker's commands and complete his campaign; but for reasons that appear in his report this was not done, and he (Connor) proceeded to Utah, in compliance with orders from Major-General Pope. Aside from the

*Connor's and Walker's reports not found. For Cole's report, see p. 380.

engagements detailed in the reports of General Connor and Colonels Cole and Walker, a number of fights of more or less importance were had with the Indians by my troops during the past season, in most of which the savages were chastised, in attacks upon trains, post detachments, &c. Reports of these have from time to time been made by telegraph to department headquarters. Copies of some of these telegrams are hereto appended, marked D. During General Connor's absence on his expedition the Indians deserted the overland routes and followed him to protect their families and villages. I therefore conclude that the most effectual way to protect these routes while these Indians are hostile would be to keep a movable force in the heart of their country ready to strike them at all times. The columns arranged to move under General Sanborn were fitted out under Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Ford, who was twice turned back after crossing the Arkansas River to await the result of negotiations then said to be pending between Col. J. H. Leavenworth and the tribes. He (General Ford) was turned back the second time by orders from General A. McD. McCook, at the instance of Senator Doolittle's committee, and, as was claimed, by authority of Maj. Gen. John Pope, but, as will appear from appended copy of General Pope's telegram (marked E), was, in fact, without his authority. It will be remembered that immediately after the issuance of this order by General McCook the Indians made a general attack upon the entire line from Cow Creek to Fort Dodge, which to my mind clearly shows that all their peace talk was a ruse, a dishonest scheme, and I so considered it at the time. The columns were again fitted out and General Sanborn sent to command them, with instructions, copies of which, together with telegrams of Major-General Pope and myself in relation thereto, are hereto appended, marked F. He was to have moved the day I left Fort Leavenworth for the plains, and I supposed he had done so until I learned officially that he was stopped, his troops placed in camp, and he directed to make overtures for peace with the Indians, by telegraph orders from the major-general commanding the department, a copy of which order is hereto appended, marked G. General Sanborn's columns were to have moved as follows, viz: One from Cow Creek, one from Fort Larned, and one from Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas, and were to have concentrated at or near Fort Cobb. They were the best appointed, best equipped, and, in fact, the best troops in my command, and would have penetrated the heart of the Indian country; and being informed of the location of two of the Comanche and Kiowa villages, General Sanborn could not have failed to strike them.

It is probable that a peace will be made by the commissioners now engaged thereat with these Indians. I am clear, however, in my opinion that any peace made with them before they are severely punished will not carry with it that assurance of perpetuity and good faith it would had we first chastised them for the outrages they have committed during the past eighteen months, and have made them seek peace from us instead of us from them. Within the past month they attacked a train on the Arkansas River, killed five men, robbed and destroyed their train; also attacked the station on the Smoky Hill route, burned stages, and carried off stock. Happening to be on my return down the Smoky Hill route during these troubles, I had personal knowledge of these acts of hostility and treachery, and I at once placed troops along the route at such places as I deemed necessary for protection. The fact should be borne in mind that these hostile depredations were committed by tribes, portions of whom were at that very time sitting in council with commis-

sioners appointed in accordance with the written agreement made the 15th of August last between General Sanborn and headmen of these tribes, a copy of which agreement, with accompanying papers, is hereto appended, marked H. On receipt of notice of the agreement for peace above referred to between General Sanborn and the chiefs and the headmen of the Comanches, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Apaches, I directed General Sanborn to reduce his force to the lowest possible number for protection of the route and defensive use, copy of my instructions to him on this subject is hereto appended, marked I. On the 2d day of October I sent Big Ribs and some of his best men (friendly Sioux) north to start from Fort Laramie and visit the hostile tribes of Sioux and Cheyennes who were north of that point, and had been engaged in the fights with General Connor, and who had not gone east to the Missouri River to treat with the commission sent there. I invited those Indians to come into Fort Laramie and make an agreement for the cessation of hostilities. These messengers I have not yet heard from. I also sent messengers to the band of Sioux in the Medicine Bow Mountains with an invitation for them to join the council at Fort Laramie. These Indians while being pursued by some troops, after they had attacked a station near Fort Halleck, left a message, a verbatim copy of which is hereto appended, marked J. I also append copy of instructions to Brevet Major-General Wheaton in relation to Big Ribs' mission, marked K.

I am confident that during this winter or by the first months of spring we will be able to make treaties with the Arapahoes, who were so thoroughly chastised by General Connor, and who are now entirely destitute; also with all, or nearly all, of the Sioux tribes that are banded together and engaged in hostilities against us, they having been punished quite severely; also with the tribes of Sioux on the Missouri River, who have not been engaged in the past summer's hostilities, and who are very destitute. The commissioners who have treated with the Comanches, South Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Apaches are confident they will act in good faith, but I look for trouble from the young men of the North Cheyennes, the Comanches, Apaches, and Kiowas. They have not been punished, and while the old men and some of the principal chiefs are anxious for peace, the young men (dog soldiers), by separation from them get beyond their control and continue their depredations. The Cheyennes are even now continuing their work on the North Platte, and I fear when they reach the Arkansas, in which direction they are moving, they will induce many of the young men of the southern tribes to join them. If we, after having made treaties with them, live up to them, control carefully and rigidly all intercourse between them and the whites, deliver faithfully and honestly the annuities to them, we will, I am satisfied, be able to keep these tribes peaceable; can use them against those in hostility, divide, distract, and discourage the young men, and finally bring them all to a permanent peace. Unless this is done we will have them all against us the next season; will lose the influence of those who are now friendly and well disposed, and, in fact, make the chiefs who have labored for peace a by-word in their tribes, and thereby destroy what little influence they now have. I have given instructions to all of my officers to live up to and carry out rigidly and faithfully, as far as they are concerned, any and all agreements with the different tribes made by them, by the agents of the Interior Department, or by commissioners appointed to treat with them; but for them to use all their available force in hunting down those who persist in their hostility this winter,

and endeavor to bring them to terms before another spring; and in instructions to all my officers I have directed that in fighting these Indians they must do it honorably, allow no atrocities, and practice no severities not sanctioned by the usages of war.

The column sent up the Republican was under Lieutenant-Colonel Kirwan, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, and was about 350 strong. It kept that country clear of Indians during the entire summer, and protected the Government surveyors who were employed in completing the work they were driven from the year previous. The force sent up the Smoky Hill route under Major Pritchard was about 250 strong. While scouting that country it at the same time opened that route to Denver, which is now traveled with a daily stage, and is about 100 miles nearer to Denver from all points south of Saint Joseph than the Platte route. In July last I sent the companies of the Fifth U. S. Volunteers, with two howitzers, under Capt. G. W. Williford, as escort for Colonel Sawyer's party, opening the route from Sioux City along the Niobrara, via Fort Connor and Big Horn Mountains, to Virginia City, Mont. Ter. They report that they suffered considerably; encountered many difficulties; were attacked three times by a large force of Cheyennes near Powder River, but succeeded in driving them off, and took through safely a large train of some 80 wagons, emigrants, &c. Attention is respectfully called to the report of Capt. G. W. Williford, forwarded herewith.* The wagon road expedition was a failure as far as making a road was concerned. It had a heavy train belonging to private parties, and while its ostensible object was to survey and make a road through a country comparatively unknown, its real purpose seems to have been to take the train through, and to that end its efforts were devoted, instead of making a road, building bridges, &c. Captain Williford went simply as an escort to the party, and had no control whatever over it, and exercised none until he was obliged to do so in order to save his command, in which, by his superior ability and skillful management, he succeeded. General Connor sent word to Colonel Sawyer, in charge of the wagon party, not to attempt to penetrate the country he was making for, as it was impracticable. No attention was paid, however, to General Connor's advice, or to that of all experienced guides who were consulted. The party pushed on, got into the Bad Lands on Powder River, and was there extricated and taken to Fort Connor by Captain Williford. Colonel Sawyer's guides were inexperienced and unacquainted with most of the country he had to pass over. A fine road can, however, be found from Sioux City to Montana, via Fort Laramie, as will hereafter appear in this report.

In July last a portion of the Third California Veteran Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Johns, left Salt Lake to accompany the Overland Stage Company in opening the new route from Salt Lake, via the Uintah Valley, White River, Middle Park, and Berthoud (or Boulder) Pass, to Central City and Denver. This force reports the route practicable. They met no Indians except the Utes, who were friendly, and found no obstacles that could not be easily overcome, except the Berthoud (or Boulder) Pass, which will require considerable work before it can be used as a stage or emigrant route. This route, it is said, would save 200 miles in distance over any other route between Denver and Salt Lake. With reference to the overland routes I shall speak fully, and, I trust, clearly. The country over which they pass is, however, so marked and peculiar that they are all in many particulars much alike. After passing a belt

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*See p. 388.

of country about 150 miles in width that borders on the Missouri River, we strike the plains, some 400 or 500 miles in width, extending from thence to the base of the mountains with the exception of occasional spots—small, indeed, compared with this immense extent. These plains are not susceptible of cultivation or settlement. This great belt of barren country extends from the Missouri River on the north to the Canadian on the south, being the extent of my travels upon it. The valleys as a general thing are covered with grass often luxuriant and suitable for hay. The uplands generally have a straggling growth of buffalo grass, but are often, for miles, entirely destitute of vegetation, except occasionally the prickly pear, cactus, or sage bush. No part of this great area is susceptible of raising grain or vegetables except on a few streams, and then by irrigation; nor does it, as yet discovered, possess any mineral resources. It is almost entirely destitute of wood, and running water cannot be depended upon except along the great streams that rise in the Rocky Mountains, flow east, and empty into the Missouri or Mississippi or the streams rising in the Black Hills, Big Horn, and Powder River Mountains, and which flow north, emptying in the Yellowstone. Up the great valleys and even over the higher tables are the best natural roads in the world, and nature has so constructed them that through this great belt there are four great water-courses traversing it at right angles at distances from each other of from 100 to 200 miles. Commencing, then, on the north the first overland route is known as the Niobrara, up which stream the road runs to its source, and up to this time crosses to the Platte, terminating at Fort Laramie. Colonel Sawyer's wagon party endeavored this season to find a road on this route through directly to Montana, via Powder River and north of Little Horn River, but the obstacles met with determined them to abandon it, and they struck south and took the road made and explored by General Connor from Fort Laramie to base of Big Horn Mountains; thence to Three Forks of the Missouri and thence to Virginia City. This from the Platte is a fine natural road, and, with the exception of running water for 100 miles from the Platte to Powder River, is abundantly supplied with clear running water, grass, wood, and game. This road is marked *a a* on map.

The road heretofore used to Montana was up North Platte via South Pass, thence up Snake River, &c. The new road, on which Fort Connor is situated, saves in distance some 350 miles, making the distance now only about 450 miles from Fort Laramie to Three Forks of the Missouri. The military operations this summer have opened this road, and as soon as our Indian troubles in that region are over it will be the great overland route from the States to Montana. All travel concentrating from the different routes east of Fort Laramie will take that road from this converging point. This road, I believe, has an appropriation from Congress which, when expended upon it, will make it equal to any route over the plains and across the mountains. The second route is known as the Platte route. Starting at different points on the Missouri River, such as Omaha, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, Atchison, Saint Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, &c., the roads all converge at or near Fort Kearny, and following the Valley of the Platte to its forks, either leads up the North Platte via Fort Laramie, South Pass, and Salt Lake, or up Lodge Pole, through Cheyenne and Bridger's Pass to Salt Lake, or continuing up South Platte go to Denver, or diverge and pass up the Cache la Poudre to Laramie Plains; thence through Bridger's Pass to Salt Lake. On this route at all times (and for the

past eleven years to my knowledge) an abundance of grass, water, and wood for all practicable purposes has abounded. It has the best passes through the mountains, and it is by far the best natural road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. The telegraph, mail, and express lines are on this route, and most of the emigration passes over it. From March 1 to August 10 of this year there passed Fort Kearny on this route going west 9,386 teams and 11,885 persons, which conveys some idea of the vast amount of trade, travel, and capital that is flowing to the great mineral regions of Colorado, Utah, Montana, and Idaho. In going via this route west from Denver choice can be taken of the new route through Berthoud Pass and via White River and Uintah Valley, surveyed and explored the past summer by Lieutenant-Colonel Johns and party, and which is now being opened. The Platte routes are marked B B on map. The third route, and the one just established, which possesses many advantages to the travel south of Iowa and Nebraska, is the one leading from Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, &c., up the Kansas River to Fort Riley; thence via Fort Ellsworth along the Smoky Hill to its source; thence crossing to the Big Sandy, and leading to Denver, where it connects with all the other routes diverging from that center. The distance from the Missouri River to Denver by this route is about 600 miles. It is a very good natural road, with no obstacles to overcome, except from Big Creek, on the Smoky Hill, to Beaver Creek, which flows into the Platte. There is no running water portions of the year. The road as now laid, however, obviates this trouble by striking numerous springs, and by wells being sunk so that water on the distance named can be obtained every eight or fifteen miles. The balance of the route is well supplied with water. The entire route is well supplied with grass, and innumerable herds of buffaloes, and an abundance of other game roam along it for hundreds of miles. Butterfield's overland dispatch, stage, express, and freight line has lately been established on this route, which is opening it up permanently and effectually. This route is marked C C on map.

The fourth and last great route is the Arkansas River route, which either follows the Smoky Hill route to Fort Ellsworth, and strikes from thence across to the Arkansas River, or otherwise keeps farther south, striking the upper road at Fort Zarah, and leading from thence via Forts Larned, Lyon, and Union to New Mexico. This route follows a stream which, like the Platte, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and is abundantly supplied with water and grass, and for all practical purposes of travel is supplied with wood, except for a distance of perhaps 250 miles. Over this route passes all the trade of and travel to and from New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of North Mexico and Texas, marked on map D D. The great difficulty of making roads to connect these overland routes from north to south between the 100th parallel of longitude and the base of the mountains is the fact that as soon as you leave the great streams you lose running water. The secondary streams that rise in the divides instead of the mountains—for instance, the White Earth, Cheyenne, and a portion of the Republican and Smoky Hill—are from 100 to 200 miles of their length from their head destitute of running water during the summer and fall months. Occasional springs and water holes or lakes, to be sure, can be found, but to make roads follow these would take them from their proper direction and add greatly to their distance and often to their grades. In view of these facts, and of the peculiar advantages for travel to particular destinations attached to each of these great routes, I hold that in any and all

treaties with the Indians the right of way over all of them should be permanently secured, and, if possible, the Indians should be confined to the country north of the North Platte and south of the Arkansas River. Every year makes this more feasible, from the fact that the great amount of game that abounded between these rivers along the Smoky Hill and Republican is becoming scarce, being driven rapidly north and south by the travel on these routes. To-day the buffalo and other game is very scarce on the Platte route, and abound for a length of only some 150 miles over the other routes, thereby making the region between the two rivers named valueless to the Indians as hunting ground. During the past year the routes have had to be, and have been, protected from the hostile operations of at least 15,000 Indians, warriors on the warpath, and hungry for blood and plunder. The telegraph lines had to be closely guarded, stages and trains escorted, new posts were built and garrisoned, and especially along the Platte route each stage station had to have a detachment of troops as escort. The posts on the Platte route are, as a general thing, well built, cleanly, under good discipline, and now have accommodations for all troops and stores required to be kept at them.

On the Arkansas River route Fort Riley and Fort Lyon are fine military posts. The intermediate posts are, however, poorly built, and are really unfit for troops to occupy, and lack proper protection for stores. It has been expected that most of these posts would be abandoned, hence no more expense than was actually and unavoidably necessary has been incurred in fitting them up. On the new route to Montana I recommend that posts be established at or near where the road crosses the Tongue and Big Horn Rivers. On the Smoky Hill route there are only five companies stationed, which, owing to troops being stationed along the routes north and south, is sufficient protection. Over these several routes must pass all, not only supplies for the mighty empire springing up in the mining regions of Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, and Idaho, but also the great trade and emigrant travel to California and Oregon. As I have before stated, the country east of the Rocky Mountain range and west of the narrow fertile belt that borders the Missouri is not susceptible of cultivation or settlement—an occasional few acres only along the streams can be irrigated and made to produce crops. It therefore follows that from the States must henceforth be sent across the plains, not only breadstuffs to feed, and articles of manufacture to supply the hundreds of thousands now there, but also a population rapidly increasing by an immense yearly emigration which is forming a mighty empire now nearly in its infancy, an empire rich in mineral resources, and destined, with its wealth of precious metals, to form the future basis of our financial system, and even now, to a great extent, is furnishing the means to sustain the credit of the country. In view of these facts I cannot but consider it the duty of Government to promptly adopt such measures as will effectually protect these overland routes and render them at all times safe and secure. To do this the Indians of the plains, who for the past eighteen months have in deadly hostility beset these routes, and who persist in their hostility, must be so severely chastised as to make them beg for peace, repent their hostility, and in future deter them from a repetition of the outrages, in the commission of which they have for so long been engaged. This must be done or the Indians entirely removed from the country. In no other way can the end sought be accomplished. The cost of doing this would, I know, be great, but if it is

necessary and unavoidable Government should not shrink from it, and now that we have the matter in hand, whilst it would cost us thousands to complete it effectually, it would, if deferred to the future, cost hundreds of thousands. I believe that with the force we had at our disposal, if we had been allowed to retain and use it, have held it in the country and pushed the campaign fall, winter, and spring, before another season every hostile tribe would have been effectually and justly punished, and made to feel our power and dread our anger forever after. All supplies and emigration, machinery, &c., for the mining regions of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, &c., have had to be transported by mule and ox trains, and since the Indian troubles not only has the extra cost of transportation incident to the dangers of travel imposed upon these people a tax of millions, but has seriously hindered and retarded all their operations, and in a great measure stopped the development of the mines. On two of the routes (the Platte and Smoky Hill) railroads are being pushed forward with much energy, and in another season each will be nearly 100 miles west of the Missouri River. I therefore recommend that after this season the supplies for the troops on the plains be delivered to contractors at the terminus of each of these railroads, and that the contracts for transportation be made accordingly. Supplies for troops on the northern routes to be delivered at the end of the Union Pacific Railroad, running west from Omaha, and those for the southern routes at end of eastern division Union Pacific Railroad, running west from Kansas City. This would be a great saving to Government, as the contract cost of transportation overland is $2.26 per 100 pounds for 100 miles.

The principal tribes of Indians that we have to deal with as hostile are the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, occupying the country north of the North Platte; the Arapahoes, occupying the country between the North Platte and South Platte and east of the Rocky Mountains; the Southern Cheyennes, the country immediately south of the Arkansas River, but who claim the country between the Arkansas and South Platte; and the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, occupying the country south of the Arkansas River and bordering on New Mexico. These Indians complain of great wrongs inflicted upon them by their agents. I found tribes (for instance, the Crows) who claim not to have received their annuities but once in the past ten years, although I have been informed they were sent yearly. Those who have got their annuities assert, and, it appears to me, with good evidence of truth, that they only received a moiety of what was intended for them. It was dishonestly frittered and speculated away by agents, whose duty it was to look after their rights and stand like a wall of rock between them and those who would wrong them, but who have been in league with traders who, with the greed of cormorants, have fed upon, robbed, and grown rich off these tribes. The great difficulty I have found in our Indian matters is this, that while all departments of the Government are disposed to do justice to the Indian, and aiming to make him friendly, each has its separate and distinct aim, and while the military has been fighting them in one section of the country the representatives of other departments have been negotiating for or making peace with the same Indians in other sections of country. They would fight us in one section of country, then go to another section, make peace, get food and supplies, and return to fight us again. Under these divided and antagonistic efforts and interests very little has thus far been done toward securing a permanent peace. The Indians see and understand these things as clearly as we do. They have watched our vacillating

course, first for war, then for peace, and vice versa, until they have lost all confidence in us and are ceasing to respect us. They have said to my officers:

> War for the past eighteen months has been a benefit to us. We have never been so well fed, have helped ourselves from your trains, ridden your mules and horses, had white women for wives, and went with plenty of white scalps from the routes to our villages, and make peace when you come to fight us.

A great trouble has been that we have allowed them to break treaties at will. In fact, we have made treaties with them which, owing to the country they were allowed to occupy, &c., it has been impracticable for us to carry out, and we have thereby given them an excuse or opportunity to break them, make war, and retaliate for real or assumed injuries in an Indian's only way and manner. To as far as possible avoid the conflict of action to which I have referred, and to fix the jurisdiction and responsibility of these Indian matters within easy control, it seems to me, and I so recommend, that the officers assigned to command the Indian country should, under direction of the proper branch of the Government, have full and entire control over it, so far as police regulations, treatment of Indians, distribution of annuity, supplies, &c., are concerned. Let the commanding officers of posts situate in each tribe's country look to the interest of such tribe, and exercise the same rule and control over it in the enforcement of the laws and orders of Government as he does over his troops. Let the goods to be distributed be sent to these officers, and by them turned over in bulk and not in broken packages to the chiefs of each band or tribe, who will see that to each of his people is given their just and proper share. This simple and direct mode of dealing would secure both their confidence and rights; it would cause them to look to one source, one person (the officer) in all matters concerning their rights, government, &c., and he could be one whose acts and conduct would be under the direct scrutiny and control of his superior officer. He would have the strength and power to enforce his authority, and not only make the Indians behave themselves, but also make the whites—the traders, pioneers, emigrants, &c.,—respect the laws, orders, regulations, &c. Now, an Indian superintendent or agent announces his regulations governing trade, intercourse, &c., with the Indians; military officers issue their orders bearing upon the same matters, clashing with the former. The superintendent or agent gives license to trade, &c., to one person, an officer to another. Responsibility to both makes responsibility to neither, hence the authority to neither is respected, the license is abused, the regulations and orders disregarded, and the Indians are wronged and robbed. As stated in a former part of this report, great efforts should be made to have the Indians occupy the country north and south of the two great outside lines of travel, the Platte and Arkansas, and thereby keep them together and removed from too free contact with the whites, which, as shown by all past experience, invites illicit traffic, begets demoralization and leads to conflict. I am clearly of the opinion that instead of dealing with these Indian tribes as with foreign nations, or recognizing them as treaty-making powers, the Government should regard and treat them as subjects, take care of and protect their rights and interests, make laws and prescribe rules for their government, compel obedience, punish offenses, and, in fact, adopt all necessary measures for their government, protection, support, and future welfare as subjects or wards. I submit these views believing it my duty to do so, and I am convinced that if adopted in whole or in part the most beneficial results would be realized there-

upon in our future dealings with the Indians. These conclusions are the result of much personal experience and careful study, and they also reflect the opinions of the most experienced residents of the plains—men who have lived upon the frontier and had dealings with these Indians all their lives. I may also add, as an important and apparently singular fact, that all the persons I met during my tour who had lived with the Indians and become acquainted with their traits, habits, &c., were decided in their opinion that perfect and durable peace with these Indians could not be expected until they were punished for the outrages they have committed, and made to feel, respect, and fear the power of the Government. Of this, as previously stated, I also am fully convinced, from the tone of the telegram from Lieutenant-General Grant of July 29, communicated to me by Major-General Pope (copy of which is hereto appended, marked L), and from dispatches received from Major-General Pope, heretofore referred to, and marked B, it would appear that an erroneous impression prevailed at Washington as to the number of troops, amount of supplies, expenses being incurred, and the condition of things generally on the plains. I therefore esteem it my duty to report fully and explicitly upon these matters. Returns received for August 10 showed an aggregate of 20,240 of all arms. Of this number 2,373 were reported absent outside of this department, leaving an aggregate of 17,867 present within my command. The number reported for duty was 11,681. This was the largest force reported at any time on the plains in my command, and included the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, 554 strong, at that time en route to be mustered out; the Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry, about 650 strong, under orders to Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., to report to General Sully, and 4,056 men arriving at Fort Leavenworth, to be sent on the plains, but were mustered out before reaching their destination. Much of this force, as before stated, were mutinous and inefficient. My report of October 31 showed an aggregate of 9,311 present and absent of all arms. Of this number 2,331 were reported absent outside of this department, leaving an aggregate of 6,980 present within my command.

The following statement will show the organizations, strength, &c., of troops sent from the East and South and mustered out without any benefit of account having been derived from their service:

Organization.	Strength as mustered out.	Remarks.
14th, 15th, and 32d Illinois Infantry.	1,423	Marched from Fort Leavenworth to within ten miles of Fort Kearny and ordered back for muster out August 13, 1865.
3d Massachusetts Cavalry.	411	Reached Fort Kearny from Fort Leavenworth August 18, and ordered back for muster out August 19.
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry..	439	Was ordered mustered out at Fort Leavenworth August —, without use, except one company used as escort on the plains.
12th Tennessee Cavalry.....	520	Used on the Republican short time; ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out September.
11th Indiana Cavalry.....	547	Marched to Fort Larned and was ordered back for muster out August.
7th Kansas Cavalry.....	501	Reached Fort Kearny from Fort Leavenworth August 20, and ordered back for muster out August 25.
5th Michigan Cavalry	899	Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth July without use.
Total	4,740	

The discrepancy in the number of troops reported August 10 and October 1, not accounted for by muster out, is made up by troops relieved and ordered in for muster out and dropped from returns and by desertions and deaths.

The following statement shows the organizations, strength, &c., of troops mustered out since August 10 from the force serving in the Department of the Missouri and west of the Missouri River prior to last spring:

Organization.	Strength.	Remarks.
9th Wisconsin Battery	70	Mustered out September 30.
Independent Colorado Battery.	98	Mustered out August 31.
11th Kansas Cavalry	554	Ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out August 1.
15th Kansas Cavalry	832	Ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out about September 25.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry	770	Ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out September 1.
14th Missouri Cavalry	720	Ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out October.
2d Colorado Cavalry	522	Ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out September 23.

The following organizations are en route for or in process of muster out, under orders issued about October 1: Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, Second Missouri Artillery (mounted as cavalry), First Colorado Cavalry, Second U. S. Infantry Volunteers, Third U. S. Infantry Volunteers; aggregate, say 3,000.

The following troops remain in this command: Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry (ordered mustered out), First Michigan Cavalry, consolidated from First, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, First Battalion Nevada Cavalry, battalion Twenty-first New York Cavalry, battalion Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, battalion First Nebraska Cavalry, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Third Battalion California Veteran Infantry, First Battalion, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Sixth U. S. Infantry Volunteers, Fifth U. S. Infantry Volunteers.

These organizations aggregate about 9,311 present and absent. The number absent as reported is about 2,321, leaving the real strength of my command 6,990. As those absent are beyond this department, and as they belong principally to regiments sent here from the East, few, indeed, will return, and it is safe to estimate the entire number as lost. I will probably be able by January 1 to relieve with regular troops en route here the following organizations: Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry; aggregate, about 2,000. Statement of commissary stores on the plains is hereto appended, marked M, as will appear from remarks noted on this statement and from copies of telegrams hereto appended, marked N. I cut down the supplies as far as I considered safe, and directed the strictest economy in all things. No doubt Government took the amount of supplies requisitions were made for by officers on the plains for the quantities ordered sent, whereas the difference was very great. These officers made their requisitions large from the fact that previous to the present year supplies were exhausted late in the winter or early in the spring, and while the Indian troubles continued it was uncertain what number of troops there would be to supply; hence they prudently estimated for a sufficient amount to provide for all contingencies. Quartermaster and commissary stores were forwarded in about like proportion, but a deficiency in some articles of the former now exists. The estimates for forage for the plains were forwarded, and received the approval of the Quartermaster-General before being contracted for. The excess of subsistence stores on the plains arises from the muster out of troops after they had been forwarded. I am of the opinion that these stores

should be held until the final result in our Indian matters is reached, and I so recommend. Should it be found necessary to make a campaign next season it could be commenced some months earlier by having these stores on hand than if they had to be transported in the spring for that purpose. These stores are now under shelter, and all that are now in good condition can be kept so; those that are not should be disposed of immediately. I am of the opinion that during the continuance of our Indian troubles it would be well to keep from three to six months' supplies on hand on the plains in addition to the usual year's supply. I take great pleasure in calling the attention of Government to the valuable services of Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, whose promotion I heartily and earnestly recommend. This I do after careful observation and personal inspection of his past labors in organizing his district, establishing his posts and depots, and the successful management of his expedition, all under the most embarrassing circumstances and overwhelming difficulties. He has successfully protected the routes under his charge, and has kept up regular mail and telegraph communication, often by using his troops to carry the mail and rebuild the telegraph lines when interrupted by Indians and the stage and telegraph companies refused to do so; in fact he has throughout exhibited an energy, capacity, and fidelity to duty rarely excelled. I forward herewith maps of the country over which my command extends, showing the overland routes, posts, &c., and the routes taken by the different expeditionary columns during the past season.* I have, at the risk of making this report too voluminous, endeavored fully and plainly to embody and discuss all legitimate subjects of interest, believing it my duty to present these matters in their true light.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. JOS. McC. BELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.

[Appendix A.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of the Plains:

GENERAL: I have been here three weeks pressing forward troops to you. One thousand go, as you requested, by Loup Fork. Two thousand march direct to Julesburg, followed by others, and they are all well equipped. I sent a week ago some 600 horses. I cannot get any more for some time, as I have to remount all the cavalry that comes to me. I have applied for two regiments of infantry and no doubt they will be furnished. I am confident supplies are going rapidly forward. In the location of a post on Powder River have in view the holding in check of the Indians, the possibility of obtaining forage, hay, wood, &c., and its position with reference to a route of travel to Montana, either from Fort Laramie or some point east, as well as the roads coming west from Missouri River. You are aware that such a road is being surveyed up the Niobrara; also that an appropriation exists for such a road from Fort Laramie to Virginia City up Powder River and Big Horn. You of course understand that we settle the Indian troubles

* Maps not found.

this season, and at such time as you consider it proper and for the interest of the Government you can make an informal treaty for cessation of hostilities, appointing some place for meeting of Indian chiefs for having a full understanding with them, and myself or such persons as the Government sees fit go there. You must be the judge when it is proper to do this, and the Indians must be given to fully understand that when any hostilities cease, any act of robbery, murder, &c., by their people will precipitate our whole force on them. It is my opinion before this is done they should be made to feel the full power of the Government and severely punished for past acts. You are, however, on the spot and are the judge of what is for our interest. If there are any really friendly tribes you can do all in your power to keep them so, and if necessary may order them to rendezvous at such place as you deem proper and sustain them as you deem best. All traders and unauthorized parties should be kept away from the Indians and no outrages perpetrated upon them. If any agreement is made with any or all of them see that, so far as we are concerned, it is fully and rigidly lived up to on our part, that no excuse can be had on their part for breaking it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding District of North Kansas:

GENERAL: The regiment that is stationed on the Republican, protecting Government surveys, will be instructed to scout that country thoroughly and to notify the commanding officer at Fort Kearny of the movements of any Indians toward Platte River route and the commanding officer at Fort Riley of any movements toward the Arkansas route. Any opportunity offering to effectively strike any of the hostile Indians, be sure to promptly do so. Friendly Indians will be encouraged to remain so, and every endeavor made to protect them. He should establish his post at the most feasible point in that country, and notify the commanding officer nearest to him of his location, reporting frequently to you any matters of importance transpiring with the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of the Plains:

GENERAL: That you may fully understand what movements of troops against Indians are being made south of you, I give you the information: There will leave here this week a regiment of cavalry to go out on the Republican, about due south of Plum Creek, to protect the surveyors finishing up Government surveys in that part of Kansas. They will scout that entire country thoroughly, and will be ordered to

advise Fort Kearny of any movements of Indians toward the Platte. An exploring party of 200 men will leave in two days, going up the Smoky Hill route to Denver, following that stream to its head, scouting each side fully. General Ford has put a post just north of his district, near north bend of Republican, and near Fort Riley and Fort Kearny road, in vicinity of Chalk Bluffs and the Salt Marshes. He will also move in three columns south of the Arkansas against the Comanches, Kiowas, and other bands in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 14, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD,
Commanding District of Upper Arkansas:

GENERAL: I inclose a communication from General Carleton. I telegraphed you as to what Colonel Leavenworth has done, but received no answer. Unless you have assurance that you will hear from these tribes in a few days you will move against them, whip them, and close the war, so far as they are concerned. You are authorized after this is done to make an informal treaty for the cessation of hostilities, and appoint a place for me, or such person as the Government may designate, to meet them. The columns should be 500 strong, and the movement a final one. The columns should be in communication with each other as often as possible. Move in such manner that no large body of Indians can get behind you. Report by telegraph what action you may take.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Appendix B.]

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 31, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Following dispatch just sent me:

The Quartermaster and Commissary Generals report requisitions of such magnitude coming from Leavenworth as to alarm them. Look into them, and stop all unnecessary expenditures, and reduce necessary orders to actual requirements. Returns show a cavalry force in the Department of the Missouri which it would seem might be materially reduced. Look into this matter also.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

No requisitions for stores required in this department must be sent to Washington without coming through these headquarters. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of reducing both troops and supplies in your command. You don't understand the pressure from Washington on this subject. I rely upon you to reduce everything at once to the lowest possible necessity, and of relieving for muster out every man you can. Don't permit any requisitions for supplies to be made except through this office. Telegraph me at once what effective force you have in your command, both cavalry and infantry, mounted and dismounted. I don't want exact returns, but want to know as near as you can.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

All returns of troops in this command are in Saint Louis; none here. I telegraphed Captain Bell to send me copy outside of Utah. I am sending supplies on plains for northern route for 12,000 men for one year from 1st of May; on southern route six months for 7,000 men. I do not see how I can reduce the force on the plains before fall. Several regiments go out of service then. With the Indians all hostile, over 3,500 miles of overland route and every stage and train to be guarded, it takes a large force. We are putting supplies into Utah for 4,500 men. General Connor calls for supplies for 5,000 men, but I have reduced it to 4,000, and I understand this meets the approval of Government. When I spoke to you about it you approved it. We have got to put more troops in Utah this winter or we will have trouble. Last spring I could do nothing for want of supplies on the plains, and I think we should now provide sufficient for every contingency. If so directed I can reduce the supplies in Utah to 2,500 men. These men, you are aware, have to come from the 12,000 I put supplies east of the mountains for. I have concluded upon settling the matter on the southern route and withdrawing most of the troops, and therefore have only provided supplies for six months for them from May 1. No requisitions go to Washington that I know of. The depot quartermaster and commissary send their requisitions to Colonels Haines and Myers. The stores for northern route have mostly gone forward. I cut down many of these requisitions one-third, and have telegraphed about it. But when officers on the plains send in requisitions the officers here fill them. Commissary supplies, except for Utah, have gone forward for northern route. If you say I shall reduce Utah to supplies for 2,500 men, telegraph me, as the stores have not yet left.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

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SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 1, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Supplies for 2,500 men in Utah will be sufficient.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 2, 1865.

Major-General DODGE:

Have written to you fully to-day my views and wishes. Soon as expedition returns military arrangements must be reduced to simple protection of overland routes. I have fixed upon 4,500 infantry and 2,500 cavalry as the force necessary in your command for that purpose. All other troops are to be mustered out as soon as expeditions now in progress are over, however they may end. Regulate sending out supplies on this basis. I have sent you very full instructions on the subject. What is wanted of military posts at Lawrence, Olathe, and elsewhere in Kansas? Dispense with them if possible, reducing everything to the lowest standard possible.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 7, 1865.

Major-General DODGE:

It is not the purpose to interfere with your expeditions until they are over; but there is also a determination not to keep on the plains or elsewhere in your command this winter a larger force than is designated in my instructions of August 1. Please bear this in mind and hurry on your expeditions so that they will finish this season. I have sent copy of your letter of 2d instant to General Grant, but have no idea that will change the purpose of the Government to reduce troops and supplies on the plains. I hear from several sources unpleasant news about General Connor's doings. Look into this matter carefully. I am loath to believe anything to his discredit.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

—

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, *August 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

General Connor sent following in answer to your dispatch about troops, supplies, &c.:

HORSE SHOE, *July 31, 1865.*

I fear they do not understand in Washington what the necessities of the service are here. I require a great many more supplies than I have troops, as the nature of the service keeps troops moving from posts far distant from each other, and it is difficult to move stores in the winter. Unless I can end this war this fall the present force will have to be kept up or the white people leave the country.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

There has been a terrible rise in the Platte within a day or two; bridges gone, &c. Has General Sanborn been stopped? He expected to come to some understanding with the chiefs in to-morrow's meeting, and was to have his troops there that they might see and appreciate his power.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

—

CAMP MITCHELL, *August 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Under your instructions of August 1, I have ordered to Fort Leavenworth from this line four regiments of cavalry, one regiment of infantry (Second U. S. Volunteers), and there are two more to go as soon as I can relieve them. I cannot tell until I reach Fort Laramie whether this brings the force within your letter of August 1 or not. Most of these regiments are on march in. Second U. S. Volunteers marches on arrival of Fifth U. S. Volunteers, now en route from Fort Riley.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 11, 1865.

Major-General DODGE:

The Government is so anxious about reducing expenses that we must break up every post in Southern Kansas not absolutely necessary. I

cannot consider the posts in Southern Kansas among those absolutely needed. You do not seem to me to appreciate the necessity for breaking up posts and mustering out troops. I cannot apply for more horses or anything else. If you cannot accomplish results with what you have they must be left undone. No orders countermanding the mustering out of Stolbrand's brigade have been received, so it must be mustered out. You have not answered about Fort Scott. I want you to furnish Sully with one regiment of infantry, at least 600 strong, in time to be out at Rice by October 1. It matters not how or from what. I have applied for regulars for the plains. Rush everything so as to get through by middle of October.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

—

COUNCIL BLUFFS, *August 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

I ordered all posts in Kansas broken up before I left and stores removed, except one or two on southern border of Kansas to watch Indians, border, and carry out orders in relation to cattle stealing, and left on that border the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. . We will have to keep one post there until matters are settled. Part of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry are out at Fort Leavenworth waiting for horses. Cannot you send some from Saint Louis? If we do not get them off soon we will lose them all by desertion. The number of troops deserting on plains very large and dissatisfaction great. I wish some steps could be taken to catch some of them in Saint Louis. The troops that remain should be regulars. You did not answer my dispatch about Stolbrand's brigade and the infantry regiment to relieve Sully's command. An infantry regiment, if started soon, can get to Fort Randall on boats. I don't suppose cavalry can be wintered up there on account of lack of forage. I was informed to-day that the Fourth U. S. Volunteers had gone up into that country. I know very little about Missouri River posts, having got no reports from them. I leave here to-morrow for Fort Kearny. Dispatches sent to Omaha will be forwarded to me.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

—

OMAHA, *August 12, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

I am astonished at what you state. You must be aware that there was no truth in it, as you had full statement of everything that had been done or that was contemplated. General Meigs must have been aware that I gave orders at Fort Leavenworth cutting down requisitions largely, and in some cases entirely. These orders I made direct on depot commissary of subsistence and quartermaster, and ordered that no more supplies be sent to the plains except by my order. The reduction of troops to 5,000 men on the plains this fall came after supplies had been forwarded in accordance with the plans presented to you and by you to General Grant, which he instructed you to carry out. I supposed that we should have to keep about 10,000 men, and would make arrangements accordingly. The number of troops on the plains

thus contemplated is not so large now on account of discharges and desertions. I have written you fully from here, and I desire to hear from my letter at Kearny. I trust you will inform Government of the true state of affairs, as with any such ideas as those they will look upon all I can do with prejudice. You can rest assured of one thing, that I shall certainly carry out your orders in letter and in spirit, as I have always done. I will be in Kearny Tuesday.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

—

FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *August 15, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Laramie:
(For General Connor.)

GENERAL: As I stated, General Pope has sent me positive orders to reduce the troops on the plains, as soon as your expedition is over, to 4,000 men, placing them at the prominent posts on overland route. This, he says, is to be done regardless of the success or failure of your Indian expedition. The War Department ordered the brigade of infantry en route to be sent back from Kearny and mustered out. I have ordered the Fifth United States, about 800 strong, from Fort Riley to you. This, with the Sixth United States and what California infantry you have, is all the infantry we will have this winter to carry out these orders. I see no way of sending more infantry to Utah, and have stopped movement of troops there. If we should get any more allowed us we will have to send cavalry through late in the fall. Powder River I consider of great importance, and you better take the infantry you want for that post out of the Sixth U. S. Volunteers. That portion of the Fifth U. S. Volunteers with Colonel Sawyer's wagon party is ordered to report to you when he discharges them. They must be up in that country some place. You will be the best judge of how much you can take then, and supply other posts. I have represented to the Government in what condition it will place the plains to reduce the force so much if we get no peace. But our orders are positive, and we must now lay our plans for that force on the plains this winter. If you succeed with your expedition it will be all right. Government has assured me that they would not decrease the force now on the plains until expeditions were over, but expect we can begin to do it by middle of October. * * *

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 28, 1865.

Major-General DODGE:

In designating the force to be retained in each district it is understood that infantry regiments are full to 800 men and cavalry regiments to 1,200 men. It is rather the number of men than number of regiments I want kept. Where regiments are not full, retain battalions or companies of other regiments to make up the number of men. The other companies or battalions must be at once mustered out.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, *August 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatch about troops, commanders, &c., received. By your last dispatch you assign to General Connor's old district 3,200 infantry and 3,000 cavalry. On the 1st of November there will be only 1,500 infantry in the command. This includes Fifth U. S. Volunteers, on march from Fort Riley. Do you want me to make up the number from cavalry? I have already ordered in, in accordance with your instructions of August 1 (including those whose term of service expires between now and November 1) enough to reduce the force in Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah to the number you designate in to-day's dispatch, and in that force to be retained I do not count troops with General Connor. In Utah we have only 400 men. There are four companies with General Connor that will make it 600 when they return. To make up the balance I shall have to send cavalry. In counting the troops I take every man belonging to the regiments that are present in my command. Those left in New York, Washington, and East I don't suppose we will ever see. I learn from regimental commanders that they have unofficially learned that most of them have been mustered out. Please answer about infantry. The regiments that we will have are the Fifth and Sixth U. S. Volunteers and 280 men of Veteran Battalion Third California Infantry.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 2, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have rearranged districts west of Leavenworth. Elliott in command of Kansas, Upton of Colorado, Wheaton of Nebraska, including that portion of Dakota west of Nebraska, headquarters at Fort Laramie, and Connor of Utah. As soon as Connor returns from his expedition send him to Utah. Whole force in Utah, one infantry and one cavalry regiment. No more force than this must be sent to Utah under any circumstances. To Wheaton I have designated two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry; to Upton one regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry; to Elliott one regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry. These forces are to be selected by the district commander from the troops in his district or those with Connor and Sanborn; every other man to be sent back to Leavenworth for muster out immediately. These officers are ordered to go to their districts and report by letter to you for duty. Each of them is furnished with detailed letter of instructions from me designating posts to be occupied in each district, and its garrison. I send copies of these instructions to your headquarters at Leavenworth, and have ordered each district commander who may see you on his way out to show his copy to you. Should enforce these instructions without delay. The pressure upon me about expenses on the plains is tremendous. Whether reasonable or not, the demands of the Government must be complied with. See that corn for the winter is safely stored for two companies of cavalry at Kearny, Julesburg, Cottonwood, Laramie, and Platte Bridge. There will be two companies of cavalry, and no more, at each of these posts, and corn must be saved in store for them from supplies now on the plains. I send Connor's instructions to Laramie, to be forwarded to him in Utah in case he has left. He must positively not interfere again in contracts or disbursements with the proper staff

officers unless they violate law. Whatever the result of Connor's expedition, come down at once and energetically to the standard here laid down, and hurry back all other troops to Leavenworth for muster out. I have ordered all Sanborn's force, except 500 men, to go back to Leavenworth at once for discharge. Commissioners will meet Indians on Arkansas at time specified.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[Appendix C.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 11, 1865.

Major-General DODGE:

I have just received copies of instructions from General Connor to the commanders of his expedition, in which I find the following words: "You will not receive overtures of peace or submission from Indians, but will attack and kill every male Indian over twelve years of age." These instructions are atrocious, and are in direct violation of my repeated orders. You will please take immediate steps to countermand such orders. If any such orders as General Connor's are carried out it will be disgraceful to the Government, and will cost him his commission, if not worse. Have it rectified without delay.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, *August 11, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Laramie:

Send forward the following dispatches to General Connor, and be governed by them:

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, *In the Field:*

Be governed by the following dispatches:*

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
"*Saint Louis, August 11, 1865.*

"Major-General DODGE:

"General Connor is ignoring the quartermaster and commissaries, and violating law and regulations in making contracts himself and forcing officers to pay public money on them. Stop all this business at once, and order all officers to conform to law and regulations.

"JNO. POPE,
"*Major-General.*"

General Connor will carry out the instructions of General Pope and my orders heretofore sent him. Acknowledge receipt of this.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, *August 29, 1865.*

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Following received from General Connor:

HEADQUARTERS POWDER RIVER EXPEDITION,
Near Fort Connor, August 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two telegrams of 11th instant from Maj. Gen. John Pope in reference to instructions to column commanders and con-

* See also next, *ante.*

tracts in Utah. The general's and your own instructions will be implicitly obeyed. I hope on my return to give such explanations as will be deemed satisfactory.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Appendix D.]

FORT LARAMIE, *July 27, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One thousand Indians attacked Platte Station on Tuesday; been fighting two days. Lieutenant Collins, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, and 25 men, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, killed; 9 wounded. Bodies scalped and horribly mutilated. Note picked up on the field to-day, evidently written by a prisoner, who stated that he was captured on the Platte; states that the Indians say that they do not want peace and expect an increase of 1,000 more to their force. They are now three miles west destroying telegraph line. The left column is now en route there; the balance will leave in two days. I start for Platte Bridge myself Saturday. I respectfully ask that something be done to hurry contractors. Ammunition transferred to contractors months since, and of which I am short, has not arrived. I start on my expedition with scant supply of stores and many barefooted horses.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

—

FORT LARAMIE, *August 7, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

Two hundred Cheyenne Indians attacked station near Big Laramie on 1st instant, killing 4 men and 1 woman, and taking as prisoners 1 woman, aged fifteen years, and 1 girl baby, aged two years—a fate worse than death. Also made a break on Little Laramie, stealing 13 Government horses and losing 4 killed. All available cavalry in that section in pursuit. Indians supposed to be portion of same band that made fight at Platte Bridge few days ago. Michigan horses jaded so as to be worthless for pursuit. Have now one non-commissioned officer and thirteen men at each station from Collins to Sulphur Springs, a distance of 275 miles. Stage company refuses to put stock on road, and the mails are still carried, tri-weekly, by Government teams. Under no circumstances while any troops are left on road will mail be permitted to stop. It is a shame, when emigrants and freighters travel the road daily without escorts, that the stage company, when afforded all the protection necessary, is afraid to run their stock. No difficulty exists now to prevent a daily mail if stage company would do its share of the work. Commanding officer South Sub-District has just returned from the road and so reports. Eleventh Kansas Cavalry is relieved and on road to Kearny.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of General Connor.)

FORT LARAMIE, *August 8, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

Particulars of Platte Bridge fight sent to you at Leavenworth on 27th of July. Additional information from our scouts show their loss much greater than at first supposed. The Indians threw away all the scalps they had taken from our men, a sure sign that they had lost more than they had killed. Main body of them went north. Think 200 of them went on mail road near Big Laramie. Telegraphed you full particulars on yesterday. Four dispatches to General Connor concerning General Sully's conference will be forwarded to him by express immediately for his information. Couldn't something be done to hurry up the troops on the road?

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Powder River, August 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

A detachment of my Pawnee scouts on the 16th instant discovered and pursued a party of twenty-four Cheyennes returning from the mail road with scalps and plunder. They overtook them about sixty miles northeast of here on Powder River, and after a short engagement killed the whole party. Loss on our side, 4 horses killed. We captured 29 animals, among which are 4 Government mules, 6 Government and 1 Overland Stage Line horses, besides 2 Government saddles and a quantity of white women's and children's clothing and 2 of the infantry coats issued by Colonel Moonlight last spring to the Indians who subsequently killed Captain Fouts and 4 soldiers of Seventh Iowa.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

—

POWDER RIVER, *August 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

There is no doubt that the families of all the hostile Indians are north of here, and that those Indians who were lately operating on the mail and telegraph lines are joining. There is a trail six miles west of here over which they pass, and not being aware of our presence, we sometimes get one. Yesterday my scouts killed one of the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes, and to-day Captain Marshall, Eleventh Ohio, killed two Indians. Twenty horses and mules were captured, most of which are Government animals, together with several packs of plunder, apparently lately come into their possession; also letters and other papers addressed to men of the Seventh Michigan, which show that the Indians are directly from the road. Loss on our side, two horses killed. I am glad they are going north. I do not apprehend that they will go south while the expedition lasts.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

[Appendix E.]

SAINT LOUIS, *June 8, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Your letter of 6th concerning Ford's expedition and General McCook's suspension of it received. I telegraphed you the other day that you must do what you thought best, and that General McCook had no authority to give any orders on the subject. Did you not receive my dispatch? I send you to-day a letter from General McCook giving his reasons for his action and against the campaign of Ford's. As I said before, you must yourself judge and act on the matter.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

—

SAINT LOUIS, *June 3, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

You must do as you think best about Ford. General McCook had no authority from me to interfere in any manner with your troops.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[Appendix F.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 1, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: It is the desire of the Government to settle the Indian difficulties this season. You will therefore push your troops into their country and fight them wherever and whenever they can be found. You will allow no outrages of any kind to be committed on our part. We must fight them honorably, capture their villages and property, and at the first opportunity make an informal treaty with them for a cessation of hostilities, appointing a place where I or some one else designated by the Government can meet and confer with them. My idea is that these Indians must be punished and made to ask for peace, and that treaties made must not be on the grounds of paying them for keeping the peace, but with the understanding that it is for their safety and their only means of preservation. Keep your troops on the move, and so long as these Indians insist upon hostilities give them no rest; but the moment you consider peace can be made make an effort to get the chiefs together for that purpose; and when hostilities do cease see that we, on our part, live faithfully up to the conditions to which we agree. Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent for the Comanches, is now trying to get an interview with them, and you will learn what success he has had by the time you reach your district. Brevet Brigadier-General Ford will turn over to you my former instructions and orders in relation to trains, &c.; also instructions for putting up hay. You will carry out the arrangements made with General Carleton in regard to escorts, &c. Instruct your chiefs of staff departments to keep a full and proper amount of supplies. This must not be neglected. You will probably have about 7,000 troops to supply. Keep me informed by telegraph or otherwise of all matters of importance in your district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 27, 1865.*

Major-General SANBORN,
Fort Riley, via Lawrence:

In answer to your dispatch from Colonel Leavenworth and arrival of those Indians, I have forwarded the dispatch, and as soon as telegraph lines are up hope to get an answer, with instructions. I think you should push out your columns as directed, and let them meet you in their country, and if you think you can make an agreement with them, as I have heretofore directed, you can do so. If not, fight them. I have no faith in their continual application for peace. It has been this way for three months, and they continue to rob and steal. If they are in earnest let them deliver up the stolen Government stock and property, then we are willing to carry out our part of the agreement. They must also agree to control their entire tribes, keep off our lines of communication, and desist entirely from any and every act of hostility, and the Government will send persons to finish the matter, and I will meet them at such places and time as can be agreed upon and a final treaty can be made. The place to meet them is in their own country where they are, and let them see our power. I shall leave here in two weeks for Laramie, Denver, and then to Fort Lyon, and so back to Riley. I shall be in telegraphic communication all the time so you can advise me what is going on.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

—

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 28, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

If possible to make reliable treaty of peace with Comanches, Kiowas, &c., do so. Sanborn had best see for himself what truth there is in Leavenworth's story. A permanent settlement of Indian difficulties is what we want. If Leavenworth's report is true, then a place to meet these Indians should be at once arranged and notification given me, that commissioners might be on hand in time.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

—

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Do you think I had better recall General Sanborn? It takes ten days now to reach him. He has been gone nearly a week, and his columns must be all south of the Arkansas River. I put no faith in any treaty made with any of those Indians until they are whipped and made to give up stolen stock. It appears to me a treaty now is a bid for them to commence again as soon as we take our troops off. General Sanborn, when he gets down into their country, can do as the case dictates, as I have given him full instructions and told him to settle the matter before he returns.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 29, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Your instructions to General Sanborn are all right. Of course he is not to be held back.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[Appendix G.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 4, 1865.

General MITCHELL:

As General Dodge is supposed to have left Leavenworth, you will please send the following confidential dispatch to General Sanborn by special messenger, with orders to make all speed and direction, and orders by him to post commanders to furnish necessary aid and escort.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 4, 1865.*

Major-General SANBORN,
Comdg. Expedition against Comanches, &c., in the Field:

Upon receipt of this order suspend movements against Comanches, Kiowas, &c. Place your command in camp at a convenient point near where this order finds you until further orders. Endeavor to communicate with Indians by messenger to propose council, to meet October 1, at some point to be hereafter designated. Acknowledge receipt.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[Appendix H.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, on the Big Turkey, August 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, &c., Fort Leavenworth:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of telegraphic orders from Major-General Pope, dated August 4, 1865, and received at Fort Larned at 11 p. m. on the 7th instant, I addressed a communication (see copy inclosed, marked A) to the chiefs of the hostile tribes and forwarded the same to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, at which place the chiefs and headmen of these tribes were assembled. Placing the troops in camp as directed, I proceeded in person toward the above point. On the 13th instant I received a note from Colonel Leavenworth in reply to my communication, marked A as above, in which he stated that he saw no other way but for me to come to that point and see the Indians myself. I accordingly proceeded to that place with a small escort, arriving on the 15th instant. I was cordially received by the chiefs of the respective tribes, who manifested the strongest desire for peace. An agreement for the cessation of hostilities was entered into between them and myself, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked B. I have no doubt but that this terminates the difficulties between the Government and the tribes of the plains

south of the Arkansas River. I think this command may now safely be reduced by 2,000 men, and by as many more as soon as the final arrangement for perpetual peace is made with these tribes, as provided in the agreement above referred to. These chiefs think that as soon as the hostile tribes on the Platte are informed of their having made peace they will also cease hostilities, and agreed to communicate with them by runners at once. Col. J. H. Leavenworth, U. S. Indian agent, is justly entitled to the credit of bringing about this personal interview with these chiefs at so early a day. I am now on my way to Fort Riley. We have been compelled to swim horses and men every five to ten miles since we left Fort Zarah coming east, and have not been able to move the train beyond this point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., August 9, 1865.

To the CHIEFS AND HEADMEN OF THE APACHE, ARAPAHOE, CHEYENNE, COMANCHE, AND KIOWA TRIBES:

I am here with a large military force ready to enter your country if peace is not made without this movement. Colonel Leavenworth, your agent, says that you have already ceased hostilities and are ready to meet the proper officers of the United States Government, and enter into permanent peace obligations. I desire you to communicate to me by the bearer of this dispatch whether this statement of Colonel Leavenworth is correct, and if so, to state when and where you will meet me with a view of making arrangements for a cessation of hostilities on both sides, and also to make an arrangement for a convention on the 1st day of October next, between you and such officers or persons as the President of the United States may designate for that purpose, to make and enter into treaties of perpetual peace between your tribes and the Government of the United States. Full protection will be given to any of your men who may be sent into our lines to confer on the subject of peace. You are requested to give full protection to the bearer of this dispatch and to return an answer without delay.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet-Major General, U. S. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Upper Arkansas.

[Inclosure B.]

Be it known to all that we, the chiefs and headmen of the Apache, Comanche, and Kiowa tribes of Indians of the Upper Arkansas, and the Arapahoes now south of the Arkansas River, have agreed, and do hereby agree, with our agent, Col. J. H. Leavenworth, and with Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. Sanborn, commanding the District of Upper Arkansas, to cease all acts of violence or injury to the frontier settlements and to the traveler on the Sante Fé road and other lines of travel, and to remain at peace. We further agree to meet and council on the 4th day of October, 1865, at Bluff Creek, about forty miles south of the Little Arkansas, with such commissioners as the President of the United States may appoint for a perpetual peace between the Government of the United States and our various tribes; and we further agree

to use all our influence with the Cheyenne Indians now south of the Arkansas River, and induce them to join us in this perpetual peace, and if they do not we will compel them to cease all acts of violence toward the citizens of the United States or runners from our country.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and affixed our marks this 15th day of August, 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, in council with the officers of the Government above named.

his
TO-HAN-SON x OR LITTLE MOUNTAIN,
mark *Chief of Kiowas.*

[AND FIVE OTHER CHIEFS OF THE KIOWAS.]

his
PARRY-WAH-CAN-HA-VITCHA x OR POOR BEAR,
mark *Chief of Apaches.*

his
HO-TO-YO-KOH-WAH x OR OVER THE BUTTES,
mark *Chief of Comanches.*

[AND SEVEN OTHER CHIEFS OF THE COMANCHES.]

his
PAH-UP-PAT-TOP x OR BIG MOUTH,
mark. *Chief of Arapahoes.*

In presence of:

JESSIE CHISHOLM.
W. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

MOUTH OF LITTLE ARKANSAS, *August 15, 1865.*

In consideration of the above agreement and understanding made by the chiefs and headmen of the tribes above mentioned, I agree on the part of the Government to suspend all acts of hostility toward the various tribes above mentioned so long as they observe in good faith the stipulations and agreement on their part as hereinabove set forth.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding District of Upper Arkansas.
JESSE H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

[Appendix I.]

JULESBURG, *August 24, 1865.*

Maj. GEORGE C. TICHENOR,
Aide-de-Camp, Fort Leavenworth:

Send following to Fort Riley:

Major-General SANBORN:

I have telegraphed for commissioners to be appointed to meet on October 4, and asked that you be one of them. The great object to be attained is to keep these Indians south of our lines of travel, making their northern boundary as far south of Arkansas River as possible and east of Fort Bascom. I suppose the commissioners will have full instructions from Government. I also hope that agents and traders will be put under military supervision. One band of Arapahoes are north of South Platte, and hostile. Nearly all of Cheyennes are now far north of this. The Arapahoes should be made to control their men north. After treaty is signed I want troops reduced to lowest possible number. It seems to me we need hold only three

or four posts on that line, and those with a small force. What number of troops do you estimate will be needed, and at what points? Should not Fort Dodge or some of the posts be moved up on the Smoky Hill route? Answer to Fort Laramie.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Appendix J.]

Verbatim copy of a message left by a band of Indians on a wooden paddle stuck up in their trail, upon which troops were at the time following them:

Chief Kill Bear—Indian rapoe, shian and sacs, crows and snakes, camanch, ciwas, blackfoot, ten ten company of Indian all gather and fights the wites. Es Indians wathing this road and going home in two or three days and come up the road again and all the road again. Chief wants piece again, get back them to Indian prisoners in Denver. We have got four company of Indians around this mountain watching the road. And the whites killed one shian at carney, and watching to days and the Indians killed twenty-six shouldren. four wagons burn them in the fire. The Governs in the State wat catch that governer in denver and killed him and make piece and catch him quick and killed him, and they have got to shian boys in denver. want them back and make peice again.

[Appendix K.]

DENVER, *October 2, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General WHEATON,
Fort Laramie:

I will send to you Big Ribs and some of his head Sioux. Consult with General Connor. Send them out to the Cheyennes and Sioux, inviting them into Fort Connor or Laramie, as you deem best, for a talk for cessation of hostilities and final peace. Any that have gone to Missouri River for that purpose let them go, but get in all that are left, provided they feel disposed to settle now. You can say to them that if they do not come in and settle what they have had is only a taste of what they will get this winter, for that you will give them no rest. You and General Connor can fix this. What I want is to settle with them before they discover our force on the plains. You can also say that all Indians south have made peace. Include what General Connor knows about Arapahoes. Show Big Ribs the forces you have and impress upon him your power. Will start Big Ribs for Fort Laramie in a day or two.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Appendix L.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

The Quartermaster and Commissary Generals report requisitions of such magnitude coming from Leavenworth as to alarm them. Look into them, and stop all unnecessary expenditures, and reduce necessary orders to actual requirements. Returns show a cavalry force in Department of Missouri which it would seem might be materially reduced. Look into this matter.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Appendix M.]

Approximate amount of stores on the plains.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Station.	Number of men.	From—	To—	Remarks.
		1865.	1866.	
Salt Lake	2,500	July 1	July 1	Small rations sent 4,000 men. Requisitions and estimates called for full rations for 5,000 men, but were reduced to 2,500 August 2.
Fort Bridger	500	July 1	July 1	
Fort Laramie	1,050	July 1	July 1	Requisitions called for 2,500 men, but were reduced to 1,000.
Powder River	500	July 1	July 1	Stores for Powder River were shipped to Laramie. Requisitions called for supplies for 1,000 men, but were reduced to 500 in August.
Fort Halleck	250	June 1	July 1	
Camp Collins	250	July 1	July 1	
Denver	2,750	July 1	July 1	This includes all dependencies and is principal depot for supplies for Colorado. Requisitions were cut down here 800 men. One hundred thousand pounds of this amount was stopped at depot at Fort Leavenworth; the excess is being transferred to Laramie to fill deficiency there.
Junction	500	June 1	July 1	
Julesburg	1,500	July 1	July 1	
Cottonwood	1,250	July 1	July 1	Large amount of stores was taken from here to Laramie to fit out General Connor's expedition, contractors failing to deliver supplies in time.
Fort Kearny	1,080	Nov. 1	Sept. 1	Requisitions were made for 2,500 men, but were reduced August 2 by Major-General Dodge to 1,000.

SOUTHERN ROUTE.*

Fort Larned	900	Nov. 1	Sept. 1	Beans for 2,040 men; coffee for 1,190. Requisitions were made for 3,000 men for six months.
Fort Riley	1,000	Nov. 1	Sept. 1	Sugar for 1,600 men; beans for 1,400. Requisitions were made for 9,000 men for six months, but cut down in August.
Fort Lyon	670	Nov. 1	Sept. 1	Requisitions were made for 1,500 men for one year.
Fort Garland	230	July 1	July 1	
Fort Fillmore	250	July 1	July 1	This post has been broken up and its stores removed or disposed of.

* Stores at depots on this route supply the new posts at Big Creek, Pond Creek, and Monumentso.

[Appendix N.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 29, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Laramie:

Major Mackey, of Fort Laramie, estimates for subsistence stores for Fort Laramie for 3,000 soldiers, 250 citizens, 400 Indians, 100 officers, &c., nearly doubling the estimates heretofore sent and reported to you in my letter of June 13. Estimates therein stated called for stores for 2,000 men for Laramie and 900 for Powder River for one year. This appears to me sufficient. My letter of June 13 shows that estimates have been received for 17,000 men; 1,500 have been added to that for Utah. Is this not stores enough, and more than we shall need for the ensuing year? If some posts are short, others must have a surplus, which can be transferred as they are needed. This winter our force will necessarily be reduced, and we do not want to pile up stores that cannot be used. The estimate up to June 13 and from Salt Lake makes 18,000,000 pounds for subsistence stores alone. This is as much as we can get transportation for, and is 8,000,000 more than is contracted for, and in addition thereto are quartermaster's and ordnance stores that are en route.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 31, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Laramie:

You will see from General Pope's dispatch that Government thinks we are making too much cost. Your estimates are very large. You ask for supplies for 17,000 men. We will not be able to keep over half that number on the plains this winter. All supplies have gone forward except for Utah. Supplies for 2,500 men are waiting to go there. Do you not think that we had better let Utah rest on supplies for 2,500 men? That is as many as you will be able to get there this winter.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. Nelson Cole, Second Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Eastern Division.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 10, 1867.*

General U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Herewith inclosed I have the honor to forward a copy of my report of the operations of the Eastern Division, Indian Expedition, for July, August, September, and October, 1865. This report was made shortly after the return of the Eastern Division, Indian Expedition, but after Brigadier-General Connor had forwarded his report, and on the supposition that it was never forwarded, I sent this copy, revised, as it is more in detail than the first report made to General Connor and upon which he made his official report, and presuming that it may contain information that may be of some value to the Government.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

N. COLE,
Late Colonel Second Missouri Light Artillery,
Commanding Eastern Division, Indian Expedition.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DIVISION,
POWDER RIVER INDIAN EXPEDITION.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the Eastern Division, Powder River Indian Expedition, during its campaign of July, August, September, and part of October, A. D. 1865:

The command was organized at Omaha City, Nebr. Ter., and consisted of eight companies of my regiment, the Second Missouri Light Artillery (equipped as cavalry), and eight companies of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, numbering about 1,400, rank and file, with a train of 140 six-mule wagons. My artillery consisted of one section of 3-inch rifled guns, manned by men of the Second Missouri Light Artillery. Much difficulty was experienced in procuring suitable transportation to accompany the command, and very considerable delay in the movement of the column was occasioned thereby. Most of the mules furnished were unbroken and from two to four years old, utterly unfit for the service required of them, but no others could be procured, whilst the teamsters were in the main worthless. The time from June 20 to

July 1 was spent in getting these incongruous elements organized into a train. A considerable quantity of commissary stores and a lot of spare parts and materials for the repair of wagons and harness had not arrived when, on June 30, I received a telegram from General Connor not to delay for anything, but to purchase supplies at Omaha City. This I did to the extent of about $15,000. General Connor also directed me to leave no grain behind, but to take all I could get trains to haul. To do this I was compelled to hire citizen transportation. On the 1st of July, after some delay caused by the refusal of two companies of my regiment to move when ordered, the command, with the exception of three companies (which remained to complete their equipment, collect stragglers, and escort the rear trains), took up the line of march toward Columbus, on the Loup Fork of the Platte, following the line of the Pacific telegraph. On the 2d the balance of the command with the trains followed, overtaking the main column at Fremont, on the Platte River, on the 3d. Arriving at Columbus, our route left the Platte and followed up the north bank of the Loup, leaving the last vestige of civilization at the Pawnee Mission, 110 miles from Omaha City. From the many farms which lie along the Platte a sufficiency of forage was purchased to supply the command; here I also procured a drove of fifty beef-cattle. After passing the Pawnee Mission and until reaching the Niobrara River my only reliable source of information was a copy of Lieut. G. K. Warren's map, furnished me by the chief engineer of the department, as the guides I had employed were unfamiliar with the country, having been over its surface but little; yet they were excellent judges of prairie country and were of much value in the selection of favorable ground for the movement of the trains. Whilst camped near the mouth of North Branch of the Loup, Lieutenant Murphy, First Nebraska Cavalry, with escort, arrived, bringing dispatches from General Connor containing full instructions as to my destination and route, of which up to this time I was entirely uninformed save that I was to move my command up the Loup Fork, where I would receive orders.

Deeming it advisable to cut off a considerable bend in the Loup River, I moved up the valley of the North Branch to Antelope Creek, where was found Lieut. W. D. Smith's trail of 1856. Leaving this trail to the left, the command moved in a westerly direction, but from the necessity of selecting ground passable with the trains the course gradually changed nearly south. The valley of the North Branch is bountifully supplied with timber along the margins of the stream, and all the ravines and cañons putting into it are well timbered with cedars. Along the hill-sides there are some small groves of scrub oaks. The bottom timber is almost exclusively cottonwood and box elder. The stream where we crossed it was about fifty yards in width and its bed full of quicksand. The valley is from one to one mile and a half wide, and contains apparently very fertile soil; grass was very abundant. The country between this stream and the Loup is high, abrupt, ridgy prairie, the road in consequence sinuous and heavy. Moving up the Loup, wood, water, and grass in abundance were found, and with few exceptions scarcely any serious obstacles to the march were encountered. Anticipating the frequent use of tools in the construction of bridges and cutting of embankments, I had organized one of the companies of the Second Missouri Light Artillery as a pioneer company, under the command of Capt. N. Boardman, an officer whose lifetime experience as a civil engineer specially fitted him for this duty, and by keeping them some distance in the advance with the guides, prepared the

road with sufficient dispatch to occasion but little delay in the movement of the column. After the first 150 miles had been accomplished but few creeks or rivulets put into the river, although the gulches were more numerous and the bluffs approached the river more frequently than before, forcing the route into the hills. Aside from sand the road was good. When near the head of the Loup wood entirely gave out, and the command was forced to resort to buffalo chips, of which a very limited quantity could be found. Bog peat was also used as a substitute for wood, of which there was considerable quantities found on this part of the route.

I had many misgivings as to the practicability of moving a command as large as mine across the country from the head of the Loup to the Niobrara River, as my information was, in effect, that the region to be traversed was a barren, sandy desert, without fresh water, wood, or grass. To be positive, I lay in camp one day for the purpose of scouting for the best route. I sent two parties, one on Lieutenant Warren's trail, who returned reporting that route impassable for trains, with but little grass and ponds of brackish water. The other party sent to the north or most direct line to the Niobrara River, reported a practicable route, with excellent grass and water in abundance. I adopted the new route, and by slowly feeling my way with scouts as I went, discovered a number of lakes and small streams, on the banks of which were excellent camping-grounds. The topography of the country consists of a series of sand ridges, sparsely covered with vegetation, and broad, intervening valleys, densely covered with grass. The latter all had lakes, streams, or marshes in them, yet forming no material obstacle to the movement of the command. In crossing these sand ridges, which varied from 200 to 500 feet in height, the deep, loose sand made the draught heavy on the mules, more particularly in the rear of the trains, necessitating the frequent use of the men, dismounted and pulling with drag-ropes. Scarcely any wood was found in this section until reaching Snake River, where there was an abundance of cedar. This is a rapid-flowing stream of excellent water, a tributary of the Niobrara River. The hills on the north side of Snake River are low and the face of the country grows gradually flatter until it becomes a level plain of eight to ten miles in breadth, ending at the crest of the bluffs on the Niobrara River. Where we struck the Niobrara timber was very plenty, the bottom land having the usual cottonwood and box elder, with scattering pines and cedars along the bluffs and in the cañons. Grass was very scant, and with my large number of animals it was difficult to obtain sufficient for one night.

From the Niobrara our route lay over a gently rolling prairie toward the bluffs at the head of Wounded Knee Creek; from thence down the valley of that stream to White Earth River. The first night's camp was made on the head of Antelope Creek, a small marsh from which in a number of springs a considerable amount of water rises. These had to be dug out, and with a few small ponds adjacent furnished sufficient water for the entire command. Here there was no wood. On the Wounded Knee wood and water were abundant, but grass very scarce. In this vicinage dry beds of streams had to be bridged. This plan was resorted to when timber could be had in preference to cutting through embankments. The column was delayed for hours whilst roads for the trains were cut through the bluff, hard clay banks of the frequent gulches in this locality, leaving behind us as we passed a very good road, which with but little repairs might, if desired, be again made available. Upon reaching White Earth River we struck an American

Fur Company trail, used by General Harney in 1855, and followed it across the river and almost entirely through the "Les Mauvaise Terres," when, leaving it to our right, we continued direct to the South Fork of the Cheyenne River. The crossing of the White Earth River was rendered very difficult by recent rains, which having submerged the banks made them almost impassably miry, compelling the construction of corduroy roads before the trains could be gotten over. Here, not far from camp, was discovered the trail of a small party of Indians, indicating the recent passage of some roving band. In the bed of the White Earth there was but little quicksand; the water was almost too muddy for use. Cottonwood was plenty in all the bends of the stream. On the passage through the "Bad Lands" no water fit for use was found save at Ash Spring, where some old holes were cleaned out, which afforded sufficient for the time. On the South Fork of the Cheyenne there were limited quantities of grass, but wood and water in abundance. It was here necessary to pull the wagons up the high bluffs with drag-ropes to attain a high plateau over which our route now took its way. To purpose this and to give the animals rest I lay here two days, moving hence August 11.

Moving northwestwardly from here over a high rolling country we crossed quite a number of sinking creeks, tributaries to the forks of the Cheyenne, arriving at Bear Butte on the 14th instant. In all these creek beds water had to be dug for or was found standing in stagnant pools. In none save Bear Butte Creek was there living, running water. By scattering the stock over an extensive area forage was obtained in sufficient quantity for a night at each camp. The soil was apparently very good, whilst in the bottom land the timber was very dense. Around Bear Butte the soil was excellent and the grass the finest seen during the campaign. There had been, it was evident from appearances, no rain for some time, yet in the branches of Bear Butte Creek there was sufficient water for all our purposes, and from indications it would seem they were seldom or never entirely dry. From here I moved to the northwest, intending to reach the valley of the Belle Fourche River (North Fork of Cheyenne) and follow it up some distance. On arriving at White Wood Creek, one of its tributaries, I found a more practicable route to the west, and, pursuing it, reached a mountain stream called by the traders Red Water. The road was excellent, scarcely any work being required on it. The bottom lands along White Wood Creek were filled with oak, box elder, and cottonwood; grass was abundant. From here to Red Water occasional groves of scrub oak were met with and the bluffs were dotted with pines and cedars. Pine, cedar, scrub oak, cottonwood, and box elder was very abundant along the valley and on the lining bluffs of the Red Water. These bottom lands are apparently rich in soil and with the advantage of good water-power which the stream affords must some time be valuable for farming purposes. Here one of my guides found float rock which he called silver blossom, but with no experience in metallurgy I could not decide as to his correctness. The most prominent among the different strata of rock composing the bluffs were red sandstone and gypsum, the former being the principal, the latter lying mostly in heavy deposits on the foothills. The general features of the country change but little from Red Water to the North Cheyenne. Broken, rocky ridges, crowned with pines, alternating with narrow valleys, containing many small creek beds, follow each other in quick succession. While camped in one of these valleys on Pine Creek Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, with a small party, rode into my

camp, having left his command at our camp of the preceding night on the Red Water. His regiment had left Fort Laramie on the 2d of August and came through the Black Hills, striking our trail whilst we were yet in sight. On the Cheyenne grass was very scarce but water plenty. In the bluffs there were some evidences of coal, yet no pure outcroppings.

From the Cheyenne I moved up one of its tributaries to its head, thence down a small stream to the Little Missouri River, over a comparatively level country, but with little water, however. Timber covered all the ridges and cedars filled the cañons. Scurvy had now began to develop itself, and one of the command died of this disease. One of my Pawnee guides also died of apoplexy or some kindred cause. At the point where I struck the Little Missouri River (*a*) grass was so scant that it was a matter of extreme difficulty to find enough to even scantily feed my animals, this sparseness continuing as I moved down the valley. So short were my animals fed that I kept scouting parties out all the time in search of grass, which on the third day was found in plenty. Many trails, evidently five or six days old, of parties of from five to fifteen Indians, were here seen; older and heavier trails, tending down the valley, were observed, denoting this one of their highways. My own judgment would have prompted me to push down the river, but my orders strictly confined me to moving to Powder River and Panther Mountain. Whilst lying by one day to graze and rest the wearied animals and to make some necessary repairs, I sent a scouting party to the westward to discover some practicable route in the direction of Powder River. They proceeded as far as Box Elder Creek, a tributary of the Little Missouri River, to which point I moved on the following day, over a route made easy for trains with but little labor.

In the valley of the Box Elder there was a moderate quantity of grass, its timber consisting of box elder, cottonwood, and red willow. On the bluffs adjacent there were many pines and cedars. This stream was not running, but water in pools was standing in the bends. During this day's march great quantities of fossil bones of large size were seen lying in beds in different localities. Much of the fragmentary rock exposed among the passes was apparently volcanic in its origin. Moving from here westward up the valley of a small creek, a tributary of the Box Elder, I camped on its head, with scant grass obtained by scattering the stock over a considerable area of country. Scurvy had now become prevalent in the command, and the absence of anti-scorbutics made it desirable to discover something as a substitute for the ordinary vegetables. One of the men now fortunately discovered that the yellow, washed clay on which we were camped contained a small bulbous root, which on examination proved to be a species of onion, not so large as the common white army bean and possessed of a less pungent flavor, yet they had a good effect upon the men, who dug and ate them with avidity. At this camp there was no timber, save small willows along the stream, but the bluffs at some distance were covered with pines. From here to the westward I moved over a gently undulating country, without water save that in a couple of holes, which, with its brackish taste and thick consistency, was almost unfit for use. Nearly night the head of the column arrived at the edge of a cliff in sight of Powder River, distant about six miles across a strip of "Bad Lands," which was a part of "Les Mauvaises Terres" of the Yellowstone River Valley. This cliff was hundreds of feet in height, and no

a This point was a short distance below what is laid down on the map as the "Three or Little Missouri Buttes."

place of descent could be found. That this rough, broken region could be traversed after being attained seemed impossible; in no event could an attempt to reach the river that night be a success. This being patent I moved into the valley of O'Fallon's Creek, near its source, and fortunately discovered a small pool, containing possibly half a dozen barrels of brackish water, which the buffalo had been within a short time wallowing in. The intense heat of the day, along with the dust-laden air, had created too strong a thirst among the men to hesitate at drinking the water discovered, although it was impregnated with the excrement of these animals. Of forage there was none to be had, and the stock had to be tied up the entire night without water or grass.

At 3 o'clock of the next morning I moved to the edge of the bluffs at another point than that at which I had struck it the day before. After some search my guides discovered an Indian tepee trail leading down to the lower plain. By cutting along it and across divides and through cañons I was enabled to get the trains advanced about three miles by night. To accomplish this it was necessary to station men on the sides of the hills with ropes to steady the wagons, which frequently threatened to overset upon the mules or slide sideways down over the numerous precipices along the brinks of which they were compelled to pass. After getting the trains thus far along I left them with a guard and moved the men, with all the animals, to the river for the purpose of reaching water and grass, of which the stock was so much in need. The day was intensely hot, and the great labor of working through cañons and over masses of rock, together with the excessive dust, intensified the weariness and exhaustion of the entire command, rendering this step imperative. I reached the valley at a point about fifty miles from the Yellowstone River, striking a bend in the river heavily covered with timber. Of grass there was plenty in the timber, but scarcely any in the open ground, with none on the hills. The valley is narrow, not exceeding two miles in width, bounded by a barren waste of rugged hills, from which numbers of veins of coal outcrop. Sage bottoms line the stream, save in the timbered bends; on them no vestige of vegetation appears beyond sage brush, grease wood, and prickly pear. The bed of the stream is here from sixty to seventy yards in width, and is quicksandy. The water was at apparently a medium stage and the river easily forded. On the following day, August 29, the mules were sent out and the train moved in. My instructions from General Connor, received July 12 on the Loup Fork of Platte River, by special messenger, directed me to proceed to Panther Mountains, at the northeast base of which, on Tongue River, I should find a depot of supplies. My rations were by this time nearly exhausted, and it was necessary to communicate with General Connor as soon as possible to procure more. To expedite this I sent Lieutenant Hoagland, Second Missouri Light Artillery, with Raymond, my most reliable guide, and a detachment of twenty men, to scout across the Tongue River to ascertain the best route by which to move the column; also to find, if possible, at what point General Connor was lying with his command. I also deemed it in order to inform him of my whereabouts as soon as possible, to relieve him from any apprehensions he might have relative to the arrival of my column, as in his telegram of July 5 he implied that my command was behind time.

The scouting party left camp on the afternoon of August 29, and returned September 1 about 3 p. m., having stopped to rest but a few hours of the time absent. They had governed themselves in their movements strictly according to my instructions, given from information

derived from a map furnished by General Connor. They traveled fifty miles directly west, over a country impassable for trains, crossing thirty-five miles from my camp on Powder River the bed of a stream about the size of the latter-named river with an equally extensive valley, and fifteen miles farther west ascended the side of a mountain and passed northwestwardly around its west base into the valley of a smaller stream, all of these agreeing precisely with Tongue River, Panther Mountains, and Rosebud Creek as laid down on General Connor's map. They reported Tongue River, where they struck it, to contain abundance of water standing in its bed, with indications that above it was running. In the valleys and on Panther Mountains they found barely enough grass to forage their own horses. They found no depot of supplies, neither any indications of any one having been there before them. Panther Mountains were simply masses of red volcanic rock, and possessed not the slightest sign of vegetation. The Tongue River Valley was barren of grass, the bends of the stream were heavily timbered, and the bottoms were covered with prickly pear, sage brush, and grease wood. Upon the reception of this report I ordered the rations reduced to less than one-half, and decided that having seen neither Indians nor recent signs of any in this portion of the country, and having fully satisfied myself that General Connor had not gone to Panther Mountains, and without hauling corn for his stock could not pass down the valley of Tongue River, it was my best policy to move toward rations, keeping the country in direction of Tongue River as thoroughly scouted as possible for the purpose of finding him or any of his scouting parties who might be in search of my command.

Whilst in the act of communicating my intentions to Colonel Walker, Sixteenth Kansas, then at my headquarters, a report was brought in that the Indians had attacked the herders herding stock a mile distant from camp and had driven off some of the animals. I immediately started in person to satisfy myself of the correctness of the report, as hitherto there had been no sign of Indians seen in this vicinity. On arriving near the scene of the attack I discovered the Indians to be in force, numbering some 400 or 500, and immediately ordered out the entire command, save sufficient to guard camp, to re-enforce the small party already in pursuit. The advance engaged the Indians and succeeded in recapturing most of the captured stock. Captain Rowland, Second Missouri Light Artillery, with a party of seven men, reached the ground first and pressed the Indians closely, killing a number of them. Whilst pursuing one of these detached parties another band of about forty-five suddenly dashed upon them from a ravine to their right, and killed or mortally wounded all of the party, with the exception of Captain Rowland himself. The main body of the command reaching the scene of action, the Indians fell back out of sight more rapidly than with our broken-down horses we could pursue. The result was a loss of 4 men killed and 2 mortally wounded. I estimated the damage done the Indians to be twenty-five killed and a very large number wounded. We also captured some ponies and killed a great many. The greatest bodies seen were in the direction of the Little Missouri River, and the most of them retreated along our trail through the "Bad Lands," which led me to believe that they had come from that direction. During the afternoon a column of smoke was seen distinctly rising toward the mouth of Powder River. Knowing that there were hostile Indians in my neighborhood I felt satisfied there was a large body of warriors or a village on the Yellowstone. The smoke was evidently a signal made by Indians, or else General Connor, unable

to get down the Tongue River Valley on account of its barrenness, had availed himself of the fertile valley of the Big Horn to reach the Yellowstone, and following it down was awaiting me at or near the mouth of Powder River, in the meanwhile endeavoring to attract my attention by signal-fires. Either case being true, it was, in my opinion, the proper course for me to pursue to move in that direction. In addition to this I deemed it possible that on reaching the Yellowstone game would be plenty, and with sufficient buffalo I could feed my command whilst searching for General Connor along Tongue River.

I therefore, on the morning of the 2d of August [September], crossed to the west bank of the river and moved down, following in the trail of Colonel Walker, Sixteenth Kansas (who had been in my immediate vicinity since first striking my trail), who had decided to try the Yellowstone before turning back, although his rations were as nearly depleted as my own. His train, however, consisted entirely of pack animals; hence its mobility much exceeded mine, which was almost entirely composed of six-mule army wagons. The strip of grass in the camp which we had left extended about four or five miles, from which time we saw no more vegetation beyond cottonwood, willow, sage brush, grease wood, and prickly pear. After marching twenty-five miles through heat and dust, camped with nothing but cottonwood bark for forage, which in its unfrosted condition had an injurious effect upon the animals.

Colonel Walker camped ahead of my command about three miles, where the bluffs almost closed together. Here the game trails all bore up and over the cliffs, which were wholly impassable for horsemen. On examination it was discovered that at the distance of about eight miles farther down the stream its waters sunk into the sand and the bed was comparatively dry. The Indian trails here scattered and entered the river among its quicksands, in which our horses could not for an instant maintain control of themselves. During the night a terrible storm set in, a kind of storm that is liable to sweep over this country in any season, during which the temperature of the atmosphere suddenly changed from intense heat to extreme cold. The want of nourishing forage, the exhaustion incident to the intense heat of the day's march, coupled with effects of the storm, proved fatal to a large number of horses. I now very reluctantly turned back, on the 3d, and moved to the first point where sufficient grass could be obtained for my dying stock. During the march down the river and back to grass 225 horses and mules died from excessive heat, exhaustion, starvation, and extreme cold, and in consequence a number of wagons had to be destroyed, together with a considerable amount of now no longer needed quartermaster's stores. On the day following I moved camp about a mile and a half for grass, into the edge of a strip of timber which skirted the river. During the afternoon a detachment of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, who were sent to the camp of the previous day to more completely destroy the abandoned property, were attacked by a force of about seventy-five Indians, who were repulsed, with the loss of one killed. Upon being pursued they retreated down the river.

On the following morning, when the command was preparing and almost ready to move, Indians were discovered in large numbers in the hills to the west, moving through the gulches to the southward. It soon became evident that they were endeavoring to cut off some of my teamsters who were gathering up straggling mules. A well-directed volley from the train emptied some few saddles and caused the balance to make a retrograde movement as soon as they could secure their

fallen braves. Larger detached parties showed themselves on the adjacent hills, and upon advancing the command in their direction I discovered that there were many hundreds in the ravines beyond who had until then not shown themselves. Whilst in person on the west side of camp I discovered that large bodies were moving up the valley toward the south, and also that there was a very considerable force on the east bank of the river. Captain Boardman, with his company (M, Second Missouri Artillery), had been stationed in the woods along the bank of the river and covered the rear of the camp, whilst the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry occupied the right flank, the line of the Second Missouri Artillery extending to the corral of the commissary train on the left, with parts of three companies deployed from the train to the woods. The company teams of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry were formed in line perpendicular to the left of this regiment and extended from the section of artillery to the woods. The Indians made efforts to attract small parties of men from camp in pursuit of bands of from 10 to 100 of their numbers, repeatedly charging up within 250 yards and rapidly moving away again. Frequent attempts were also made by them to get at the horses of the men who were on foot in skirmish line, but the excellence of the Spencer arm and the promptness of the men, who gallantly met and repulsed them, though frequently outnumbered twenty to one, defeated their attempts in this quarter. In this desultory manner the engagement continued for some three hours, until a dash was made upon a detachment of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, who without orders had crossed the river. When attacked they very improperly turned to gain shelter, but the superior condition of the Indians' horses enabled them to overtake the broken-down horses on which they were mounted.

The carbine is an unwieldy arm to handle when on horseback, and cannot at close quarters compete with a well-handled pistol, but against bows and arrows in the hands of men who can use them with the most surprising rapidity they are entirely useless. This detachment was driven into the river, with the loss of 2 men killed and 2 wounded. They only escaped annihilation by the prompt action of Captain Boardman, who moved a portion of his company to their support, and by well directed volleys drove the Indians back with heavy loss. The number of Indians in this charge could not have been less than 1,000. All the hill-tops, divides, and margins of the nearest bluffs were literally covered with Indians, whose savage yelling was distinctly heard above the noise of the immediate conflict. On one hill a large number of them had collected; a red flag and the constant use of their signal glasses (a piece of looking-glass flashed in the sun) denoted it to be their headquarters. I opened with shell upon this particular spot, and although not doing any serious damage caused the evacuation of this and all points within the range of my guns and a cessation of attack on the part of the Indians, most of whom retired out of sight and could not be induced to remain within reach of any of the detachments sent in pursuit. Finding myself unable with my exhausted and broken-down stock to gain any adequate advantage by remaining longer in this position, I moved up the river to the first spot at which I could find grass, a distance of twelve miles. After getting into camp a signal station was established on a high bluff near camp overlooking the surrounding country, and from it I was in constant receipt of information of the movements of a small band, probably twenty-five in all, who were following in my trail. They made no attempt at approaching nearer than a mile and a half, and warily avoided attack by small detachments sent after them.

Moving at the rate of from eight to twelve miles per day, I continued up the river, having to cross it occasionally to avoid the bluffs whose bases sometimes were washed by the stream, and seeing nothing more of the Indians until September 8, when Colonel Walker, Sixteenth Kansas, who was in my advance about three or four miles, sent back a courier, informing me that he was attacked by between 3,000 and 4,000 Indians, who were driving him back. I was crossing my train over the river at the time, and ordering it moved up out of the timber and corralled I pushed on with one battalion of the Second Missouri Artillery, leaving the balance of this regiment to guard the train, and sent the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry to skirmish through the woods along the river-bank to drive out a body of Indians who were posted in the timber. I also moved the section of artillery up to the front and opened upon a large force in a ravine, who were apparently preparing to take in flank a skirmish line of the Sixteenth Kansas. My pioneer company (Captain Boardman's company, M, Second Missouri Artillery) had been marching with the Sixteenth Kansas, and in conjunction with them constructing roads. When the attack was made it had been judiciously dismounted and deployed as skirmishers upon the right flank of Colonel Walker's line, and with the Spencer carbine was making its way some hundreds of yards in advance of all others, clearing the front entirely of Indians, who turned their attention to the other and more poorly armed troops, whose rapid evolutions had damaged much of their ammunition and were now firing but little. Driving the Indians from a well-selected position for attack, I found them exerting but little of the energy they had displayed on the 5th instant, as they gave way before every attack made on them boldly by parties of even half a dozen men. On a divide across the river a number of squaws were seen, and soon almost all who had been driven from the bottom lands joined them, to the number of about 1,200 or 1,500. I sent a detachment of men to disperse them, who ascended the steep side of the divide with much difficulty, skirmishing as they went. They were successful in scattering this large force without the loss of a man. A number of Indians were seen to fall. The bodies of the fallen were almost invariably carried off by the living warriors when it was possible for them to do so. The conformation of the ground necessitated crossing the river at this point before proceeding farther, and to prevent this a large force had gathered in the timber as if to dispute our passage. I directed the fire of my rifled pieces among them and killed a number as they endeavored to escape across the river, having an enfilade fire on them whilst they were huddled together at the various gulches running through the bank to the water. Crossing to the opposite side of the river, camp was formed of both commands together.

After getting into camp a storm blew up, which grew worse as night came on and finally became terrific in its fury. From rain it turned to hail, then rained again, then in succession snowed and sleeted, yet freezing all night long. My picket officers were forced to march their men in circles at the reserve posts to prevent freezing, as fires were not admissible. Nothing could be done to protect the stock from the peltings of this terrible storm, and numbers of them died during the night. When daylight dawned it had not abated in the least, and owing to the unsheltered position of my camp was especially severe on the men as well as the stock, so much so that I determined to move to some point within a few miles where I could secure shelter in heavy timber to save the remnant of my rapidly failing animals. I moved two miles and a half, marking my trail with dead and dying horses and mules. Arriving at

a suitable place I camped, and by surrounding the stock with huge log fires and feeding them on cottonwood boughs and a little grass, decreased in a measure the rate of loss. My stock at this time had been about sixty days without grain, with nothing but grass and cottonwood to live on. During the thirty-six hours the storm prevailed 414 of my animals perished at the picket ropes or along the road between the camps. This loss necessitated the destruction of wagons, cavalry equipments, harness, and all tools and implements not absolutely essential to the command, and which could be taken no farther.

On the 10th, the storm having cleared away, my first move was to cross the river, which was necessary, as the impending bluffs immediately above formed the river bank. This move I was compelled to make under cover of my artillery, owing to the fact that the Indians had, vulture-like, hovered around my exhausted and starving command, and as soon as preparations were made to move, knowing what the route must be, had made a detour around to a position on the bluffs in our rear, preparatory to dashing down and harassing the rear of the column, which they did so soon as the command began its movements, but having no taste for the shells that were generously thrown amongst them, soon retired to their of late respectful distance beyond range. I crossed above the mouth of Little Powder River and moved up the east bank, passing over the ground from which a large Indian village of from 1,500 to 2,000 lodges had recently moved. My guides pronounced them to have been Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. So short a time had elapsed since their removal I am satisfied that had not my command been in its improvident condition of starvation and exhaustion they could have been overtaken and destroyed. But at this particular juncture my command had been en route on this campaign seventy-two days, subsisting this length of time on sixty days' rations, of which, at the very lowest estimate, 20 per cent. had been destroyed unavoidably through unloading and reloading wagons at the crossings of the numerous rivers, creeks, and gulches. Sixty days' rations being the amount started with, in accordance with General Connor's orders, deducting the percentage of loss added to the difference in number of days already in excess of the limited sixty, it is easy to sum up the condition of the men of my command, while the animals of the command were in a condition even worse than the men, literally starving in a country where grass grew and water run.

Fatigue and starvation had done its work on both men and animals, in so much they were unfit to pursue with vigor the savage foe that circled around their starving way through this desert whose oases were but inviting delusions, for however pleasing to the wearied eye were the green dresses of the prickly pear and the sage brush, they were bitter mockery to the other senses, for they contained no life-giving essence for man or beast. Certes starving soldiers might well wonder why there was no provisions made for such contingencies; why old Indian fighters had not, with their knowledge, planned a more consistent campaign; created depots here and hunted Indians there; not had a command starving here, unfit to cope with the Indians everywhere around them, and the supplies they needed so much away no one knew where, at least where neither Indians come nor they could compass.

The command by this time was reduced to less than quarter rations, and were lowered to the necessity of eating their horses and mules to sustain life. Indians were occasionally still seen in large numbers on all sides beyond the range of our guns. They but once showed a disposition to fight, when they were repulsed, with a loss of several killed

and wounded. After this last repulse they disappeared from my vicinity and were seen no more. Continuing up the river we were compelled to cross and recross it, through quicksands and muddy banks, frequently as often as fifteen times a day, camping in the timber along the banks of the stream, which afforded sufficient grass for the remnant of my animals. During the continuance of the march no signs of Indians were seen save camping places a month or more old.

On the 13th of September a courier party of two soldiers and two Pawnee Indians, sent to me with dispatches by General Connor, arrived in my camp. They had left their camp the previous morning and had traveled across to Powder River, and striking my trail near one of my old camping grounds, had followed it up, overtaking my command in the afternoon. They reported the country they had passed over to be positively impassable for trains of any kind. General Connor's dispatch directed me to cross over to Tongue River, where his command was lying, or to push up Powder River to Fort Connor (now called Reno, the existence of which I then for the first time learned) for supplies, leaving it discretionary with me which I should do. The evidence of my scouting and hunting parties, together with that of the courier party, satisfied me of the impracticability of any attempt at getting to Tongue River; and, difficult as the way was up Powder River, growing worse as we got deeper into the gorges of the mountains, I deemed following a water-course better policy than risking the loss of animals and men, now so much weakened by starvation and privation, in attempts at crossing the rugged Powder Mountains, a distance of thirty or more miles, without water or grass. At this time, from the want of proper food, sufficient clothing, and the foot-soreness and enervation consequent on the hardships and fatigues of this already lengthy and arduous campaign, the command had become so reduced that a march of fifteen miles a day was a most severe task for them.

On the morning of the 14th I sent Lieutenant Jones, Second Missouri Artillery, with a detachment of men, to accompany General Connor's party on their return to his camp, with a dispatch setting forth my whereabouts and present condition. I continued moving up the river, the road growing worse as we advanced, yet the cheering knowledge that rations were near at hand, far nearer than distant Laramie, had infused new life into the men, who now cheerfully overcame the difficulties besetting every step of our path—difficulties that but a short time before appeared impossibilities.

On the 17th I sent Lieutenant Schmitten and an escort with dispatches to the commandant of the post at Fort Connor (Reno), stating the condition and locale of my command, requesting him to send rations to meet me as soon as possible. On the 19th I ordered Colonel Wells, Twelfth Missouri Calvary, to move to Fort Connor (Reno) with all dismounted men able to march and all mounted men save 150, which I retained to guard the trains, as the retention of the entire command only delayed a majority from sooner reaching rations, which they could speedily do by following Indian trails, whilst their presence added nothing to the mobility of the trains. During the afternoon Lieutenant Schmitten, returning, met this part of the command, and after supplying their wants pushed on and reached me a few hours later. On the following day I reached Fort Connor (Reno) and camped four miles south to wait for General Connor, who had not yet arrived. Here I very naturally expected to find quartermaster's supplies for my shoeless and ragged command, but no wise nor humane foresight had placed them here. It is true the men were content to once more find them-

selves where gaunt starvation did not stare them in the face, but their uniforms were worn and tattered and their rags were poor barriers to keep out the cold, chilling winds that sweep this country in the fall, whilst shoes to the majority were as dreams of past luxuries with no seeming future, for no generous, provident post was this to cover their bleeding, cactus-swollen feet. Up to this period, since leaving Omaha City, I had marched my command a distance of largely over 1,000 miles, through a country almost unknown and unexplored, encountering storms as fierce in their fury as the merciless savage who is alone fit to inhabit this almost sterile waste. Yet was the sufferings of the command not at an end, for they must march to other posts ere their crying wants could be supplied.

Here also to all intents and purposes ended the campaign of the right column of the so-called Powder River Indian Expedition. In its march it had traversed nearly or quite 1,200 miles through a country almost entirely unknown to white men, in part nothing better than a desert and barren waste away from the banks of the occasional streams that course through it toward the Missouri. Eighty-two days was this column struggling and fighting its way to this point, making its own roads through valleys and over mountains; encountering furious storms deadly in effect; finding and severely punishing a wary savage foe; the greater part of the time suffering the torments of starvation. Eighty-two days had they subsisted on sixty days' rations which had naturally lost 20 per cent. of their original proportion. The country passed over in the route traveled, being mostly a waste of "Bad Lands," is destitute of wild game, hence no addition from this source could be made to husband the rations whilst they run their natural course nor substituted for them when exhausted. No intermediate depots of supplies had been established on our route, without which no command can be successful in campaigning in this country against this kind of an enemy. Had my trains been burdened with supplies of this nature at the starting they must have been destroyed at an early day in the campaign, owing to the nature of the expedition and the peculiar topography of this hitherto unknown country. On the 23d General Connor arrived with his command. On the 25th I received orders to move on the following morning to Laramie. The first day out I marched but ten miles, when I encamped to await for a train of forty wagons which General Connor had ordered to report to me to transport my foot-sore men, of which I had some 400 or more. On the 4th of October I reached Fort Laramie, and camped a little below it, on Laramie River.

Whilst camped here an occurrence took place, passing strange, yet most true, which as an integral part of the closing history of the command must have full relation. Some thirty-six hours after reaching this post a fatigue detail of 400 men was ordered from the Second Missouri Light Artillery to work on the earth-works being thrown up around the place. If the spirit that prompted the detail expected to feast its purposes through insubordination or rebellion it was egregiously disappointed. What a sight was here. Four hundred ragged, barefooted men, emaciated with fatigue and the dangers of a four months' campaign, who had met and worsted an enemy on three several occasions, marched up in the face of a garrison of 2,000 or more well-appointed idle troops to work as actors, while these idle troops played the audience. Nobly and without a murmur of discontent did these ragged, war-worn veterans respond to orders, carrying the lesson to the hearts of those who chose to view them that they had learned a soldier's first duty was to obey and could be as successful in this as they had

been during their late campaign. The total absence of tools naturally caused some speculation as to the cause of the detail. As the mystery was transparent, it is well enough to add that the ragged and barefooted veterans spent the allotted time at the designated place, tools or no tools.

The loss of my command in the several engagements with the Indians was as follows: Second Missouri Light Artillery, 9 killed, 1 missing, 1 officer wounded; Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, 3 killed, 1 missing. I estimate the loss of the Indians from 200 to 500 killed and wounded, and a large number of ponies killed and captured. October 7, I received an order dissolving the Powder River Indian Expedition, so-called, and immediately issued an order relinquishing command of the Eastern Division and directing the commanding officer Twelfth Missouri Cavalry to report to Brevet Major-General Wheaton, commanding District of Nebraska, holding my own regiment subject to subsequent orders.

Before closing my report I desire to mention certain officers of my command whose gallantry entitles them to such notice: Capt. E. S. Rowland, Second Missouri Light Artillery, who with a detachment of but seven men pursued and fought a band of Indians numbering more than fifty, who, after all his men were either killed or wounded, single-handed fought and killed a number of his savage enemies. I would respectfully request that he be recommended for a brevet rank of major. Capt. N. Boardman, Second Missouri Light Artillery, to whose skill the prompt construction of crossings of gulches, creeks, and rivers is due, and whose gallant management of his company in the engagements of the 5th and 8th of September marked him as a reliable officer deserving of more than ordinary notice. I would most respectfully request that he be recommended for the rank of brevet major. Of First Lieut. A. S. Hoagland, Second Missouri Light Artillery, in whose immediate charge were the commissary and quartermaster trains, for whose energetic management and prompt protection against pilferings from them by famished, hungry men at a time when rations were in a most reduced condition, I cannot speak too highly. His indefatigable labors contributed greatly to the rapidity of our movements and caused the saving of much Government property that would otherwise have been lost or destroyed. I would respectfully request that he be brevetted captain.

Of the members of my staff all deserve the highest praise, especially Lieut. George R. Thorne, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Fred. Amsden, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; Capt. J. W. MacMurray, First Missouri Light Artillery, and Mr. L. G. Bennett, civil engineer, acting engineer of my brigade. Lieutenant Thorne, my quartermaster, is entitled to much credit for industry displayed in the excessively hurried organization of the trains for the expedition, as well as for their management during the arduous campaign of months under the most trying circumstances. Lieut. Fred. Amsden, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, I found to be a courteous young officer ever ready for the performance of any duty and possessing the intelligence and experience necessary to do it well. I would respectfully recommend him for the brevet rank of captain. To the untiring energy and devotion to his profession of Mr. L. G. Bennett, my engineer officer, is due the accurate record of the valuable information of the region passed over. Constantly moving, he by observation made himself thoroughly familiar with the topography of the country, and gleaned much in relation to the mineralogy along the route. Capt. J. W. MacMurray, First Missouri Light Artillery, was detached from duty as

inspector of artillery, Department of the Missouri, at my request and accompanied me as acting aide-de-camp. He is an officer of much experience and intelligence, and his active assistance was at all times of special advantage. I would earnestly request that he be recommended for promotion to the brevet rank of major.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. COLE,

Col. 2d Mo. Light Arty., Comdg. Eastern Div., Indian Expedition.

General U. S. GRANT,

Washington City, D. C.

HDQRS. EASTERN DIVISION, INDIAN EXPEDITION,

Near Fort Connor, Dak. Ter., September 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that in compliance with telegraphic orders received from you I moved my command from Omaha, Nebr. Ter., on the 1st of July, marching by the Fort Kearny road as far as Columbus, at which point our trail diverged from the Platte River to the valley of the Loup Fork. Following the general course of the Loup and camping generally on its banks, my command arrived at its head on the 26th. Water, wood, and grass in abundance were found until within a few days' march of the head of the stream, when they became scarce and finally gave out. Much of the road was over sandy bottoms and hills, which made the labor heavy on the rear part of my train. From the Loup the route lay across the "sand hills" to the Niobrara River, thence up Antelope Creek and down the Wounded Knee to White River. Through the sand hills the road was good in the valleys and very bad on the ridges which intervened. Large lakes and small streams of excellent water were numerous. Good grass in great abundance filled the valleys. From the Niobrara to White Earth River there was wood and water plenty, except at head of Antelope Creek, but scarcely sufficient grass anywhere to subsist our animals. At White Earth River a trail a few days old of a small party of Indians, the first seen on the march, was discovered. From this point I followed General Harney's trail of 1855 through the Bad Lands, camping at Ash Spring one night, to head of Bear Creek; thence, leaving the trail to the right, moved direct to the South Fork of the Cheyenne River, arriving on the 8th day of August. Grass was in abundance, of poor quality, and the water somewhat impregnated with alkali. In crossing the Bad Lands many of my animals were rendered foot-sore from traveling over the sharp-edged fragments of feldspar with which the region abounds. On the 9th some hours were spent in drawing my train up the high bluffs, and on the 10th I moved toward Bear Butte, arriving on the 14th near its base and camping on South Fork of Bear Butte Creek. My route lay across a number of tributaries of the Cheyenne River and partly up their valleys, and, with the exception of some very bluffy divides, was good. None of the streams crossed were running; a few had water standing in holes, but in the beds of most of them wells had to be dug and the animals scantily watered with buckets. Grass was good but very scarce, and wood in quantities. At the base of Bear Butte we found wood, water, and grass in abundance, and of excellent quality. From here I moved round by the north of the butte; thence westward to near Crow's Peak of the Black Hills, camping on White Wood Creek and the Red Water River, tributaries of the North

Fork of Cheyenne River, with sufficient grass and excellent wood and water; thence to the North Cheyenne, camping one night on Pine Creek, where Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, with an escort, overtook my command. From here moved to the Little Missouri River, down which I continued for three days, finding almost no grass until the last day, when I camped, with large quantities of the best kind. On the Cheyenne and Little Missouri Rivers the water was good; at all other places where we camped it was very poor. Along the valleys of the Little Missouri River fresh trails of a number of small parties of Indians and older trails of larger ones were seen.

After spending a day in resting and feeding my animals I moved westward August 26 to Box Elder Creek; thence up and to the head of one of its branches, finding little grass but sufficient water standing in holes. From this camp I attempted to reach Powder River on the 28th, but after a march of about thirty miles over a road partly excellent, mostly very hilly and rough, I found myself confronted by an impassable strip of country some miles in width intervening between my column and the river. Under a precipice and 100 feet below lay a rugged barren, traversed in every direction by deep ravines and gulches impracticable for horsemen, with no apparent trail or passage through it. Night and a storm were close at hand, and I moved to my right in search of water, and finding a small hole containing insufficient for my men on the head of O'Fallon's Creek, camped, without water or grass for the animals. Next day, by cutting a road through ravines and along the sides of hills and stationing men with ropes to each of the wagons, I was enabled to get the train along three miles, and leaving it with a guard drove the mules down to the river for water. The troops got through and were camped on the banks of the Powder River, where the train was brought in the next day.

On the 30th I sent Lieutenant Hoagland, Second Missouri Light Artillery, with my best guide and twenty men, to Tongue River and Panther Mountains, in search of your command and the base of supplies to be established there, as you informed me in your letter of instruction of July 4, and as marked on your map sent to me by special messenger and received on the Loup. They returned September 1, after an absence of three days, and reported that they had traveled fifty miles directly west, over a country impassable with my trains, crossing thirty-five miles from my camp on Powder River the bed of a stream nearly as large as the Powder River, with an equally extensive valley, and fifteen miles farther west ascended the side of a mountain, passed round it to the west side into the valley of a smaller stream, all of these agreeing precisely with Tongue River, Panther Mountains, and Rosebud Creek as laid down on your map. They reported Tongue River where they struck it to contain an abundance of water, but not running, but they thought it to be running at some distance above. In the valleys and on Panther Mountains they found barely enough grass to forage their own horses. They found no base of supplies nor indications of any one having been there before them. Immediately on their return the command was put on less than half rations. Late in the afternoon a band of about 300 Indians attacked our horse guards, who were grazing the horses about two miles from camp, and succeeded in running off twelve horses. Parties were immediately sent in pursuit, who followed them until after dark, and the Indians dispersing in every direction among the hills they returned. In the running fight my loss was 4 killed and 2 wounded (since died). The Indian loss was much greater. Having for several days observed a large column of smoke

in the direction of the Yellowstone, and supposing it to be either your command or a large Indian village, I determined to move down Powder River to it. On the 2d instant I moved twenty-four miles and camped without grass, and on examination found the country totally impassable a few miles below. In the night a cold wind-storm came up, and I decided to move back to grass, which I did on the next day, marching seventeen miles before I found a sufficient quantity for the command. This march and storm cost my command 225 animals. The day following camp was changed for grass, moving about two miles.

In the afternoon a party of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, who were in the camp of the previous day, were attacked by a small band of Indians, who were repulsed and pursued down the river ten miles. Next morning after daybreak the camp was attacked by a large body of Indians, estimated to be about 3,000 strong. After five hours' fighting they were repulsed and scattered among the hills, where it was impossible, in the exhausted condition of my horses, to follow them. I continued moving up Powder River, camping wherever grass could be found, recuperating and resting the animals by short marches. On the 8th, whilst crossing the river, a messenger from Colonel Walker, commanding Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, who was about three miles in advance, reported that he was attacked by between 3,000 and 4,000 Indians, who were driving him back. I immediately corralled my train and pushed forward with my command to his assistance. We drove and scattered the Indians among the hills and camped on the opposite bank of the river for the night, expecting to be again attacked. During the night a storm of sleet, snow, and rain came up, which continued without abatement for thirty-six hours. On the 9th moved camp into a heavy piece of timber, hoping by surrounding them with fires to save my stock, which in their famished condition suffered most severely. My stock at this time had been about sixty days without grain, and had nothing but grass and cottonwood to live upon for that length of time. In the thirty-six hours the storm continued 414 animals died at the picket ropes or on the road between the camps. This necessitated the destruction of wagons, cavalry equipments, a large quantity of harness, and all tools and implements not absolutely essential to the command and which could be taken no farther. On the 10th, the storm having cleared away, I crossed the river above the mouth of Little Powder River and moved up the east bank, passing over the ground from which a large Indian village of from 1,500 to 2,000 lodges had moved very recently. Our guides pronounced them to have been Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. So short a time had elapsed since they left I am satisfied that had my command had rations they could have been overtaken and the village destroyed. The command by this time were reduced to less than one-quarter rations and were eating their horses and mules. After the 15th they lived almost entirely on horses and mules until the night of the 19th, when rations reached me from Fort Connor.

The Indians were still seen in large numbers on all sides beyond range, and but once showing a disposition to fight us, when they were repulsed, with a loss of several killed. We continued our march up the river, crossing and recrossing a number of times, passing the mouth of Clear Fork on the 14th instant and Sandy Fork on the 16th instant. On the 15th a messenger and three men arrived with a dispatch from you, and on the following morning I sent him back with Lieutenant Jones, Second Missouri Light Artillery, and fifteen men mounted on my best horses, to you, and continued my march to Fort Connor, where

I arrived with my trains on the 20th instant. My loss in the several engagements with the Indians is as follows: Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, 3 killed, 1 missing; Second Missouri Light Artillery, 5 killed, 1 officer slightly wounded, 4 men wounded (3 since died), 1 missing. I estimate the loss of the Indians at from 200 to 500 killed and wounded and a large number of ponies killed and captured. I am now encamped about two miles below Fort Connor, with three-fourths of my command dismounted. Most of my men are nearly barefooted and all are suffering for clothing, and unless supplied soon must feel most severely the approaching fall storms. My animals are rapidly losing flesh and strength, as the grass since the frosts have struck it seems worthless to do them any good. Since leaving Omaha I have marched my command a distance of about 1,050 miles, over a country mostly unknown and unexplored.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. COLE,
Col. 2d Mo. Light Arty., Comdg. Eastern Div., Indian Expedition.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of the Plains.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Oliver Wells, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH MISSOURI CAVALRY,
Fort Connor, Powder River, September 20, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders of Colonel Cole, commanding Eastern Division, Indian Expedition, directing me to forward this afternoon a statement of the operations of my regiment during the expedition, I have the honor to transmit the following:

From the 1st of July, the date on which the command moved out from Omaha, until the present I have marched with and under the immediate orders of the colonel commanding, having in no instance been detached from the command. My report can, therefore, simply comprehend the skirmishes in which the regiment has been engaged with the Indians, and our losses in men and property, resulting from casualties and the privations of the march. On the 1st of September, the command being on the east side of Powder River, a portion of one company met a party of Indians about four miles from camp on our back trail. But little firing was done. The Indians scattered and our men did not pursue, owing to the inferiority of our horses. The officer reports one Indian shot and having fallen from his horse. On the same day the Second Missouri Artillery encountered the Indians on the opposite side of the river. On the 4th of September the Indians attacked a lieutenant and fourteen men, who had been sent to the camp of the previous day on Powder River, and followed him to the command. My whole regiment was engaged in skirmishing this day, in front, in rear, and on our flank, yet I would not judge there were over 150 Indians at this time in the whole party, their manner of fighting and irregular movements making it very difficult to judge. On the following morning the Indians appeared on the bluffs in front and rear, and in the valley on both flanks of the camp. An irregular skirmishing was kept up for two or three hours before the command moved out, and the artil-

lery was brought to bear upon some points occupied by the enemy. Their number at this time was variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000 men. We lost 2 men killed and had 1 man severely wounded. I have no satisfactory evidence that over 4 or 5 Indians were killed by my command. Major Landgraeber, Second Missouri Artillery, in command of the rear guard, had a brisk engagement after the troops had vacated the camp, and I believe some 7 or 8 Indians were left dead on the ground. On the 7th of September a party of our hunters met about thirty or forty Indians. One of our men was killed and two Indians left dead on the ground in the hands of our men, and another, believed to be mortally wounded, was carried off by his party. The advance encountered the Indians in considerable numbers on the 8th of September, but I was this day in the rear in charge of the train, and my men were not engaged. On the 10th the Indians nearly enveloped the camp as the command moved out, and followed on our flank and rear until about noon. But little was accomplished, however, and much useless firing was done. The Indians had this day four or five good muskets. One of our men was slightly wounded and three Indians were shot, but carried off by their comrades. Our total loss from the 1st is 3 men killed and 1 man missing. That of the enemy, as far as I know, 11 Indians killed. The loss of stock in my regiment has been severe, amounting to 156 horses and 102 mules died, or abandoned and shot. We have lost none by the Indians. I have still on hand 131 horses in poor condition and 19 six-mule teams in good condition.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

OLIVER WELLS,
Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Missouri Cavalry.

Lieut. WILLIAM BRETHOLD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Clemens Landgraeber, Second Missouri Light Artillery.

HDQRS. SECOND BATT., SECOND MISSOURI LIGHT ARTY.,
In the Field, near Fort Connor, Dak. Ter., September 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with Special Orders, No. —, headquarters Eastern Division, Indian Expedition, dated July 12, 1865, I assumed command of the Second Battalion, Second Missouri Light Artillery, acting as cavalry, and consisting of Batteries B, C, E, and M of said regiment, and have marched from the Loup Fork River, Nebr. Ter., through Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, to this point on Powder River, Dak. Ter., a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, and have participated in the following engagements, viz: First, September 1, on Powder River, in which part of my command was engaged; second, on the evening of the 4th of September; third, on the morning of the 5th, when we were again attacked by the Indians and fought them three hours, at which time the command was ordered to march. My battalion, being detailed as rear guard, succeeded in protecting the train, and fighting the entire force of Indians for four hours, killing many and wounding many more, who succeeded in making their escape. Among the killed was one Indian chief. As soon as he was killed the fighting ceased on the part of the Indians. Lieut. H. L. Kelley, of Battery B, being wounded during the engagement was

the only casualty on our side. On the afternoon of the 8th September we were again engaged five hours by a superior force, supposed to have been near 3,000 or 4,000; we were again victorious and went into camp near the battle-field. During the night the weather suddenly changed and a rain set in and turned very cold and chilled and killed more than half the stock of my command. It reduced my stock so much that I was forced to abandon and destroy a quantity of ordnance stores and quartermaster's property, such as saddles, bridles, men's clothing, officers' trunks, for want of transportation. The 20th of September arrived at the fort, having lost nearly all my stock and much of my quartermaster's property and ordnance stores. The health of my command has been generally good, except suffering for the want of proper food and clothing. I herewith inclose the official reports of commanding officers of batteries, showing the loss of property and giving an account of the operations of their respective companies.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLEM. LANDGRAEBER,

Major, Comdg. Second Battalion, Second Missouri Light Artillery.

Col. N. COLE,

Commanding Eastern Division, Indian Expedition.

No. 5.

Report of Capt. Samuel Flagg, Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Battery B.

HDQRS. BATTERY B, SECOND MISSOURI LIGHT ARTY.,
In the Field, near Fort Connor, September 20, 1865.

Battery B, mounted and equipped as cavalry, 135 commissioned officers and enlisted men strong, with 109 horses and 13 mules, forming part of an expedition under command of Col. Nelson Cole, left Omaha City July 1, 1865, marching in a northwest direction. Private William Dunbar deserted July 3, 1865. Private James Craig deserted July 13, stealing two horses fully equipped. On the night of July 14, while camped on the bank of Loup Fork, by some cause unknown a general stampede occurred. Recovered all our horses except eight. On the 20th of same month in another stampede lost five horses. August 8, left two horses, unfit for traveling, on the road. On the 10th of same month left one crippled mare. August 20, Private J. Clark died in hospital, of scurvy; 25th of same month Private Christian Senft died of same disease. In the evening of September 1, while camped near Powder River, the band was attacked by a band of 200 or 300 hostile Indians. Next day while marching down Powder River, the stock having suffered much from want of forage, the company lost 9 horses and 3 mules. September 3, burned all ordnance and quartermaster's stores that could be spared, being unable to carry it for want of transportation. September 4, Private H. Grote died of scurvy. In the evening of same day were attacked by some 700 or 800 Indians. In the morning of September 5 were attacked by about 900 Indians of different tribes, who, after some severe fighting, were repulsed, Second Lieut. H. L. Kelley being slightly wounded. During the night of September 8 lost 30 head of horses and 7 mules from cold. On the 9th were obliged to burn tents, men's clothing, officers' transportation, papers, desk, &c., and ordnance stores, for want of transportation. On the 8th, in a bend of Powder

River, were attacked by a band of from 2,000 to 3,000 Indians, who were repulsed, with heavy loss. On the 11th received twenty-four head of horses of Company K, out of which number lost ten. Some were butchered, rations being very low. On the 16th of September Private F. Hacke was accidentally shot. In the evening of September 19 the company arrived at Fort Connor. Besides burning quartermaster's stores, burned one wagon and abandoned another at Little Powder River, it being worn out and broken.

I am, respectfully,

SAML. FLAGG,
Captain, Second Missouri Light Artillery, Comdg. Battery B.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. William Rinne, Battery C, Second Missouri Light Artillery.

OFFICE COMPANY C, SECOND MISSOURI ARTILLERY,
In the Field, Powder River, Dak. Ter., September 20, 1865.

COLONEL: I have to report that seven U. S. horses were left on the road by exhaustion near Omaha, Nebr. Ter., on the 3d day of July, and four horses were strayed by a stampede caused on the 15th of July. Three horses strayed from camp on the 17th of July. Private Nicolas Thomason, with one horse and equipment, was missing while detailed on flanking duty and was supposed captured by Indians on the 19th day of July. One horse was left on the road by exhaustion on the 1st of August. One horse left by exhaustion on the 4th and one on the 5th day of August. Three horses exhausted and left on the 13th; one on the 17th and one on the 18th of August. Four horses exhausted on the 23d of August. Eight horses exhausted on the 28th day of August. Ten horses lost by exhaustion on the 4th of September. Twenty three horses lost by exhaustion through cold weather and starvation on the 9th day of September, 1865, and eight U. S. horses were lost during the cold weather in September through exhaustion besides the above specified, of which I cannot give a correct date for the present. In all I have lost during the expedition from the 1st day of July, 1865, to the present date the number of seventy-seven U. S. horses. The marches and other matters of importance connected with the expedition, together with the several engagements with hostile Indians and the sufferings of my men for want of clothing and provisions, I am at present not able to report, as most of my reports and papers were destroyed for want of transportation.

WM. RINNE,
First Lieut., Comdg. Battery C, Second Missouri Arty. Vols.

Col. N. COLE,
Commanding Second Regiment Missouri Artillery Volunteers.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Louis Holland, Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery.

CAMP, IN THE FIELD,
Near Fort Connor, September 20, 1865.

Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery, received orders at Little Rock, Ark., to proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., and report to headquarters

Department of the Missouri June 3, 1865. Left Little Rock June 5, 1865, by railroad for Devall's Bluff, Ark.; arrived the same evening. Left Devall's Bluff June 6, 1865, on board steam-boat Albert Pearce for Saint Louis, Mo. Arrived at Saint Louis, Mo., June 11, 1865, and reported to headquarters of department, and was assigned to quarters in Benton Barracks. Left Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1865, under orders issued from headquarters Department of the Missouri, for Omaha, Nebr. Ter. Arrived at the latter point June 26, 1865, and reported to Col. N. Cole, commanding Eastern Division, Indian Expedition. July 2, 1865, left Omaha, Nebr. Ter., for the interior of the Territory. July 7, 1865, passed the settlement and military post of Pawnee Reserve. July 14, 1865, a stampede occurred; we did not lose any of our stock. July 19, 1865, a stampede took place, in which we lost four head of horses; time, 3 p. m. September 1, 1865, participated in an engagement with the Indians. September 4, 1865, burnt all surplus quartermaster and ordnance stores; another engagement with the Indians; lost seven horses from the effects of the march of the 27th and 28th of August. September 5, 1865, were in an engagement with the Indians. September 8, 1865, took part in another engagement with the Indians. September 9, lost thirteen horses from the effects of starvation and the severity of the weather. September 10, 1865, burnt one company wagon and all the surplus clothing of the men. September 19, 1865, arrived at Fort Connor, having lost in all 42 head of horses and 12 mules. The health of my command has been generally good, except suffering from the want of proper food and clothing.

LOUIS HOLLAND,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery E, Second Missouri.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. Edward S. Rowland, Battery K, Second Missouri Light Artillery, of skirmish September 1.

HDQRS. BATTERY K, SECOND MISSOURI LIGHT ARTY.,
In the Field, Mont. Ter., September 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 1st day of September, 1865, my camp was attacked by Indians, and in compliance with orders from headquarters Eastern Division, Indian Expedition, I at once proceeded to repel the attack with all of the mounted men then in my camp, seven in number. On arriving at the point of attack found that the Indians had succeeded in driving off a number of horses. I immediately pushed on after them, and on arriving at a point seven miles from camp discovered a strong party of Indians, about fifty in number, in a ravine. I at once attacked them. In the skirmish I lost 3 men killed and 2 wounded. A much larger number of the Indians were killed and wounded. Lieutenant Ferran of my company followed with a small number of men and by a different route; came upon the Indians that were driving the horses and killed two and wounded several others.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. S. ROWLAND,
Capt., 2d Mo. Light Arty., Comdg. Batty. K, Mounted as Cav.

Col. N. COLE,
Commanding Eastern Division, Indian Expedition.

Below I have the honor to report the names of killed and wounded: Sergt. L. L. Holt, Privates Jesse Easter and Abner Garrison, Company K, killed; Sergt. J. L. Duckett and Private Robert W. Walker, Company K, wounded.

E. S. ROWLAND,
Captain, Second Missouri Light Arty., Comdg. Company K.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. John H. Kendall, Battery L, Second Missouri Light Artillery, of skirmish September 2.

IN THE FIELD, *September 4, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the result of a skirmish with a part of my company and some Indians on the 2d of the month: I lost two men killed. My men killed 2 Indians and captured 2 ponies with some other trophies. The men killed by the Indians had been out hunting and were returning to camp when attacked.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. KENDALL,
First Lieut., Comdg. Battery L, Second Missouri Light Arty.

First Lieut. WILLIAM BRETHOLD,
Adjutant Second Missouri Light Artillery.

No. 10.

Report of Capt. George W. Williford, Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

FORT CONNOR, DAK. TER., *August 29, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with orders dated headquarters Department of the Missouri, April 21, 1865, Companies C and D, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, embarked on steamer J. H. Lacy and proceeded to the mouth of Niobrara River for the purpose of escorting a party of engineers opening a wagon road from that point westward. On the 13th of June, everything being in readiness, we started, marching from ten to fifteen miles each day. On the 16th we were joined by Lieutenant Wood and twenty-four men belonging to Company B, First Dakota Cavalry Volunteers, having been ordered to report to me, and who did good service during the march, scouting on our flanks and searching for good camping ground. When within twenty miles of Powder River it was ascertained by our guide to be impossible to advance farther in the direction we now were going, the roughness of the country precluding such an idea; consequently we retraced our steps. On the second day of our retreat we were attacked by several thousand Indian warriors, who kept us corralled nearly four days and nights, fighting through the day; and at night the enemy would withdraw to commence hostilities again at early dawn, but finding every effort to capture our train and massacre its defenders only resulted in their loss of many killed and wounded braves, they abandoned the siege and left us to pursue our journey to a point sixty miles farther south, where we struck General Connor's trail on the 22d instant, and encamped. On the 23d our command was found to be only fifteen miles from Fort Connor, and

received orders from General Connor to report with the detachment to that post for duty. The order relieving me ordered Colonel Kidd, of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, to furnish a suitable escort for the engineer party. In the engagement with Indians I have to report the following-named men of my command killed: Orlando Sous* and Anthony Nelson, privates Company B, First Dakota Cavalry Volunteers; Nathaniel D. Hedges, citizen, and sutler for the expedition. Only a few were wounded, and those slightly.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WILLIFORD,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dist. of the Plains,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.

JUNE 24–30, 1865.—Operations about Rock Creek Station and Seven-Mile Creek, Dak. Ter.

Report of Capt. Luther Wilson, First Colorado Cavalry.

FORT COLLINS, COLO. TER., *June 30, 1865.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the colonel commanding South Sub-District of the Plains, I would respectfully make the following report upon the scout made by myself and thirty men of my command upon the route and vicinity of the Overland Mail Line:

Upon the evening of the 24th of June I received news of Indians being in the neighborhood of Stonewall Station, some twenty miles north of this post. I immediately proceeded to that point and found the rumor to be false. Hearing of trouble above I continued up the road to Rock Creek Station, where I ascertained the Indians had attempted to run off the stock, but were driven off after a sharp fight by the men at that point, under charge of Corporal Ashley. Whilst there news came in about Indians having run off the stock belonging to a train camped on Seven-Mile Creek, seven miles above Little Laramie. I mounted at once and started in pursuit. After a severe ride of about forty miles they were overtaken with the stock, all of which was recaptured, with the exception of one head that they lost before they were overtaken. The Indians by fast riding got away. Not deeming it prudent to proceed any farther, the command returned. Indians were seen in all directions, but we were not molested by them. Upon my arrival at Rock Creek I received orders to return to Fort Collins by coach. Whilst coming down the Indians could be seen on both sides of the road. Two men in a light wagon were run into Cooper's Creek Station by nine Indians, barely escaping the clutches of the red scoundrels. On reaching Virginia Dale I found a man by the name of James Enos, who, whilst out hunting, was fired upon by a party of Indians, supposed to be Arapahoes. He was severely wounded in the back by an arrow. It is the opinion of the surgeon he cannot live. I arrived at this post on the evening of the 30th of June, where I found Maj. Henry Norton, Sixth U. S. Volunteers, who has relieved me in the command of the post.

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*Appears on muster-rolls as John Rouse.

Hoping my action in the above will meet with your approval, I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

LUTHER WILSON,
Capt. Co. D, Vet. Batt. First Colo. Cav., Comdg. Company.

Lieut. J. S. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
South Sub-District of the Plains, Denver, Colo. Ter.

JUNE 29, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians near Fort Dodge, Kans.

Report of Lieut. Frederick Hubert, Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT FIFTH U. S. VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Dodge, July 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that on the 29th day of June, while en route for this post, at the hour of 2 p. m., about forty Indians charged upon one of the cattle herds belonging to a Mexican train, killing two Mexican herdsmen and scalping another, at some 600 yards distance from the line of pickets. As soon as the cry of Indians rang through the camp I had the mule herd driven in, formed my men for the defense of the camp, and doubled the pickets around it. The Indians, satisfied with the mischief done, struck across the road within two miles of camp and made for the river. They did not succeed in driving off any stock, notwithstanding the immense amount of stock in the command. The entire train consisted of 175 wagons and 150 head of loose stock. I am really sorry for the loss of the lives referred to above. If I had had any means to pursue the devils they would not have gone away unpunished.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. HUBERT,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment.

Lieutenant-Colonel KING,
Commanding Third Sub-District of Upper Arkansas.

JUNE 30, 1865.—Skirmish with Indians at Rock Creek, Dak. Ter.

Report of Col. Carroll H. Potter, Sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

HDQRS. SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., July 3, 1865.

Have just received report from Mr. Spotswood, agent Overland Mail Company, from Big Laramie, which says that on the 30th day of June the Indians ran off sixty head of cattle from Rock Creek and killed one soldier. Also at Willow Springs Station they have stolen all the stock belonging to stage company, with one Government horse. He reports the country full of Indians. I have not received a report from Lieut. C. E. Lowes, who I sent up the road. I shall use every endeavor with the troops I have on the road to open it again. If the companies of cavalry have arrived at Camp Collins they will be a great help.

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of the Plains, Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM JANUARY 1, 1865, TO MARCH 31, 1865.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 1, 1865.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army:

Herewith I return you the papers addressed to the President of the United States petitioning to have the Territory of Arkansas and the Indian country ordered to be evacuated by General Canby still held.† My understanding was that General Canby only ordered the abandonment of the territory west of Little Rock because General Steele failed to supply the garrisons in that country whilst it was possible. It seems from General Steele's statement that there is no difficulty in supplying Fort Smith. As I telegraphed on receipt of the papers, that post, at least, should be held. No one of them should be abandoned when troops can be maintained until the roads get so that fresh supplies can be thrown in. I presume the orders have gone to General Reynolds and General Canby to hold on to Fort Smith and such of the other posts ordered to be abandoned as he can. I think it advisable to give him the additional order to resume possession of such of them as he may find it necessary to abandon for the winter, at the earliest practicable moment of supplying them in the spring.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SOUTHWEST PASS, *January 1, 1865.*
(Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I am on board steamer Morning Star, ordered to report to you as special commissioner. Shall arrive to-night.

W. F. SMITH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON, *U. S. Volunteers:*

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to state, for your information, that Special Orders, No. 151, paragraph 4, series of 1864, from these headquarters, is hereby so far modified as to require you, on the completion of the duty to which you are therein assigned (and after having availed yourself of the leave of absence granted by Special Orders, No. 267, paragraph 2, series of 1864, from headquarters Department of the Gulf), to report at the headquarters of the Military Division of West Mississippi, in this city, instead of at headquarters District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For Correspondence, etc., from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865, see Part II.
† See Halleck to Grant, December 28, 1864, Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 946.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General DENNIS,
Commanding Second Brigade, Reserve Corps:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to inform you that steamers are waiting to take your command on board. He also directs that you move to the landing immediately with your troops and report to the quartermaster of transportation, who will designate vessels for embarkation. Also to report to these headquarters as soon as all your command, with the camp and garrison equipage and land transportation, are on board.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JUDSON J. HUNTLEY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 1, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state, in reply to your communication just received, dated 3.30 this p. m., that my command is now embarking and will be ready to move soon after dark. All possible exertions are being made to get the troops off without delay. A part of the fleet will be compelled to coal after they are loaded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. 2D BRIG., RESERVE CORPS,
MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 1, 1865.

Capt. W. E. Kuhn, assistant adjutant-general, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, he is hereby announced as assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:
RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Little Rock, January 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The detail for 400 men to be held in readiness to march on the 3d instant, with rations to the 10th instant, inclusive, has been made—three hundred men from the First Iowa Cavalry and 100 men from the Third Missouri Cavalry, Maj. J. D. Jenks, First Iowa Cavalry, to command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CYRUS BUSSEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *January 1, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I have ascertained to a certainty that the enemy are now at Beatty's Mill, twenty-five miles above here, with 1,200 or 1,500 men and three pieces of artillery. I believe them to be after boats. They are building a flat-boat.

I. W. FULLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *January 1, 1865—8.15 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

My messenger from Fort Smith just arrived and reports that Colonel Judson with three regiments left Van Buren on Thursday; also that two colored regiments left same day on south side of river with two pieces of artillery. Alamo has arrived. I shall hold her here until it is safe for her to proceed. The enemy were at Dardanelle when my messengers passed Norristown, and the force at Beatty's Mill was seen moving toward Dardanelle. They have three brass pieces drawn by six horses.

I. W. FULLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *January 1, 1865.*

Colonel RYAN,
Little Rock:

Shelby is said to be at Dardanelle with one piece of artillery and 600 men. I can't answer for its being reliable. Carrie Jacobs arrived last night; starts back at daylight. River fell four inches last twenty-four hours. Large boats can't make Fort Smith; light, about thirty inches on the bars. Happy New Year to you. Send up some hay if you can.

HENRY WOOD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 1, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT CAIRO, ILL.:

Cairo is in the Northern Department. General Canby's command extends to the mouth of the Ohio River.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 2, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. The detachment of the First Louisiana Cavalry now at Morganza will proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, and be reported by the commanding officer to Brigadier-General Bailey. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General BAILEY,
Baton Rouge:

The First Louisiana Cavalry at Morganza is ordered to report to you at Baton Rouge.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

JOS. HIBBERT, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans. January 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General ULLMANN,
Commanding, Morganza:

You will send that portion of the First Louisiana Cavalry now at Morganza to Baton Rouge to report to Brigadier-General Bailey. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Morganza, La., January 2, 1865.

The Thirty-fourth Iowa and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry will immediately embark with all their camp and garrison equipage. The Thirty-fourth Iowa will embark in the Chouteau and the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio in the Thomas. Each regiment will immediately draw three days' additional marching rations. To avoid sickness and promote the health and safety of the troops, the commanding officers will observe the regulations for troops in transports, paragraphs 851 to 879, inclusive, of the Revised Army Regulations.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., January 2, 1865.*

I. The post and defenses of Little Rock will in future constitute one command, to be known as the Post of Little Rock.

II. Brig. Gen. F. Salomon, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby appointed to the command of the Post of Little Rock.

III. The troops for the garrison of the defenses (to be hereafter assigned), the provost-marshal of the post, the military prison, the enrolled militia, and all that pertains to the police and good order of the city will be under the immediate orders of the post commander.

IV. All troops in the vicinity of the post will, when within the defenses, conform to such police regulations as may be established by the post commander.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., January 2, 1865.*

I. The Fourth Brigade of the Reserve Corps (except the Ninety-sixth Ohio and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry) will proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., and report to the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. The commanding officer of each transport will, on arrival at Morganza, report by telegraph to headquarters military division the probable hour of his arrival at New Orleans; also the strength of his command. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. I. W. FULLER,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

Communicate if possible with the two colored regiments on south side of river and direct them to cross to the north side if practicable, and warn them of the rebel force on the south side of the river.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
January 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SHALER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

Brigadier-General West will communicate with you in reference to guard to be furnished steamer going up White River. You will furnish General West with the guard he desires and obey his instructions.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
January 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SHALER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

You can visit Little Rock and confer with General West here this p. m. He will be notified of your coming.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *January 2, 1865.*

Capt. J. H. PRATT,
Assistant Quartermaster, Little Rock:

Reliable information states a force of 350 men with one small piece of artillery. General Thayer has two colored regiments coming down on the south side of the river.

HENRY WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La..

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the major-general commanding division, a telegram* from Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and temporarily commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi. I presume General Thomas refers particularly to Colonel Kargé's cavalry brigade, which I found under orders when I arrived at Memphis, from his chief of cavalry, to proceed to Nashville, and which I detained, together with the detachments of the Third and Fourth Iowa and Tenth Missouri Cavalry, to enable me to comply with the orders of Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, to cut the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I request that the two infantry divisions under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, formerly the First and Second Divisions (Right Wing), Sixteenth Army Corps, now at or near Nashville, may be returned to this command, to give me a small movable force. These troops were under your orders to join me from Missouri, when they were temporarily diverted to re-enforce the Army of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

General Thomas' telegram, in terms, embraces all the troops on the east bank of the river above Port Hudson, except three regiments. The infantry cannot be replaced by any troops under my control. The cavalry can be replaced, and I have already ordered two regiments from the Department of the Gulf to report to General Dana, and will make up the deficiency from the Department of Arkansas. The troops

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* See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 341.

of General A. J. Smith's command will be very useful, if they can be spared from General Thomas, but are not indispensable. I have been making provision for this contingency by diminishing the number of posts on the river, and reducing the works at others, so as to be held by smaller garrisons.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., January 2, 1865.*

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7. Maj. C. H. Gregory, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, is hereby assigned to duty as chief of cavalry and acting ordnance officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding Saint Louis District, and will report forthwith accordingly.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *January 2, 1865.*

General EWING:

From the information Captain Leeper brings me, and from all that I can obtain from citizens coming here from Northern Arkansas, I am satisfied the rebel leaders in that section are making an effort to get all their men into camp at this time. Captain Leeper thinks they are to meet on the 20th of this month. If possible I wish you would send me some more troops, so that I can keep scouting parties in that direction. There are so many outposts to hold that I have no men left for scouting purposes.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., January 2, 1865.*

I. A permanent post will be established in the vicinity of Warsaw, Mo., on the south side of the Osage River.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT RILEY, KANS., *January 2, 1865.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

MAJOR: I have the honor to call the attention of the general commanding to the following extract from the Rocky Mountain News, a paper published at Denver, Colo. Ter. While in command of the District of Upper Arkansas I had the honor to report to the general com-

manding that in my opinion the Indians would gather in the locality mentioned in this extract, and also recommended a permanent force on the Republican, as suggested.

Respectfully forwarded through headquarters District of Upper Arkansas.

THE SECOND COMING.

It affords us especial gratification to announce that His Excellency Governor Evans has received positive assurances from the proper authorities that the Second Regiment of Colorado Volunteers shall be sent to the plains to join in the Indian campaign. They are already in Kansas, a portion of them at least as far west as Fort Riley, and the probabilities are that they will at once advance into the Indian country. They are veterans, well appointed and equipped, and will prove a powerfully effective force against the redskins. They are exactly at the right starting point and at the right time. Their recent terrible defeat on Sandy Creek has driven the savages eastward upon the Lower Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers. The Second is near where the two unite to form the Kansas, and can at once move up one or the other or both of their valleys. A prompt movement will doubtless enable them to give the red devils another sound trouncing, which will effectually close the Indian war between the Platte and Arkansas. Another step that cannot be undertaken a moment too soon is the establishment of a strong military post in that middle country. A good fort, well garrisoned, with a cavalry force, on the Smoky Hill or Republican Rivers, would at once break up the Indian rendezvous thereabouts, and drive those who are hostile beyond the two great rivers. We wonder that the War Department has so long overlooked the necessity for its establishment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,

Maj., Third Wis. Cav. Vols., Comdg. Detach. Third Wis. Cav. Vols.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., January 2, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:
(Through headquarters District of Nebraska.)

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of military operations in this sub-district for the month of December, 1864.*

The inclemency of the weather and the serious deficiency in clothing have to a great extent prevented the troops of this command from making as extended reconnaissances as I desired. It is to be regretted that a full supply of clothing for the men could not be obtained in due season. You will observe that the detachments sent out agree in discovering trails and signs of Indians as they approach the Solomon River; and although no camp of hostile Indians has been found, I am convinced that a large encampment of Cheyennes is on or near the South Branch of that river. The following is a résumé of scouts had during the month of December: 8th, 1864, Capt. Thomas J. Majors, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, commanding post Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter., reports that a train of three wagons, eighteen men, was attacked at sundown by about 100 Indians six miles east of that post. Men took refuge in a deserted ranch and repulsed the Indians. Sent Capt. S. M. Curran, Company E, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, with the squadron to the scene of the affair. Indians fled south and command returned. December 13, 1864, Capt. S. M. Curran, Company E, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, Plum Creek,

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See also Itinerary, Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 980.

Nebr. Ter., reports that scout of seven men returned last evening. Reports having seen about forty Indians forty miles south of that post. December 19, 1864, Capt. T. J. Majors, commanding post Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter., reports that in obedience to telegraphic order from headquarters Eastern Sub-District of Nebraska, he moved from that post on the morning of the 13th with thirty men and one howitzer from post Plum Creek, and fifty men, under command First Lieut. John P. Murphy, Company F, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, from post Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter. Detachment from Plum Creek with the howitzer moved due south to headwaters of Spring Creek. With the detachment under Lieutenant Murphy, moved east eight miles, then southwest to headwaters Spring Creek, there meeting the detachment from Plum Creek; thence down Spring Creek fifteen miles and camped. Marched at daylight on the 14th; crossed the Republican River; scouted up and down this stream, finding no Indian signs. Then moved south to Beaver Creek, crossing Little Beaver; followed up Beaver Creek thirty-five miles and camped. Here found an Indian trail leading due south, about two days old. On the 15th continued the march up this stream ten miles and struck the Curtis trail, which was followed north to the Republican, where the command camped. On the 16th returned to post Plum Creek without making any discoveries of any importance. Whole distance traveled 160 miles. December 21, 1864, Capt. John Wilcox, Company B, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, commanding post O'Fallon's Bluffs, Nebr. Ter., reports that scout started from that post on the 15th, moving south forty miles to Willow Creek; thence down that stream to its junction with the Republican sixty miles; thence up the Republican ten miles; saw no recent signs but of small hunting or scouting parties of Indians. Heavy snow-storm came on and scout returned to post O'Fallon's Bluffs. December 21, 1864, Capt. E. B. Murphy, Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, commanding post Alkali, Nebr. Ter., reports that scout, consisting of one sergeant and seventeen men of his company, started from that post on the 16th, south to head of Spring Branch, forty-five miles, and camped. On the 17th moved down to White Man's Fork and down that stream; thence across to main branch of White Man's Fork; from thence to Stinking Water, and from its mouth to its source, and from there returned to post Alkali. Saw no Indians, but plenty fresh signs. Absent four days; two nights without fuel. January 2, 1865, Col. S. W. Summers, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, commanding post Fort Cottonwood, reports that scout sent out from that post came across fifty Indian warriors on the divide between the Beaver and Solomon Rivers, 125 miles southwest of that post. War party was traveling northeast toward Plum Creek.

In addition to the above numerous small parties acting as secret patrols have been sent out from the various posts, with a view to discovering encampments of hostile Indians, under instructions to travel at night and conceal themselves in cañons during the day. The reports from these, with the exception of the one which returned to Cottonwood on the 1st instant, are uninteresting. The severely cold weather and the promptness with which every Indian raiding party has been met by our troops seem to have discouraged the Indians in their attempts to murder and plunder travelers on this road during the past month. I have no doubt, however, that they will return as soon as the weather is propitious. No losses to us or the travelers on the road and no stoppage of the mail have occurred in the time reported for. All work on the fortifications at the posts of this sub-district has been

suspended by the severity of the weather, the thermometer on one occasion indicating as low as 23° below zero, rendering it impossible to work outside. I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that credible reports have reached these headquarters to the effect that the remnants of those bands of Indians lately defeated by Col. J. M. Chivington, First Cavalry Colorado Volunteers, on the Big Sandy, have sent runners to the northern and western Indians, and these latter have entered into a coalition with them against the whites. The Blackfeet tribe, which has the reputation of being a very war-like people, has joined in this offensive treaty against us, and next spring will undoubtedly see a more vigorous warfare on the part of Indians than we experienced last summer, or is generally anticipated. On December 6, 1864, I ordered the garrison of Junction Station to abandon that post and report for duty at Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter. This post was of no military importance, and the troops composing the garrison being militia whose terms of service expired on the 9th instant, I withdrew them as a matter of economy and convenience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry Vet. Vols.,
Comdg. Eastern Sub-District of Nebraska.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.
New Orleans, La., January 3, 1865.

1. It has been brought to the notice of the commanding general that private boats plying on the Mississippi River and its tributaries have landed and engaged in unlawful trade with the enemy at points not under the supervision of troops or gun-boats, and without the permits and safe-conducts required by existing regulations. In all such cases military commanders are directed, and naval commanders are requested, to cause the boats to be seized, and with the master or other responsible officer turned over to the nearest military authority for trial, under paragraph 6 of the executive order of September 24, 1864, and paragraph 12 of General Orders, No. 80, series of 1864, from these headquarters.

2. Under the ninth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, no permits for the transportation of products of insurrectionary districts, or for supplies, under article 38 of the Treasury Regulations of July 29, 1864, can be given unless the points from and to which the products or supplies are to be transported are within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, as indicated by the published orders of the commanding general of the department or district so occupied. All products or supplies found moving in violation of this law will be seized and turned over to the purchasing agents of the Treasury Department for the district in which they were found.

3. To prevent any misunderstanding or conflict of authority under the preceding paragraphs, it is announced that the enforcement of the blockade on water devolves on the navy, and of non-intercourse on land upon the army, and the seizures and arrests therein directed will be made by military commanders only when the boats are within the limits of their jurisdiction at military posts or when engaged in operations in the field. In other cases the commander of the naval district will be notified and requested to cause the boats and parties to be seized and sent in for trial.

4. In answer to applications for information and complaints of exactions and other wrongs by speculators, it is announced that persons who own or control products of insurrectionary districts are permitted to come within the lines for the purpose of disposing of their products under the eighth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, and that a pass in the form prescribed in General Orders, No. 80, will insure their protection, unless forfeited by bad faith in procuring the pass or by misconduct while within our lines.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 3, 1865.*

1. The District of Natchez will comprise the country east and west of the Mississippi River south of the thirty-second degree of latitude and north of the mouth of the Red River.

2. Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Natchez, and will report direct to the headquarters Department of Mississippi.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 3, 1865.*

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VII. Special Orders, No. 205,* paragraph 6, series of 1864, from these headquarters, is hereby so far modified as to require the First Louisiana Cavalry, the First Texas Cavalry, and the Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry to report for orders to the commanding general Department of the Gulf.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to call the attention of the major-general commanding division to the following state of facts: During the last year the plantations on the Mississippi River have been leased to irresponsible speculators. Their crops having failed, they have run away. The mockery of State government now existing here is powerless to assist in the necessary repairs of levees. The negro resident population has

* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 764.

been carried off. The levees must be repaired, and that at once, as a military necessity, to preserve our communications and as a measure of humanity, as well as policy, to save vast distress. The estimates before me show the necessity of constructing 200,000 cubic yards at a cost, probably, of $80,000. I have directed publication to be made inviting the doing of this work by contract, thus employing many idle people and furnishing the work in better shape from the skill and ability likely to be employed of men conversant with this work. I recommend that application be made to Congress through Secretary of War for a special appropriation for this purpose, to be paid to and disbursed by the proper quartermaster's office. I will forward copies of reports and estimates.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The major-general commanding desires that Brigadier-General McKean be instructed to furnish such troops as can be spared without detriment to military operations, to report to the engineer officer in charge of the defensive works at Pensacola, in order that they may be completed as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 3, 1865.

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9. Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the cavalry arriving at Greensville, La., and superintend its embarkation for Baton Rouge, La. Having completed this duty he will proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and report to Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 3D BRIG., RESERVE CORPS,
MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Morganza, La., January 3, 1865.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 305, paragraph 6, dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., December 4, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Third Brigade, Reserve Corps. The following officers are announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding: Capt. George Mon-

roe, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. E. T. Champlin, Third Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. H. D. Pettibone, Third Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. John McAndrew, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,
Baton Rouge, La.:

GENERAL: The battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry that was retained in Missouri is now en route for this department. It will be stopped at Baton Rouge and join the Cavalry Division.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 3, 1865—3.10 p. m.*
(Received 10th.)

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark., via Cairo, Ill.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs, should Fort Smith and posts in vicinity have been abandoned before receiving his orders, they will be reoccupied as early as the garrisons can be supplied.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
January 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

Communication of 26th ultimo received.* The Fourth Brigade of Reserve Corps will be sent down immediately, excepting the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers, at mouth of White River, and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, at Devall's Bluff. It is proposed to retain the latter regiment in this department by substituting another to take its place in the brigade, which will be determined soon as possible.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. POST OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., January 3, 1865.

I. In obedience to General Orders, No. 1, current series, from headquarters Department of Arkansas, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Little Rock, with headquarters in U. S. Arsenal buildings.

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* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 934.

II. Maj. George W. Burchard, Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, will act as assistant adjutant-general until further orders.

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

LEWISBURG, *January 3, 1865—11.25 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Enemy still at Dardanelle. They attempted to cross a force at two or three different places yesterday, but my force prevented them. The enemy expect Coffee and Witt to come to their assistance from White River. Had I 500 or 600 cavalry with the force I have I could capture or drive them off.

I. W. FULLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., January 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

SIR: Your dispatches of the 2d received late to-night. The Fifty-fourth Colored train is ordered out in the morning. The other train started yesterday with the First Arkansas Infantry. I also sent a detachment with oxen for the battery, and what teams we had, under the instructions I first received. I received yesterday a dispatch from post commandant at Fort Scott notifying that the other trains will leave that post to-day with very small escort. I ordered 300 men and one howitzer to march to it last night, under Maj. James A. Phillips, of the First Indian Regiment. To-morrow morning I shall send an additional force, to re-enforce it, with the refugee train going up. River falling and fordable. A few secesh scouts seen on south branch of river thirty miles below.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *January 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have received your application for four companies of engineers for building block-houses and stockades at railroad bridges. Application was made to Congress last year for authority to the President to raise engineer troops as well as cavalry, infantry, and artillery, but it was limited in the law to a single regiment, to be attached to General Thomas' command. Nearly all the old engineer troops are with General Grant before Richmond and cannot be spared. As the block-houses built in that department when I was in command were all constructed without engineer troops, it is supposed that they can be rebuilt in the same way. At any rate, no engineer troops can be sent to you till Congress authorizes the President to raise them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *January 3, 1865.*

POST ADJUTANT,
Post of Saint Louis, First Sub-District, Saint Louis:

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 23, issued in compliance with circular orders from department headquarters, "to aid in selecting the positions and planning the defenses of the works necessary to secure the military posts, railroad stations, and bridges where troops are stationed in this sub-district," I proceeded to visit the several stations and bridges on the Pacific Railroad from Saint Louis to Hermann, and the Southwest Branch as far west as the Meramec Bridge No. 2, near Moselle Station. Between Saint Louis and Franklin, a distance of thirty-seven miles, the bridges, station-houses, and water-tanks are all standing, as Price did not extend his raid east of that place. At all the principal bridges to that place there are good and substantial block-houses, which were built by Government for the purpose of protecting these bridges. There are no troops at any of these stations at the present time, they having been withdrawn some time since. Between Franklin and Hermann, on the main branch of the road, there are five bridges, viz: Saint John's, 180 feet span; Bœuf, 160 feet span, with approaches of 35 feet span; Big Berger, 120 feet span; Little Berger, 90 feet span; Hermann, 110 feet span. These bridges were all burned with the exception of the Saint John's bridge. The station houses, block-houses, and water-tanks were also destroyed. At Hermann the bridge has been replaced by an excellent new Howe bridge. The water-tank has been rebuilt. The other bridges have been temporarily replaced by trestle-bridges. There are no troops at any of these stations, nor are there any block-houses or stockades for the protection of these structures. On the Southwest Branch road from Franklin to Moselle Station, the last bridge within the limits of this sub-district, there are five bridges, viz, Brush Creek, 110 feet span; Meramec, No. 1, four spans of 110, 140, 165, and 110 feet, respectively; Calvy Creek, 110 feet span; trestle-work, 560 feet in length, and Meramec, No. 2, of three spans of 110, 165, and 110 feet, respectively. These were all burned with the exception of the trestle-work and the bridge at Calvy Creek. They have been replaced by trestle bridges which can be but temporarily [used]. The two bridges across the Meramec will probably be swept away by high water the coming spring. At the Meramec bridge No. 1 there is a log stockade and several log cabins. These are occupied by a corporal and nine men of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. The bridge is guarded by them at night, and in the daytime by a watchman employed by the railroad company. At the Meramec No. 2 there is a corporal and nine men of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. They have a good stockade and log cabins for quarters for themselves and horses. These twenty men I find to be all that are employed in guarding the railroad property at the present time. If it is designed to protect all these bridges by troops it will be necessary to cause suitable block-houses to be erected at most of them, and as there are no troops at them at present, I respectfully ask for further instructions before incurring any further expense.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. WILSON,
Captain, Sixth Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 3, 1865.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

It is hardly necessary to send an officer of the engineer corps to superintend the construction of the palisading suggested by General Gillmore at New Madrid. The work is very simple, and any man of ordinary ability and military experience can do it. The suggestions of General Gillmore are wise, and sufficiently explain the manner of constructing the work. If not already commenced, the work should be begun at once and prosecuted vigorously to completion.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *January 3, 1865.*

Captain BOSTWICK,
Patterson, Mo.:

General Ewing sends me word that General Dodge has information that there is a rebel brigade on Strawberry Creek, Ark., not far from Pocahontas. I think there is some mistake about it, but do not relax any effort to find out what is going on in Northeast Arkansas. Send out scouts and spies continually in that direction, and if possible send some one down there to see. If you have to employ a citizen, report him to me, so that he can be paid.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

PATTERSON, *January 3, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. H. M. HILLER,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

I had a citizen scout get in last night that had been within twenty miles of Pocahontas, Ark., and could not learn of any force collected in that part. The country was full of guerrillas. I will have another scout from my command down on Black River, and will be in to-morrow or next day.

B. H. BOSTWICK,
Captain, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

KANSAS CITY, *January 3, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

I have no control over the cavalry stationed here, and of nothing but the post. Bushwhackers are appearing. They murdered a citizen three miles from town last night. May I press horses here and send parties out? I cannot get them any other way. I wish to mount some men and put others in the brush. Please answer immediately.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteers.

MACON, MO., *January 3, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING,
Commanding, Kansas City, Mo.:

I expected General Fisk on to-night's train, but he did not arrive. Will probably be here to-morrow and then give you full directions concerning the plan of securing horses for mounting a part of your men. If there is immediate necessity for the horses have your quartermaster take them for immediate use wherever found, giving memorandum receipts, and returning the stock when you are through with it. You will act upon your own judgment in the matter until orders are given by General Fisk in a more explicit manner.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 3, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: Your communications* proposing a winter campaign against the Indians and asking for more troops were sent to General Grant immediately on their receipt. If he has acted on the matter his orders have gone directly to you, as nothing on the subject has been received here. I write this to inform you that this matter was duly attended to by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., January 3, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report to the general commanding. All is quiet in the district just now, although I expect a general uprising of all the Plain Indians, and have no doubt that they will give us a great deal of trouble as soon as spring opens. I would therefore respectfully request permission to establish a post or station of about two companies at Lake Sibley (although not in my district). Lake Sibley is situated above latitude 40 degrees north and longitude 97¾ degrees east, on the Republican River, in Republic County. This I deem necessary for the better protection of the settlements on the Blue, and to that tract of well settled farming country lying north of my district. I received several letters from the inhabitants of that section of your department making application to me (as the nearest military commander) for protection. By to-day's mail I forward you petition of settlers in and about Clifton, a settlement northeast about sixty miles, praying for protection. Heretofore they have been unmolested, but the late operations in the western part of this district against the Indians have awakened their fears. Lake Sibley is a place where certain tribes of the Indians usually winter. Bunch Timber, on the headwaters of the Smoky Hill, is also another place that should be

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* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 970.

occupied by our troops. And I would further suggest that a station between Fort Lyon and Fort Larned would afford greater protection to the supply trains and mail, and render the duties of escorting less severe upon the troops. From the reports made by my scouts I am satisfied that there is a large encampment of Indians north of Fort Lyon upon the headwaters of the Smoky Hill. They should be attacked this winter. To do this and furnish sufficient escort to the emigration and mail, and to guard the border settlements, more troops are required in this district. At least 1,000 more will be necessary to carry out the plans and wishes of the general commanding department. There is in this district the following amount of ordnance, viz: Four mountain howitzers at Fort Lyon, one 6-pounder and one 12-pounder field guns at Fort Larned. I have sent to Fort Zarah two mountain howitzers that I found at this post on my arrival. If possible, I would recommend that either the Ninth Wisconsin Battery or the First Independent Battery of Colorado be sent into this district for duty. Colonel Chivington's attack upon the tribe of Indians near Fort Lyon has precluded all possibility of a peace with them until conquered, or the various tribes almost entirely annihilated. I start in the morning to make the tour of my district and ascertain the wants and condition of my command. I wish to fully acquaint myself with the character of the country and the wants of my district, in order to do which I shall spend a large portion of my time in the field. All communications of importance will be forwarded to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding District.
By J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of Colonel Ford.)

CITY POINT, VA., *January 4, 1865—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I hear nothing either through rebel papers or direct from Granger's movement from Pascagoula. I would like to have Canby operate against Mobile this winter with such force as he can collect from his command, but I will not send any troops to him from Middle Tennessee. If Hood goes south from Corinth order A. J. Smith and two divisions besides to Baltimore, Md., to be thrown where they may be wanted on arrival.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 4, 1865.

Capt. J. P. FOSTER, U. S. Navy,
Comdg. Third and Fourth Dists. Miss. Squadron,
Off Mouth of Red River:

SIR: Your communication of December 31 has been received. I have no information with regard to the boats you mention, and I believe it is not the President's wish that boats should be allowed to pass

within the enemy's lines regardless of military operations. I request that you will not allow any others to pass up Red River unless their permits are approved by the admiral and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 4, 1865.*

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66. Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, chief quartermaster, Nineteenth Army Corps, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will proceed without delay to join his proper command in the Middle Military Division.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that orders be given to hold the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, now at Baton Rouge, in readiness to move up the river on short notice. Sufficient transportation, not to be diverted to any other object, will also be held in readiness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to forward herewith inclosed report of troops belonging to the Reserve Corps, and their effective and aggregate strength. The main portion of the Seventy-sixth Illinois arrived this morning, numbering 370; the balance of that regiment, the Eighth Illinois, detachment of the Forty-sixth Illinois, and the Fourth Massachusetts Battery passed Morganza at 2 o'clock this morning, numbering 1,336; the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin passed Morganza at 12.40 this afternoon, numbering 369; the Twenty-ninth Illinois passed Morganza at 3.15 this afternoon, numbering 750; the Forty-seventh Indiana, the Twenty-first Iowa, detachment Twenty-eighth Illinois, and the Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery passed Morganza at 3.40 this afternoon, numbering 1,437, making a total of 4,262. A telegraph office will be established

at Kennerville about noon to-morrow, and the commanding general at Morganza is instructed to send reports of troops arriving at his post on their way down the river in duplicate to you at Kennerville.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY,
Baton Rouge, La.:

Hold the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry in readiness to move up the river on short notice. Detain any Government boats for the purpose. Report the number of horses to Capt. F. W. Perkins, assistant quartermaster, immediately.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

JOS. HIBBERT, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General BAILEY,
Baton Rouge:

Of the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois only the effective men will move.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 4, 1865.

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6. The Second Ohio Battery will proceed to Ship Island as soon as practicable with its guns and a full supply of ammunition and report to the commanding officer for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. ULLMANN,
Morganza, La.:

Please instruct commanding officers of transports coming from above with troops belonging to the Reserve Corps to stop and land at Kennerville, ten miles above this city, instead of proceeding to New Orleans. An officer will be in readiness to receive them at Kennerville.

By order:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. ULLMANN,
Morganza, La.:

Telegraphic communication will be established with Kennerville about noon to-morrow. Reports of arrivals at Morganza of troops belonging to the Reserve Corps coming down the river will be made in duplicate to commanding officer at Kennerville.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 4, 1865.

I. Lieut. Col. W. D. Green is hereby relieved from duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

II. Maj. John Levering, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Arkansas.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 4, 1865.

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3. Col. Thomas H. Benton, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, will proceed to Pine Bluff and assume command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, during the absence of Colonel True.

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5. The chief engineer of the department will cause to be seized all ferry-boats on the Arkansas River. No private ferries will be operated without permission from these headquarters.

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By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. POST OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., January 4, 1865.

Capt. LeG. Benedict, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to Special Orders, No. 2, paragraph II, from headquarters Department of Arkansas, of date January 3, 1865, is hereby assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Post of Little Rock and of the First Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 4, 1865.*

General SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

Two steamers will be needed up the Little Red. Have sent an aide-de-camp, who will report to you, but the number of steamers is not mentioned in his instructions.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 4, 1865.*

General POWELL CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

I wish to have the 3-inch steel guns brought here to be remounted. Can you spare them from your defenses?

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *January 4, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Chief of Cavalry:

The guns are at your service, and, if you wish, will be sent up on first boat.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *January 4, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Little Rock:

Arrived here last evening at 9.30. Left steamer at Van's Bar. Yesterday noon put off fifty bales of hay and fifty-five barrels of pork. Have sent the Alamo down to bring them here, also to assist the Lotus if necessary. River falling. I do not think the enemy intends crossing to north side of river. They are under command of Colonels Newton and Brooks. They are gathering cattle and making preparations to move families south. I shall keep the river patrolled to Norristown to prevent their crossing, and trust to Geiger keeping off any force approaching from White River. I have sent persons to remain with the rebels till they move to report what road they take, &c. If 500 men with section of artillery from Little Rock move up on the south side of the river I think they could bag the whole of them. I can amuse them on the river and send scout to Perryville to prevent messengers going to them with information of the movement from the Rock. I do not think we can cross a force up here without their knowledge. I think this a good time for a movement from the Rock, as they will be watching us here and at Norristown, also Thayer's command. Roads good.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

LEWISBURG, *January 4, 1865.*

Major LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

MAJOR: Scouts in report the rebels as having left Beatty's Mill and gone toward Dardanelle. Dispatch from Norristown reports the rebels as having left Dardanelle and camped last night at Boggs' Mill, on the Chickalah, six miles from Dardanelle. Steamer Lotus not arrived yet; on bar seven miles below.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., January 4, 1865.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, *Commanding Indian Brigade:*

On the 31st ultimo I sent an order for you to forward to this place subsistence stores as follows: Twenty-two thousand pounds of flour, 20,000 pounds of hard bread, 3,200 pounds of coffee and 100 pounds of tea, 6,000 pounds of sugar, and 1,600 pounds of salt. On the 2d instant I directed you to send, in addition to the above, 20,000 pounds of hard bread, 2,000 pounds of coffee, 3,000 pounds of sugar, and 1,000 pounds of salt. I wish you would send me, in addition to what has been already ordered, 22,000 pounds of flour, 40,000 pounds of hard bread, 4,800 pounds of coffee, 9,000 pounds of sugar, and 2,400 pounds of salt. These three several orders require you to send me subsistence stores, in the aggregate, as follows: Forty-four thousand pounds of flour, 80,000 pounds of hard bread, 10,000 pounds of coffee, 18,000 pounds of sugar, 100 pounds of tea, and 5,000 pounds of salt. A dispatch has gone to Colonel Fair, commanding Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, directing him, in case he has started from Gibson before this reaches you, to halt and send back to Gibson sixty teams to transport the additional subsistence stores which you have been directed in this to send down here. This order has been made for the reason that I have received information that a large force of the enemy are moving up to the Arkansas River about Dardanelle, and I do not know but that I may be detained by them in my movements to Little Rock. I shall expect you to send a sufficient force down, if one has not already started, to escort Captain Insley's train and the artillery and ammunition I am to send you back to Gibson. This duty will require a regiment. Should it be that you have not at Gibson hard bread and coffee sufficient to fill these orders you will send their equivalents.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 4, 1865.*
(Received 7th.)

Major-General DANA, *Memphis, via Cairo:*

Your order putting railroad employés in militia organizations is not approved. You will give them a special organization under their own officers and require them to do military duty only in cases of special danger. This rule is adopted here in regard to quartermaster and other Government employés.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

The general commanding desires to be informed what were the reasons or occasion of placing a garrison at Caruthersville, on the Mississippi River.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 7, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The garrison was placed at Caruthersville by Major-General Pleasonton when in command of this district last fall. I see no good reason why a garrison should be placed there. I will withdraw this garrison and strengthen Bloomfield with it.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *January 4, 1865.*

General EWING:

Captain Bostwick, commanding at Patterson, informs me by telegraph this morning that a citizen scout sent down to within twenty miles of Pocahontas has just returned and reports that he could not hear of any organized rebel force in that part of Arkansas.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., January 4, 1865.

Major-General DODGE, *Commanding:*

I sent an expedition last week to the Arkansas line below Hornersville.* They killed eight who belonged to White's brigade. I sent another to Poplar Bluff, in Butler County, who killed seven, some of whom had furloughs on their persons, from White's command. This strengthens my belief from other sources that they are raising a force there. I have sent a force of 150 cavalry, who crossed Indian Ford, near Poplar Bluff, to-day with orders to proceed until they find the enemy and ascertain the truth. I will send other parties.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 4, 1865—8 p. m.

Colonel ROGERS, *Cape Girardeau, Mo.:*

Could not the troops at Caruthersville do better service at Bloomfield?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

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*For report see Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 997.

MACON, *January 4, 1865.*

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Kansas City, Mo.:

Press horses for your immediate necessities, and kill the guerrillas. The horses must be returned to the owners when you have done with them, else it will be a source of endless trouble to you.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, January 4, 1865.

Captain MONKS,
Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, Springfield:

Move with your company to vicinity of Houston, where you can obtain forage. Make Houston your headquarters. Keep scouting parties out constantly in direction of Thomasville. Captain Whybark with sixty men is now scouting in that vicinity. Make regular reports.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 4, 1865.

Col. W. A. WILSON, *Marshall, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: The colonel commanding is desirous of organizing the citizens of your county into companies for the purpose of local defense, and wishes me to request that you, in conjunction with Dr. G. O. Hardiman, of Arrow Rock, take charge of and superintend the organizations. It is proposed to make these organizations the stepping-stone to the restoration of civil law and order, protection to lives and property, and the re-establishment of peace and quiet. In order to accomplish these ends none but truly loyal and law-abiding men will be permitted to govern and control these organizations. They must be men of known character for honesty and probity of intentions. He who will not aid in maintaining the supremacy of law and uphold the Government cannot consistently ask, neither need they expect, protection. It is not intended, however, to exclude from these organizations those who in the past have to a certain degree sympathized with the rebellion, provided they exhibit an honest disposition to henceforth become loyal and law-abiding citizens and are possessed of such a character and reputation among their fellow-citizens as will enable them to enlist the confidence and reliance of their own loyal neighbors. This class of your citizens can best give evidence of their intentions by their loyal acts. No one of this class, however, must be permitted to enter these organizations simply for his own protection. Such men will shirk duty and dangers when dependence is most needed. They will be enemies under the guise of friends. Such as these will not be tolerated or receive mercy at the hands of the authorities. These organizations will be for mutual protection. Every assistance will be offered by troops, &c., in aiding you in this work, and arms and ammunition will be furnished. Your earliest and earnest attention is directed to the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CONKLIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ZARAH, *January 4, 1865.*

Lieut. ROBERT S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that no signs of Indians have been discovered about this post during the past week. Scouting parties have been sent out nearly every day since my last report without discovering any fresh evidences of the existence of an enemy. Information by a returning train from the west induces the belief that the Indians on the south side of the Arkansas River are moving north in considerable numbers. This same train reports an attack upon them by 150 Indians, in which seven were reported wounded out of a party of less than twenty. This occurred about half-way between Forts Lyon and Larned. The utmost vigilance is kept up at this post, believing that the present quiet has a deeper significance than is generally apprehended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. CONKEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO, *Denver, Colo. Ter., January 4, 1865.*

Pursuant to the orders of the major-general commanding the department, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the district to Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. In separating from troops with whom he has served so long and shared so much of privation, toil, and danger, he avails himself of this occasion to express his feelings of friendship and affection for his comrades in arms. To the officers and soldiers of this district he tenders his acknowledgments and avails himself of this opportunity to express his high appreciation of their services and his grateful remembrances of their courage and fidelity. The colonel also tenders his thanks to his staff officers for the prudence, wisdom, and fidelity they have displayed.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO, *Denver, January 4, 1865.*

1. In obedience to General Orders, No. 63, dated headquarters Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., December 21, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district, headquarters in Denver.

2. First Lieut. and Adjt. I. I. Taber, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, is hereby assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters. All communications will be addressed to him accordingly.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that the restrictions recently imposed upon the shipment of products of

insurrectionary districts from Gaines' Landing, Miss. (under authority of General Orders, No. 80, series of 1864, from these headquarters), are now removed.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 5, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Military Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to report the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry ready to embark. Transportation sufficient to move the above named will be at Baton Rouge during the night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 5, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER PLAQUEMINE:
(Through General Cameron.)

Brigadier-General Sherman directs that you report direct to these headquarters by telegraph every unusual occurrence that takes place within your command. This order has been given before, but is now repeated. As soon as these occurrences can be investigated a detailed report will be made and sent through district headquarters.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 5, 1865.

1. Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., on public business for this department, and having conferred with the commanding officer of the Department of Mississippi will return to these headquarters with as little delay as practicable.

2. The detachment of Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry on duty at these headquarters is hereby relieved and will be reported immediately to the chief of cavalry at this post.

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By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *January 5, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock:

I have waited here until now for transportation, and at last have one steamer, Kate Hart, at my disposal. The steamer Mepham is in port,

but the assistant quartermaster, Captain Gaubert, declines to let me have her because of the private freight on board. This can all be unloaded in a few hours, and I respectfully request that Captain Gaubert be ordered at once to unload the Mepham and turn her over to me. Dennis and Lawler have gone; all but the Fourth Brigade. Please answer.

CHARLES BLACK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

Direct Colonel Black not to embark any of his brigade until further orders from these headquarters.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 4TH BRIG., RESERVE CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 5, 1865.*

The troops of this command about to move are assigned as follows for transportation, viz: Headquarters of the brigade, the Thirty-seventh Illinois, and six companies of the Twentieth Iowa to the steamer Mepham; the Twenty-third Iowa and four companies of the Twentieth Iowa to the steamer Kate Hart. The troops will move on board with ten days' rations as soon as the boats are ready to receive them. The commanding officer on each boat will make the necessary arrangements for cooking, having the boat frequently cleaned, and for keeping a vigilant guard night and day to prevent accidents. Regimental commanders will be held strictly responsible that upon leaving camp the quarters are not disturbed, damaged, or interfered with in any manner whatever. The steamer Mepham will move out first, and will be followed by the Kate Hart as soon as loaded. Attention is also called to Circular No. 7 from these headquarters. Signals as arranged will be announced hereafter. The commanding officer on the steamer Kate Hart will, upon his arrival at Morganza, La., report by telegraph to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi the probable hour of his arrival in New Orleans and the number of men on board.

By order of Col. Charles Black:

C. S. LAKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. 4TH BRIG., RESERVE CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 5, 1865.*

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2. The One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry will proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., and report to the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. The commanding officer will on his arrival at Morganza report by telegraph to head-

quarters military division the probable hour of his arrival at New Orleans; also the strength of his command. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Col. Charles Black:

C. S. LAKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *January 5, 1865.*

Capt. GUY S. ALEXANDER,
Sixty-second Illinois, Pine Bluff, Ark.:

I am assigned to the command of the brigade and will leave for Pine Bluff by first opportunity.

THOMAS H. BENTON, JR.,
Colonel Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: You will please cause the main road to Benton to be patrolled daily by a cavalry force of such strength as you may from time to time deem expedient, and to a point from ten to fifteen miles distant from Fort Steele. If a flag of truce be met no communication must be permitted to be had with it, except by the officer in command of the patrol, until the pleasure of the department commander is made known; nor must the flag, or any person connected with it, be allowed to come nearer than a point ten miles distant from Fort Steele.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 5, 1865—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEST,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of Arkansas:

We have as yet but one boat to send up. She is excellent for the purpose, and will leave here at 10 o'clock this a. m. with a guard. If another boat arrives in time to be of service at either point I will dispatch her at once, unless you send me contrary orders.

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 5, 1865.*

General SHALER:

Your dispatch of this morning meets the case entirely.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

LEWISBURG, *January 5, 1865.*

Major LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Nothing later from above. This morning I sent scout to south side of the river to ascertain if the rebels had fallen back; if so, to follow and ascertain by what route, &c. Have sent orders to Captain Hamilton, at Norristown, to cross the river if it is fordable and ascertain if the rebs were going south from Dardanelle; if so, to harass them as much as possible. Raining, with prospect of a rise. This noon sent courier through to General Thayer.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th ultimo,* referring to his cipher dispatch of the 21st, and to inform you that the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, now at Baton Rouge and numbering, respectively, 671 and 668 effective men, are held in readiness to respond to your call at any time. If you will be pleased to send the notification to the commanding officer at Morganza he will telegraph it to this city and at least half a day will be saved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: Your communication of the 28th ultimo,† in relation to the defenses on the Mississippi River between Cairo and Memphis, has been received. In reply, I am instructed to say that the major-general commanding determined some time since to have but one post on the river between those posts, but that he has not yet fully decided where to locate that post. Fort Pillow will probably be his choice. General Gillmore will look into the matter fully when he goes up the river, and upon his and your joint recommendation the commanding general will base his action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 5, 1865.

Mr. GEORGE H. ELLERY, *U. S. Purchasing Agent:*

Your letter of the 3d instant reached me through the post-office yesterday afternoon. Whilst I am desirous of facilitating and expedit-

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* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 951.

† See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 952.

ing business as much as possible, I am compelled to regard and obey the orders I am acting under and which do not admit of my opening two cotton permit offices. The duties of the cotton permit offices are of so delicate a nature that they cannot properly be delegated. The amount of work done by this officer during the few days his office has been in operation is truly astonishing, and would of itself induce the supposition that sufficient caution and deliberation is not used by him. Between the 22d December and 31st December he issued 147 safeguards or permits, amounting to 19,381 bales, besides 30,000 pounds of seed cotton. Our main reliance is upon yourself to scrutinize claims before issuing applications, and our presumption is that the holding of your signature is of itself a guarantee that the party who holds it is justly within the bounds of existing regulations and orders.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 5, 1865.

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IV. The Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry is hereby detailed exclusively for engineer duty until further orders, and the commanding officer of said regiment will report without delay to Maj. U. G. S. De Buol, Seventh U. S. Colored (Heavy), engineer in charge of fortifications of Memphis, for instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch:

R. G. CURTIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 5, 1865.

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V. Capt. W. F. Kerns, assistant quartermaster, will furnish transportation to Memphis for the cavalry command of Brigadier-General Grierson, composed as follows: First Brigade, Colonel Kargé commanding—Second New Jersey Cavalry, Seventh Indiana, Fourth Missouri, First Mississippi Mounted Rifles. Second Brigade, Colonel Winslow commanding—Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Third Iowa Cavalry, Tenth Missouri Cavalry. Third Brigade, Colonel Osband commanding—Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Also prisoners brought in by the command and pack train.

By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 5, 1865.

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3. Maj. H. Hannahs, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, is assigned to duty on the staff of the general commanding as acting assistant adjutant-general, in charge of office.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

A. VEZIN,
First Lieut. and Adjt., 17th Ill. Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 5, 1865—10 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I would not think it best to withdraw the troops from Caruthersville and send them to Bloomfield, as they are all cavalry and it would be difficult to obtain forage for them and they can do good service where they are. If you desire it I can suggest what troops might be sent to Bloomfield with benefit to the service. One company of infantry stationed there to do garrison duty would enable the cavalry now there to do all the scouting necessary at present.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 5, 1865.

Colonel ROGERS, *Cape Girardeau:*

What were the circumstances calling for troops at Caruthersville, on the Mississippi River; and do you consider it necessary that troops should remain there? The major-general commanding the department desires this information.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., January 5, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place and that I have assumed the command of this district.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., January 5, 1865.

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 246, of December 31, 1864, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, I hereby assume command of the District of Rolla.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 5, 1865.

Colonel PHILIPS, *Warrensburg:*

Order a company of cavalry to report to Colonel Harding at Kansas City immediately, to remain there until further orders. Their regular tri-monthly reports can be sent through you as usual, but for scouting purposes, &c., they will be subject to Colonel Harding's order.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 5, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: May I be permitted to inquire how long Colonel Harding's command is to remain at Kansas City? I desire to place an officer in command of that sub-district, headquarters at Kansas City. Lieut. Col. B. F. Lazear, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, was intended for that command, but Colonel Harding being stationed at Kansas City, commanding post and reporting to General Fisk, makes the situation a little awkward and embarrassing. If it is designed to continue Colonel Harding there I will arrange the sub-district headquarters and command so as to avoid conflict as far as possible. As it stands now I am often embarrassed in the matter of reference of necessary papers there and obtaining required information. I trust this inquiry may be properly appreciated, assuring you that it is made in no spirit of complaint, but simply for information to enable me to give directions to affairs pertaining to that portion of the district.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Dist.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 5, 1865.

Colonel HARDING, *Kansas City:*

Have you any mounted force? What about the murder of Johnson?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *January 5, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

General DODGE,
Commanding Department:

Johnson was killed three miles from here by bushwhackers or Kansas soldiers, I have not been able to learn which. He was threatened by both. Yesterday I procured horses to mount one company and sent them to Hickman Mills; also sent an infantry company to the Blue, the new mail being threatened. I am in this dilemma: Cavalry at several posts near me and cannot move them out of camp. I do not report to the district commander, and he can give me no orders. I can with my men, if I go on pressing horses and disregard the fact that I am in the Central District, clean out Jackson County, and will do it if you will give me such orders as will not bring me in conflict with other officers. The quartermaster here has no serviceable stock, according to his official report. Will write by mail.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 5, 1865—2.20 p. m.

Colonel HARDING, *Kansas City:*

I want those guerrillas and robbers exterminated, and when you hear of them anywhere in the country use them up. I will try to have a

company of cavalry report to you. Avoid any difficulty with Kansas. If you know of any one harboring guerrillas report them to me by telegraph.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January 5, 1865.*

General FISK:

Yesterday I sent two companies out, one to the Blue and one (mounted) to Hickman's. Will press horses and give receipts. They will be returned. Bushwhackers were gathering to rob the Saint Louis mail, which now comes via Independence.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteers.

MACON, *January 5, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

Hines, of Boone, and "Forty" Campbell, of Howard, both noted guerrillas of North Missouri, have been killed. The latter was found in an artificial cave about two miles from Fayette. It was decidedly the hole of a copperhead. Jim Jackson has been severely, I trust mortally, wounded. Our troops are on the alert and weeding out the villains daily and nightly.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 5, 1865.

Brigadier-General FISK, *Macon:*

What do you hear about the troubles in Howard and Boone? Who is to work down there? Had not a mounted force better be sent to look after them?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, MO., *January 5, 1865—5 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

We have in Boone and Howard all the mounted force we can possibly spare from other points. The best mounted troops we have are stationed at Rocheport, Fayette, and Glasgow, and are doing very good service. We suffer for the want of horses.

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *January 5, 1865—8 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I see by this morning's Democrat what I suppose called out your dispatch of to-day. "Lincoln," the correspondent, misrepresents the case most wickedly. Five companies of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia are in Howard and Boone doing good service.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *January 5, 1865.*

Messrs. MCKEE and FISHBACK,
Missouri Democrat, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Will you please give me the name of your correspondent at Columbia who signed "Lincoln" in this morning's Democrat, and please say, to-morrow morning, you are officially advised that the statements by him made were incorrect? The best troops of my command are in the counties of Howard and Boone, and are [doing] first-rate service. Half of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia are down there, and part of the Forty-ninth. I will give you the secret—don't let it out. Certain gentlemen at Columbia want an entire company of cavalry to escort them to and from the railroad. We don't propose to furnish it. Please put us right and tell us who Lincoln is.

CLINTON B. FISK.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 5, 1865.

STEPHEN BLANCHARD,
Chairman Committee, Oregon, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo was received during my absence from Macon. I am pained to learn of the continued troubles in Holt County. I was fearful that your community were educating the lawless spirits to deeds of violence and shame when last September they denounced the military authorities for arresting and punishing common thieves. It is a dangerous and destructive doctrine to inculcate that because a man is for the Union he cannot therefore do any wrong. I have directed the commanding officer at Saint Joseph to give you all the assistance in his power to relieve and preserve the peace and quiet of Holt County. I am clearly of the opinion that all rebels should leave the State of Missouri and not return during the war. I shall go as far in that direction as any other officer, or as far as my superiors will permit me to go. I will sustain your committee in making the invitation to all rebels to quietly withdraw from among us until the strife is over. You will, however, consult with Colonel Pinger, commanding officer at Saint Joseph, and Captain Walser, provost-marshal, touching the matter. I hope soon to hear of a better state of things in Holt County.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 5, 1865.

1. The Fifty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, Col. F. Morsey commanding, is hereby relieved from active duty. Ordnance and quartermaster's stores will be turned over to the proper staff officers of Enrolled Missouri Militia of the Eighth Military District.

2. The detachment of Fiftieth Enrolled Missouri Militia, under command of Lieut. Russell Smith, stationed at Edina, Knox County, Mo., is hereby relieved from active duty. The arms of the command will be kept at Edina under proper custody.

3. Capt. G. A. Holloway, assistant adjutant-general, having received notice from the War Department of the acceptance of his resignation, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters.

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5. Captain Teague, Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, on duty at Troy, Lincoln County, Mo., is hereby relieved from active service. Captain Teague will transfer all State property in his possession to the proper staff officers of the Eighth Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 5, 1865.

General J. B. DOUGLASS,
Columbia, Mo.:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 22d ultimo* waited my return from Saint Louis, whither I have been in attendance of court-martial for the last two weeks. The chief of cavalry of the department has been consummating consolidation arrangements for the cavalry of my command, and I have therefore been waiting his action, and I had been led to conclude that Boone County would take care of itself. What has become of the Columbia organization? I have this day ordered Captain Cook's company to Rocheport, and hope they will kill every rebel in Boone and Howard Counties. I wish you would give me the names of twenty-five families for immediate deportation to the land of their love. I desire to send them out at once, and quietly pick out first-class families. I also want the names of the parties who should pay forfeited bonds. I will proceed to collect forthwith without waiting trial by commission. Give me good and sure cases and I will collect the money in double-quick.

Very respectfully,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *January 5, 1865.*

Colonel PINGER,
Saint Joseph:

Can you not stop the outrages in Holt County? Letters from that region indicate a very bad state of affairs.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *January 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

There is a secret in the outrages that are committed in Holt County, which after discovered will let you know, in which some of the most prominent citizens of this county are concerned.

JOHN PINGER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

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* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 918.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Whittemore's Ranch, N. Mex., January 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: The general commanding the department directs me to write to you as follows: Send all men belonging to Company A, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, to Fort Stanton. It is supposed that some are at your post unless they left with Lieutenant Hubbell for Fort Stanton. The general saw a Navajo woman having with her a Navajo girl, aged about twelve years, about three miles from this place. They had evidently followed an ox train which had brought flour to Fort Sumner from Mr. Moore a few days since, and this evening another Navajo woman, aged about eighteen, came into this ranch from the direction of Fort Sumner. This last one he has asked Mr. Whittemore to return to Fort Sumner by the first opportunity. The general is under the impression that a great many Navajo women are inveigled away from Fort Sumner by Mexicans who come there with supplies, and that others are perhaps wandering away toward the settlements. This must be effectually stopped at once, and he leaves it with you to adopt the means. It is understood here that Doctor Steck told Mr. Taylor that the Navajoes are going off by fives and sixes every day; that the Indians told him so. One or two movable pickets commanded by a determined officer could soon ascertain whether this is true and put a stop to it. An officer and a half dozen men stationed at this point to search trains might also do a great deal of good. In conclusion, the general suggests whether it would not be better to not permit any Indians to leave the post without a written passport, these to be delivered up on their return.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 6, 1865.

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2. The Second Illinois Battery will proceed to Greenville and report for duty to Col. J. H. Sypher, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, commanding Artillery Camp of Instruction.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:
FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 6, 1865.

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3. Capt. F. W. Emery, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty with the Third Brigade of the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and will report accordingly, without delay, to Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding the brigade, at Morganza, La.

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5. Maj. Gen. F. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the camp to be established at Kennerville, La., and charged with the duty of preparing the troops to be assembled there for the field. He will report directly to the headquarters of the division and will make his requisitions for supplies upon the chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters.

6. Capt. Henry M. Lazelle, Eighth U. S. Infantry, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with War Department Special Orders, No. 425, paragraph 34, series of 1864, is hereby temporarily assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the troops now being collected at Kennerville, La. He will report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele without delay.

7. Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, chief quartermaster Nineteenth Army Corps, will report in person to the chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf for duty as inspector in the quartermaster's department.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 6, 1865.

Brigadier-General ULLMANN,
Morganza, La.:

The commanding general directs that Brigadier-General Andrews proceed with the regiments of the Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, now at Morganza, as soon as transportation can be furnished, to Kennerville, reporting on arrival there to Major-General Steele.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *January 6, 1865—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram of the 30th ultimo received.* It is impracticable to supply a competent garrison at Fort Smith by the Arkansas River. That river cannot be relied upon. Orders for the evacuation of Fort Smith left here on the 13th ultimo. The last report from General Thayer was dated at Fort Smith, 22d ultimo. Five regiments were en route for this point, and the remainder of the garrison was to follow on the arrival of a small train expected from Fort Scott. Two batteries have arrived here per steamer, without horses. I found here on my arrival, 22d ultimo, a rise of ten feet, and ventured to send several steamers to transport public property from Fort Smith. Stage of water would not admit of a second trip. Have sent supplies to Lewisburg to meet the troops from Fort Smith. It is proposed to maintain Lewisburg as the western post of the department, and we will, according to the experience of the past two years, find no little difficulty in maintaining animals there by the river.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 964.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., January 6, 1865.*

1. The commanding officer of the Second Connecticut Battery will proceed without delay with his battery to New Orleans, La., and report on arrival to the chief of artillery, Military Division of West Mississippi, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. The commanding officer of the Seventh Massachusetts Battery will proceed without delay with his battery to New Orleans, La., and report on arrival to the chief of artillery, Military Division of West Mississippi, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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4. The commanding officer of Battery D, Second Missouri Artillery, will proceed with two sections of his battery to Saint Charles, Ark., and report for duty to the commanding officer at that place. Before leaving Devall's Bluff he will turn over to the quartermaster's department the horses attached to the two sections herein designated, retaining all harness and other equipments of the battery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 6, 1865.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

General SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

Let the movement of the Fourth Brigade, Reserve Corps, proceed. No emergency exists, but no unnecessary delay should occur. Direct Colonel Black to refer no more questions to this office. You will please give such orders for this movement as the public good demands. The simplest way is to use transportation as it can be had to mouth of White River, and thence opportunities occur daily to New Orleans.

By order of Major-General Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 6, 1865.

Colonel BLACK,
Commanding Reserve Brigade:

SIR: Major-General Reynolds directs that you proceed in execution of the movement of your brigade previously ordered from headquarters Department of Arkansas. The Kate Hart can start at once. The Mepham will be ready for you about 10 a. m. to-morrow. Inclosed is a copy of telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Green to Brigadier-General Shaler.*

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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* See next, *ante.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 6, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

The general desires to know the latest information you have from the Fort Smith forces, and that you answer immediately. He also says it is not practicable to send you any more cavalry at the present time.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I leave for the North to-day. Shall join Carr and party at Devall's Bluff.

LEWISBURG, *January 6, 1865.*

Major LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Courier in last night from Norristown reports the rebels with artillery camped back of Dardanelle. River rose one inch last night. Heavy snow-storm this a. m. Is there any force out from Brownsville in direction of Little Red River? With my present force I cannot keep a good lookout in that direction. Soon as storm admits I will send steamer Alamo to assist the Lotus to this place.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 6, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg:

Your dispatch received. Action approved. No force out from Brownsville in direction of Little Red River.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding department directs that if the cavalry now out on expedition under Brigadier-General Grierson should strike the river within your command the entire force shall be immediately sent by river to Memphis, and a report sent by first steamer of any information received of their arrival at any given point or of any information brought in concerning them.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, Miss., January 6, 1865.*

1. The following order is published for the information of all concerned:*

2. In obedience thereto I assume command of the district. The following staff officers are announced: Capt. B. F. Morey, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. A. S. Montgomery, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and First Lieut. E. D. Meier, First Louisiana Cavalry, aides-de-camp; Capt. C. H. Thompson, subsistence department; Capt. W. R. McComas, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, ordnance officer and engineer; First Lieut. T. D. Johnson, Third Iowa Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. E. A. Denicke, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. Chiefs of other staff departments will be announced when selected.

3. Office hours will be from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Business of importance stated to the staff officer on duty daily at headquarters at any other hours will receive attention.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, *Natchez, Miss., January 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of that portion of the District of Natchez lying west of the Mississippi River, to be designated as the Sub-District of Vidalia, with headquarters at Vidalia, La.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that everything in this department is quiet, except the depredations of a few guerrilla bands. These are being hunted down, about thirty of them having been killed during the two weeks past, among the number three notorious leaders. The troops in the department are going out of service very rapidly. They are generally posted now, having in view the obtaining of forage and shelter for stock as well as for local defense. I am endeavoring, so far as possible, to concentrate them at the vital points and on our lines of communication. Price in his raid destroyed most of the bridges, block-houses, &c. The bridges are being rebuilt by Government. The block-houses at the important bridges should be replaced, but I have no troops to do it with. I would like to obtain a few companies of engineers for that purpose, as I consider it important that the block-houses be built. All the troops throughout the department have been ordered to protect themselves at their stations by forts, stockades, &c. The lines of communication are not molested now, and have only small guards at

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* See General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, p. 401.

the important bridges. There is reported to be a force gathering around Pocahontas, Batesville, &c. Shelby ordered them to concentrate in Strawberry Bottoms on January 20 instant. I doubt whether he gets many of the men. The going out of service of the Missouri State Militia, and sending away to General Thomas of the U. S. Volunteers, will strip the department of troops. General Halleck when he called upon me for the latter stated that they would be returned when the crisis requiring them had passed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 29, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded,* with the recommendation that provision be made for the contingency herein referred to. I see no present prospect of supplying this deficiency from other departments of the division. With this I transmit a list of the regiments with the dates at which their terms of service expire.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Missouri State Militia.

No.	Regiments.	Arm.	Date of muster into U. S. service, from—	Period.	Expiration of term, from—	Strength.
1	Missouri State Militia.	Cavalry	February 3 to April 8, 1862.	Three years	February 3 to April 8, 1865.	867
2	....do	....do	December 4, 1861, to October 31, 1862.	....do	December 4, 1864, to October 31, 1865.	655
3	....do	....do	January, 1862, to December, 1863.	....do	January, 1865, to December, 1866.	736
4	....do	....do	January 16 to April 1, 1862.	....do	January 16 to April 1, 1865.	843
5	....do	....do	May 19, 1862	....do	May 19, 1865	712
6	....do	....do	January 12, 1862, to March 15, 1863.	....do	January 12, 1865, to March 15, 1866.	661
7	....do	....do	April 4 to April 21, 1862.	....do	April 4 to April 21, 1865.	831
8	....do	....do	December 8, 1861, to April 14, 1862.	....do	December 8, 1864, to April 14, 1865.	1,005
9	....do	....do	April, 1862	....do	April, 1865	834
10	....do	Infantry	December 21, 1861, to May 10, 1862.	....do	December 21, 1864, to May 10, 1865.	568

The above is taken from the regimental records.

J. F. BENNETT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 6, 1865.

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12. The Second Missouri Cavalry, Lieut. Col. C. B. Hunt commanding, now stationed at Benton Barracks, will report for duty to Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, commanding post at Benton Barracks.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* To Major-General Halleck.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., January 6, 1865.*

The following-named officers constitute the district staff; they will be addressed and obeyed accordingly, viz: Lieut. Col. David Murphy, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, inspector; Maj. S. D. Carpenter, U. S. Volunteers, surgeon in charge; Maj. H. H. Williams, Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteers, provost-marshal; Maj. W. Fischer, Fifth Missouri State Militia [Cavalry], topographical engineer; Maj. C. H. Gregory, Seventh Kansas Veteran Cavalry, chief of cavalry and acting ordnance officer; Maj. H. Hannahs, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, in charge of office; Capt. H. Garvens, U. S. Volunteers, district quartermaster; Capt. G. W. Gilson, Fortieth Missouri Volunteers, assistant inspector; Capt. C. L. Porter, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, in charge of permit office; Chaplain J. G. Forman, First Infantry Missouri State Militia, superintendent refugees and contrabands; First Lieut. William Ewing, U. S. Army, assistant commissary of musters; First Lieut. A. Vezin, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Second Lieut. G. E. Hodgdon, Veteran Reserve Corps, judge-advocate; Second Lieut. T. F. Oakes, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, aide-de-camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr.:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 6, 1865.

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Benton Barracks:

The Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers will arrive at your post to-morrow morning. Please furnish quarters for 575 men on application.

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 6, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Troops were stationed at Caruthersville before I took command, by the advice of Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller, then commanding, at the request of citizens there. I approved it because I did not think it safe or necessary, but after strong stockade had been built, rendering it perfectly safe, and after the citizens had been led to commit themselves, so as to endanger their lives and property if the force was withdrawn, I thought it to be a breach of faith and hardly just to withdraw the force and expose them to the revenge of guerrillas. It prevents smuggling, protects navigation on the river, and renders it unnecessary to keep as large a force at New Madrid as would otherwise be necessary. The same force now at both would be necessary at New Madrid to keep the river clear of guerrillas. Besides, the time of the troops at Caruthersville expires on the 24th instant, and they could hardly be got on duty at another post before their time would be out. However, I think

the reasons for keeping a post there are not strong ones. My views on the whole situation there are fully explained in an informal letter to General Ewing, dated December 17, and several telegrams between that time and January 1, which perhaps it would be well to show Major-General Dodge. The post was established by Major-General Pleasonton.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 6, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT PLEASANT HILL:

It is reported by telegraph from Kansas City that eighty of Shelby's men are in Jackson County, moving toward Pleasant Hill. Act accordingly and advise me.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

KANSAS CITY, *January 6, 1865—10 a. m.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Dispatches of 5th just received. Will telegraph answer as soon as I can get the information. Have heard from my men in the country; they are doing good work. Would like to have my whole regiment here.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri, Commanding Post.

KANSAS CITY, *January 6, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT WARRENSBURG:

Said to be eighty of Shelby's men in this county moving toward Pleasant Hill. Don't know that the report is true.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 6, 1865—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

It is reported that Charles Paul, a loyal man, was taken prisoner by Captain Benecke's company with intention of delivering him at Macon. He was not delivered, and it is thought the company killed him out of some personal spite. Look into this. Have the captain account for the man, and if statements are true we will hold the captain responsible.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., January 6, 1865.*

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V. Company F, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will march without delay to Rocheport, Boone County. The commanding officer will report in person for further orders and instructions to the commanding general of the district.

* * * * * * *

VII. Col. John F. Williams, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to command of Sub-District and Post of Macon, relieving Lieut. Col. D. M. Draper, of the same regiment, absent at Jefferson City.

VIII. In compliance with orders from the major-general commanding the Department of the Missouri, Capt. F. W. Fuchs, Battery C, Second Missouri Artillery, will immediately transfer the four mountain howitzers now in his possession to the proper officer in Saint Louis Arsenal.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *January 6, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

The general directs me to inquire whether you have removed the troops from Mound City. He wishes to make some other changes when you have disposed of the troops.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, *January 6, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola:

Orders went up to Mound City yesterday for one company and this morning another, leaving but one company at Mound City. They will not get started down, I suppose, till the first of next week. Have written the general on the subject. He will get my letter to-morrow night.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, January 6, 1865.*

1. By direction from headquarters Department of Kansas, Captain Ames, Company A, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will move to-morrow morning to Lawrence, Kans., and report by letter to Major-General Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas, headquarters at Paola, Kans.

2. By direction from headquarters Department of Kansas, Captain Kendall, Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will move to-morrow morning to Council Grove, Kans., and report by letter to Major-General Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas, headquarters at Paola, Kans.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., January 6, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
District of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my report of the 13th of December last no Indians have appeared in this immediate vicinity, yet two bands have crossed the Arkansas River near the Cimarron Crossing, traveling northward. One party attacked a small party of whites returning from New Mexico, wounding six. The particulars I have not learned. Ed. Gurrier, who was in the Cheyenne camp at the time it was attacked by Colonel Chivington, on the 29th of November, has returned. He reports the Indians to have moved from their camp on the Smoky Hill and to have made camp again on Beaver Creek, more to the north and about 170 miles from this post. They are about the same in number as previous reports have stated, viz, 1,080 lodges of Sioux, 400 lodges of Cheyenne, and 40 of Arapaho. This would give them about 2,500 fighting men. The trails that have since crossed to the north were leading toward their camp, and must have been made by Little Raven's Arapahoes, or by the Kiowas and Comanches. In either case their forces are increased. The Indians are evidently preparing for war on a larger scale than before their battle at Sand Creek. Black Kettle, Little Robe, and Knock Knee, who were reported killed, are at the main camp alive and well, and are the loudest for war of any of the chiefs. I think it very unsafe now for any small parties to attempt to pass over either the Platte or Arkansas routes without a large escort, except there be a large force sent against the Indians to call them to their camp for its protection. The winter I consider the best time to fight the Indians, as their stock is reduced and they cannot move as rapidly. I believe a large force of cavalry, with forage, could overtake their main camp now, as they are preparing their supply of buffalo meat. Only small war parties are now out, and these we cannot follow with any horses we have in this country with success. Captain Soule has just returned from a scout about fifty miles to the north and east. He visited the camp on Sand Creek where Colonel Chivington attacked them. No Indians had been there since Colonel C. left. Captain Soule could only find the bodies of sixty-nine Indians, and a large majority of these were women and children. I am satisfied that the first reports were wrong as to the numbers. There could not have been 150 killed in all. The Indians will soon commence depredations. They are evidently only waiting now to learn whether or not we are preparing to penetrate into their country. My force here is large enough to protect the post, but not to take the field, and my stock is so much reduced that I can only send escorts for the mail once in two or three weeks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
Major, First Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, January 6, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, for the early consideration of the general commanding, that owing to the scarcity of work in the

mountains at present and the little taste that the 100-days' men had of soldiering, combined with the urgent necessity for troops, particularly in this district, permission should be obtained to raise all the cavalry possible in this district, not to exceed one maximum regiment. I could in one month or less raise five full companies, which might be assigned to one of the regiments now in the field, to complete the organization or remain a battalion. If this is not done in two months it will be too late. The matter of raising the regiment could be given to the governor or whoever it was seen most fit. Were it left to me none but officers of the highest tone would get positions; but I prefer to have nothing special to do with it. I have not made this statement or suggestion without consulting some of the best men in town, and seeing with my own eyes the opening for enlistments, as well as the urgent necessity for the same to insure protection to honest, hard-working men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Hatch's Ranch, N. Mex., January 6, 1865.

Capt. EDWARD H. BERGMANN,
First Cav. N. Mex. Vols., Comdg. at Fort Bascom, N. Mex.:

SIR: The general commanding the department received at this place, this evening, your letter of the 1st instant. He directs me to write to you as follows: That you must not relax your vigilance with reference to Kiowas and Comanches. He neither expects they will surprise your post nor run off your stock. Whether it is judicious to herd your stock as far away as the Conchas is a point about which he has much doubt. You will have that stock guarded wherever it may be by at least a full company complete, officers and all. The companies will take turns every ten days on this duty, and the greatest watchfulness will be observed that the animals neither stray, are stolen, nor are run off by the Indians. The commanding general here alludes to the commissary and quartermaster's animals and Captain Baca's horses. In this connection he desires that you will send him a list of all these animals, made from actual count. Have a party of men under a careful officer drilled in the use of the howitzers. You will not have much ammunition to expend in practice with these guns. Make a requisition for what you need and showing the exact amount on hand. You will keep your troops busily employed in drilling, carefully tending their stock, and completing your fort. Report every week your progress, the condition of your stock, all intelligence received in relation to hostile Indians, and if any of the Indians send in a flag of truce treat the bearers well and tell them to wait at the post until you hear from department headquarters. Send an intelligent officer to visit the different herds of sheep and cattle which may be grazing between Hatch's Ranch and Fort Bascom, and warn the men in charge of those herds that until all danger of a visit from the Kiowas and Comanches shall have passed by they had better move their flocks and herds on the west side of the Pecos, between Anton Chico and Giddings' Ranch. Report the result of this warning. There is good pasturage between the Agua Negra and Gallinas, on the east side of the Pecos, to which they might be driven. In case you are menaced by an attack of a

large force of Kiowas and Comanches you will send to Fort Sumner and ask help of General Crocker, in the event that you have not troops enough at your own post to whip that force. Report at once the amount of all kinds of supplies which you have on hand. The general desires me to say in conclusion that he places the utmost confidence in your vigilance and ability, and he believes that you will exert both to the utmost in guarding against surprise and in furthering the best interests of the Government at your post and in its vicinity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, Iowa, January 6, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Northwest:

SIR: This evening's mail brought several communications from the Upper Missouri country in regard to Indians and Indian affairs, the substance of which letters I hereby transcribe for the information of the general commanding the department: Capt. J. H. Pell, assistant adjutant-general, writing from the post near Fort Pierre on the 25th of December, 1864, states that all reports from the Indians show that they are in a very destitute condition, some of them almost starving; that in addition to the utter destruction of their property by my troops last summer, the presence of troops in their section of country west of the Missouri has driven away all the buffalo; and it appears also a great many more were killed and wounded in my fights with them than I reported in my official report, for I only reported the killed seen on the field. They are very anxious to come in and make peace, but are unable to do so, and on that account he would suggest Fort Rice as a suitable point to meet them and talk with them. These Indians are the Minneconjou and Sans-Arc Sioux. Colonel Dimon, First U. S. Volunteers, commanding officer at Fort Rice, in a letter dated November 26, states that Two Bears and about eighty-five lodges, which is equivalent to near 300 warriors, is living near the fort. This is the chief I mentioned to the general as coming in after the campaign and giving himself up—a brave and I believe him to be a true Indian. Two Bears brought into the fort on the 24th Black Catfish and three of his warriors. This is a Yanktonnais chief, and heretofore has been one of our most bitter enemies. Catfish says he and most of his people are anxious for peace, but that Medicine Bear, another Yanktonnais chief, is using his influence among the Yanktonnais against peace, but that he will do all he can to bring his people in. He also states that the Santees, or Minnesota Indians, and the half-breeds of the north are trying to keep the rest of the Indians from making peace. The colonel also reports on the 1st of December that a small party of his garrison were returning from the Cannon Ball River when they were approached by a small body of Indians, who treated them as friends, but fired on a party of three soldiers who were following them, consisting of Lieutenant Noyes, Sergeant Thompson, and Private Townsend. The two first were slightly wounded with arrows, but Private Townsend is missing. The party were thought to be Santees. Two Bears and a party of Indians had gone in pursuit of them. Captain Moreland, commanding officer at Fort Berthold, writes on the 15th of November that Red Moccasin, a Minneconjou chief, with

forty of his warriors, came to his post anxious to make peace. He stated that his party was encamped near the head waters of the Cannon Ball River, and also that Medicine Bear, the Yanktonnais chief, with 100 warriors, had also been in, anxious for peace, stating that there was no use of Indians trying to fight the whites, &c. These Indians were camped near the butte of the Maison du Chien. I place very little confidence in this Indian, for I believe he is one of the biggest scoundrels in the Sioux Nation. I also inclose you a copy of a letter from Captain Moreland in regard to the actions of the half-breeds of the north. They are a great nuisance, and I don't see how we are to manage them without our troops are allowed to follow them into the British Possessions. I fear they will always be a great obstacle to any permanent settlement of difficulties in this section of country. I have always been of the opinion that Indians could be used to subjugate Indians, and the letters I have lately received confirm me in that opinion.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BERTHOLD, DAK. TER., *November 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that the half-breeds and whites (English and Scotch) from the Red River country northeast of this place are constantly traversing the country adjacent to this post (coming within forty to sixty miles of here), visiting and trading with the various bands of Sioux Indians inhabiting this region, supplying them with arms and munitions of war and inciting them to hostilities; counseling them to drive the whites from the country or exterminate them. There was a small party of these Red River traders visited this place not long since, who had been upon one of these trading excursions with the Sioux. I am not advised whether they reside on this side of the line or in the British Possessions. They are undoubtedly prompted in these proceedings by mercenary motives, but their operations and their counsels are evidently detrimental to the interests of the whites and the Government, and unless they are restricted in some manner will result in much mischief. By being deprived of the means of obtaining necessary supplies through the ordinary channels, the Indians are driven by necessity to sue for peace, and many of the hostile bands already exhibit a desire for peace. But so long as they are allowed to be tampered with by these itinerant vagabonds, so long will all the efforts of the Government to subdue them be futile.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. MORELAND,
Captain, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 7, 1865.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th ultimo.* I have not been unmindful of the interests

* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 816.

referred to in that letter, and have given them and will continue to give them all the protection that can be given without endangering more important objects. The subject has been one of anxious consideration, not only on account of the private interests involved, but more prominently on account of the welfare of the laborers employed on the plantations. I have heretofore invited the attention of the authorities to the embarrassments connected with these interests, and I think it proper to add some facts showing the changes in the military relations that have occurred since this system was commenced: (1) Memphis, Vicksburg, and other important points on the Mississippi River were then not only strongly garrisoned, but there were heavy reserves at each point that were available for the protection of the plantations. (2) The reduction of the force in the Valley by transfers and by ordinary casualties (not less than 100,000 men) has reduced these garrisons to their minimum for safety, and has involved the necessity of abandoning some points that were of value in protecting the plantations, and of reducing the garrisons of others. (3) Many of these changes were made before I came into the command. In those made by me I have followed the rule of breaking up or reducing the posts that were of least value as military positions, and the same rule will be observed in any changes that may hereafter be made. (4) The plantation interests extend over a frontier line, on both banks of the Mississippi and some of its tributaries, of nearly 3,000 miles.

The protection that might reasonably have been given eighteen months ago cannot reasonably be expected now, and a full compliance with the wishes of the planters would involve a ruinous subdivision of the force in this command. It would not secure the desired end, but would expose the detachments to be captured or destroyed in detail, involve the loss of the property on the plantations, and subject the negroes to the danger of being carried off into slavery. The most effectual means of protecting these interests are military operations that will drive the organized force of the rebels from the vicinity of the river and the organization of the planters into home guards for protecting themselves against raiding parties and jayhawkers. Arrangements that were being made some time since to effect the first of these objects have been suspended, by the necessity of employing the available cavalry force of the division in operations upon Hood's communications. They will be resumed as soon as possible, and I will at all times give the planters any aid that they may require in organizing and arming any force that they can raise for local purposes. The points referred to in your communication are covered by existing orders, but I will renew them. I do not think, however, that it is wise to undertake more with regard to these interests than we have the ability to carry out, and I have carefully abstained from giving any encouragement to enterprises involving the investment of capital unless I felt assured that I could give them permanent protection. For convenience of reference I transmit with this copies of several papers bearing upon the subject, marked from A to E.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

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* For inclosures here omitted, see General Orders, No. 4, Division of West Mississippi, May 23, 1864, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 4; Canby to Halleck, May 28, 1864, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 74, and General Orders, No. 82, Military Division of West Mississippi, December 12, 1864, Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 828.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CIRCULAR, No. 3. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 27, 1864.

The subjoined extracts from instructions from the Secretary of War are published for the information and government of commanders of departments and district commanders on the Mississippi River, and the following rules will be observed in carrying out these instructions:

First. The troops employed in the protection of leased plantations will be concentrated in strong positions for the protection of districts, and no detachment will be retained for the protection of isolated plantations exposed to attack and beyond the reach of immediate support.

Second. Each point occupied will be strengthened by defensive works so as to be secure against assaults, and to be able to hold out until re-enforced. When the isolated detachments are brought in the negroes dependent upon them for protection will be brought within our lines.

Third. The protection of the leased plantations will be held subordinate to the necessity of employing the troops for offensive military operations, and the troops so employed will be regarded as in the field, and will be kept in the state of preparation directed by division general orders.

Fourth. The wood yards to be established under the authority of War Department General Orders, No. 124, of March 28, 1864, will be established on islands not accessible by the enemy, or at points where the men employed can have the protection of the troops. No trade stores will be established at any points except those to be permanently occupied and garrisoned by at least a regiment.

Fifth. In giving protection to the establishments of freedmen the same rules will be observed. As far as practicable they will be established at or so near the permanent military posts as to be under the protection of the garrisons of those posts, and in making any change that may be necessary Colonel Eaton, the general superintendent, will be consulted.

[Extract.]

The Secretary of War directs that when the troops protecting leased plantations are required for offensive operations they be used for that purpose, care being taken to give protection to the negroes on such plantations by bringing them within our lines.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, December 6, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have been prevented by disability from inviting your consideration at an earlier period to the plantation system in the Valley of the Mississippi in its relations to the military occupation and military operations. When it was first commenced the force on the river was very large, and under the assurance of protection, which it was then

thought proper to give, a large number of persons engaged in the cultivation of cotton and sugar. Protection leases and registers were extravagantly issued, and in many instances to cover plantations that were not and have not, since the commencement of the rebellion, been within the limits of our permanent occupation. Three classes of persons were engaged in these operations: (1) Loyal and respectable men from the North, who embarked their capital and labor as a permanent investment, and a part of the original planters who submitted themselves cheerfully to the change of circumstances. (2) Dishonest and unprincipled men who engaged in it for the opportunities it afforded for illegal trade with the enemy, or with the hope of securing large gains easily and rapidly. (3) A large part of the original planters who accepted the conditions imposed by the Government with the expectation that our occupation of the country would be temporary, and that they would be able in the end to secure not only their plantations but their slaves. The withdrawal of a large part of the force in the Valley consequent upon the operations of Generals Grant and Sherman has prevented the protection that was proper, and appears to have been promised, and exposed the first class, except those in the immediate vicinity of military posts, to raids of the enemy, who find in these plantations a convenient source of supply for many of their wants. The restrictions upon trade and the general failure of the crops throughout the Valley has disappointed the expectations of the second class, and a majority of them have abandoned the plantations they had leased, leaving the negroes to run at large or throwing them back upon the Army or Treasury Department for care and support. The third class, disappointed in their expectations of seeing the Valley reoccupied by the rebels, have left or are preparing [to] leave for points within the rebel lines, taking the negroes with them for the purpose of reducing them again into a state of slavery. The subject is one of grave difficulties. As at present managed it has not realized the results that were anticipated either for the Government or for the planters, and has greatly embarrassed military operations. Complicated as it is with the future of the negroes, I regard it as one of the most difficult problems we have yet to solve. It is idle to expect that until the strength of the great rebel armies is effectually broken troops can be spared for the purpose of giving protection to these interests to the extent that it is asked for by the planters and demanded by a proper regard for the welfare of the colored laborers on the plantations.

As a question of the private interests of the planters it is of subordinate importance, but, as a question involving the future welfare of an entire race, it should be second only to the measures that are necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. Regarding an increase of the force in this command as out of the question until the more important results are attained, it is important to determine what other measures can be adopted that will best meet the desired end. The policy to be adopted should be adopted by higher authority than that of the military commander, in order that it may be secured from the danger of change with every change of command. The course that seems best calculated to work good results is that of subdividing the plantations and thus multiplying the interests connected with them for the purpose of attracting an active, enterprising, and arms-bearing population, and the establishment of a system of military colonies capable of protecting themselves against anything except an organized invasion. The colonists should be put into military organizations, armed and equipped at the expense of the United States, and mustered into its service for

the special duty of preserving order and protecting the plantations from raids, and protecting the approaches from the districts under the control of the rebels. It is necessary that they should be mustered into the service in order to subject them to military control and to secure proper treatment for them if they should fall into the hands of the enemy. When employed in the protection of private interests they should receive no pay, but if called upon to resist an invasion they should be placed on the same footing with other troops. To guard against the plantations becoming the center of unlawful trade with the enemy, and to secure the negroes employed on them from the danger of falling into the hands of the enemy and being reduced to a state of slavery, no leases should be given for any plantation that is beyond the reach of military supervision and protection, except in the cases where the lessees are able to maintain a force to protect themselves from raids, and hold them until they can be relieved. No plantations should be leased or registered without the knowledge and approval of the commander of the district in which they are located. I have authorized local organizations to be formed and directed the issue of arms and ammunition for the purposes above indicated, and I propose to extend it wherever it can be done without danger that the means put into the hands of individuals will not be used against us, but the whole system should be so defined and fixed as not to expose the interests involved to embarrassment and loss by the changes and uncertainty to which they are now subjected.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

[JANUARY 7, 1865.—For Thomas to Canby, in regard to co-operation, see Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 540.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 7, 1865.

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6. Capt. G. S. Atkinson, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 348, Adjutant-General's Office, October 15, 1864, is assigned to duty with the troops now being collected at Kennerville, La., and will report accordingly, without delay, to Maj. Gen. F. Steele and to Bvt. Maj. C. S. McEntee, assistant quartermaster, at Kennerville.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY AND ORDNANCE,
New Orleans, La., January 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to call the attention of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi to the following facts connected with the equipment and fitting out of the siege train which

he directed me to organize some time about the end of September last. In obedience to the general's instructions, I submitted for his consideration a requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores deemed necessary for contemplated siege operations in the Department of the Gulf and elsewhere, on the 30th day of September, and on that day said requisition received the approval of the division commander. The requisitions were forwarded on the same day through Captain Shunk, chief of ordnance, Department of the Gulf, accompanied by a letter of instructions (a copy of which is herewith inclosed) requiring him to forward them to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., after he had complied with instructions. On several occasions since the requisitions for the above stores were forwarded I have had communication with Captain Shunk asking to be informed if he had recevied any notice of their being ordered. In answer to my inquiries Captain Shunk has informed me that he has received no notice of the stores being forwarded or ordered, and that he has several times written calling attention to the necessity of their being sent without delay. He has also informed me that he had sent a duplicate of the requisition to the Ordnance Department, but received no reply upon the subject. I call the attention of the major-general commanding to the above facts at this time, as I deem it advisable to let him know that the siege train cannot be got in readiness for siege operations unless the ordnance and ordnance stores called for in the requisition are sent forward, and to request that the attention of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, may be asked in connection with the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery and Ordnance.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY AND ORDNANCE,
New Orleans, La., September 30, 1864.

Capt. F. J. SHUNK,
Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Gulf:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi to transmit the inclosed requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for a siege train, &c., through you to the Chief of Ordnance, Army of the United States, at Washington, D. C. The object of transmitting this requisition through your office is that you may inform the Chief of Ordnance at Washington what part of the stores called for are on hand in depot at New Orleans and available for shipment to Barrancas and Pensacola when demanded. The stores reported in the requisitions as on hand are those now actually in the possession of troops manning siege batteries already or partially organized. The stores which you may have in depot at New Orleans, or which may be available elsewhere in the Department of the Gulf for the contemplated siege train, should, as a matter of course, be deducted from those to be supplied. The major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi directs that you forward without delay the requisition, with the information as to what proportion of the stores you can supply, and which in consequence it will be unnecessary to send from the North. The utmost dispatch in the accumulation of the stores is required by the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery and Ordnance.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d ultimo, which should have been replied to sooner but that he had intended to have stopped at your post to converse with you fully on various matters of importance while on his way to visit Admiral Lee. As the admiral has signified his intention of coming to New Orleans soon, the general will not go up the river for the present. He directs me to say that he has carefully read and considered the contents of your interesting letter, and that he appreciates the disadvantages under which you assumed command at Morganza, and your earnest efforts to prevent improper communication beyond your lines and illegal traffic in every shape and manner. He desires, however, that the policy adopted by the Government in relation to the trade in products of insurrectionary districts shall be carried out in good faith, and that all passes and safe-conducts granted under the authority of General Orders, No. 80, series of 1864, from these headquarters, be respected, unless pending or prospective military operations absolutely forbid it. Without discussing the expediency and policy of this trade, the military authorities have no alternative but to obey the executive order in spirit and letter, and your attention is called to paragraph 5 of General Orders, No. 80, which (and especially the portion which I have underscored) must be complied with in good faith. As a matter of course, all persons holding permits and safe-conducts are required to act with a reciprocal good faith in their dealings under the authority given them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS, *Baton Rouge, La.:*

Please order the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry to embark and proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., the senior officer to report from there by letter to General Dana, at Memphis, and to keep the troops on board until his instructions have been received. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 7, 1865.

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9. The Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery, now at Memphis, Tenn., will proceed without delay to Little Rock, Ark., reporting to the chief of artillery on arrival for orders.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 7, 1865—2 p. m.

Brigadier General SHALER:

Please answer whether General Carr has left Devall's Bluff for Memphis. If he has not you will detain the boat until an order can be telegraphed for him to carry.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JNO. LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *January 7, 1865.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Carr is still here on the Mepham, and will await orders.

ALEXANDER SHALER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 7, 1865.

Brigadier-General CARR:

(Care of Brigadier-General Shaler, commanding, Devall's Bluff.)

Special order* for the movement of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery is telegraphed herewith. Major General Reynolds directs that you will furnish same to Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, and through him to the commanding officer of the battery.

Respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, *Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 7, 1865.*

By virtue of seniority the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Existing orders will remain in force as heretofore.

W. H. GRAVES,
Colonel Twelfth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

LEWISBURG, *January 7, 1865.*

Major LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Dispatches from Captain Hamilton, near Norristown, received last night. Portion of General Thayer's command is at Clarksville; expect to be at Norristown to-day or to-morrow. River not fordable at Dardanelle. Have ordered Captain Hamilton to destroy all ferry-boats and skiffs on river and return here to-morrow. His horses have all

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*See p. 445.

given out, and I have none in camp to relieve them. Portion of rebel force is still at Boggs' Mill; part had gone on north side of river toward Fort Smith. Unless troubled by rebs from White River will not need re-enforcements. River at a stand.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

LEWISBURG, *January 7, 1865—8.20 p. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Lieutenant Wylie has returned from scout on south side of river. Went to all the fords on the Petit Jean; could not cross on account of high water. He reports Brooks' regiment still at Beatty's Mill with one piece of artillery. Newton's and Stirman's regiments have headquarters at Boggs' Mill. Rebel families busy moving south. Private scout in; reports Price, Shelby, and Fagan in Texas recruiting. Three brigades at Camden; Parsons' one of them. No other troops north of Red River.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: Referring to my communication of the 5th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of telegram* directing the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry to proceed to Vicksburg and to report to you from there for orders. Should these regiments not be required for the special purpose for which they are transferred you are authorized to make any other disposition of them that you may deem expedient to replace in part the cavalry belonging to General George H. Thomas, and which will have to be sent to him on the completion of the expedition upon which it is now engaged. Your request for the return of A. J. Smith's divisions to your command has been forwarded with the commanding general's recommendation.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2 } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., January 7, 1865.

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3. The following-named troops are designated for field service, and will report through their commanding officers direct to these headquarters: Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Eighty-third [Ohio] Volunteer Infantry, Fifty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventieth U. S. Colored Infantry. Col. F. W. Moore, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is assigned to the command.

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* See, p. 445.

4. Col. B. G. Farrar, Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, is hereby assigned to the command of Fort McPherson.

5. The battalion of the Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, now at Vidalia, La., will report to Col. B. G. Farrar, at Fort McPherson, for duty.

6. The Eighth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, now at Natchez, Miss., will move to Vidalia, La., and report to Brig. Gen. M. Brayman, commanding Sub-District of Vidalia.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, JR.,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January 7, 1865.*

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II. The following extract from an order received from headquarters Department of Mississippi is published for the information and guidance of the commanding general of the Post and Defenses of Memphis, and the organization of the troops composing his command will be as therein designated until further orders:

The One hundred and eighth and One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry will constitute the First Brigade, Col. George B. Hoge commanding, and the Forty-sixth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-ninth, and Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry will constitute the Second Brigade, Col. Frank A. Kendrick commanding, of the Post and Defenses of Memphis. The light batteries are under the direct orders of the chief of artillery District of West Tennessee, who will receive instructions from the district commander.

* * * * * * *

The Third and Seventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery and the Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry will constitute the garrison of Fort Pickering, Col. I. G. Kappner commanding. The Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry will remain on duty as provost-guard regiment of the city of Memphis, and will exclusively perform the police and provost-guard duty of the city. The commanding officer of the regiment will report to the commanding general Post and Defenses of Memphis, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 12, paragraph 4, current series, headquarters Department of Mississippi. A suitable site for the erection of barracks will be selected by the chief engineer in the central portion of the city for this regiment. Three principal guardhouses will be erected—one in the center east of the bayou, one on the right, one on the left on the west side of the Gayoso Bayou—from the lumber now in the several barracks occupied by that regiment. The One hundred and twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry will furnish all guards for depots, hospitals, &c. The commanding officer will report to the general commanding the Post and Defenses of Memphis for orders. A suitable ground will be selected by the chief engineer for the erection of barracks for this regiment. Both regiments, as soon as their quarters are erected, will relieve all guards daily. Permanent guards will be altogether discontinued. All guards for depots, &c., which cannot be furnished by those two regiments will be furnished by the dismounted cavalry. All guards of other regiments but the two above named will be relieved as soon as practicable.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch:

R. G. CURTIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have ordered the post of Caruthersville abandoned, and have stationed the two companies garrisoning it at Bloomfield and Patterson. I consider these as more important points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 7, 1865.

His Excellency THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri:

GOVERNOR: I think we should, as early as possible, get an organization in all the disloyal counties, especially in those bordering on the Missouri River. If the legislature passes a bill with no exemption clause and classifies the enrollment, say we call out, arm, and equip the first class, and put 100 men on duty in each of the above-mentioned counties under experienced, tried, and undoubtedly loyal men; get the start of all guerrillas, &c. By this means the running from one county to another by these bands will be prevented. The Government can, I understand, feed these men. Let the counties pay them. It is no more than right that the disloyal counties should pay for their own protection, and this would do away with all complaint as to pay. The district commander could have these men under his command, and if necessary we could place sub-district commanders over them from some of our old regiments. As soon as you adopt the plan for a militia bill I will put the district commanders to work to organize these companies and hold all loyal men in these counties. Above all things, get if possible, in the counties referred to, old soldiers for commanders—men who have been tried, and in regard to whose standing there can be no doubts. It seems to me we ought to have 100 men on duty in each of the counties on the Missouri River within the next sixty days. There are a large number of officers returning from Sherman's army who could be used to good advantage in this work. Let me hear from you.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 7, 1865.

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VI. The post of Caruthersville will be immediately abandoned. The company of infantry now at that post will report to the commanding officer at Bloomfield, Mo.; the company of cavalry to the commanding officer at Patterson. All Government property that cannot be taken with the troops will be turned over to the proper officers at New Mad-

rid. A report will be forwarded to these headquarters of the arrival of the troops at their different stations. The district commander will forward this order by telegraph.

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IX. The trial of citizens by civil courts for complying with General Orders, No. 12, headquarters District of the Border, series 1863, is in direct violation of orders and subjects the parties to punishment for obstructing and opposing the military authorities, and all action in such cases must be immediately stopped. The disloyal parties engaged in such suits in any way will be assessed by the post commander at Kansas City $1,000, to be used in providing for loyal destitute refugees. Loyal destitute refugees will be given permits to cut wood upon the land designated in the above-mentioned order for their own individual use; such permits when given stating the amount each will be allowed to take.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 7, 1865.

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

The major-general commanding Department of the Missouri directs that the garrison at Caruthersville be withdrawn and stationed at Bloomfield and make that a strong outpost for scouting purposes. There will be also a strong post at Patterson for the same object.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., January 7, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I respectfully invite the attention of the major-general commanding to the last tri-monthly return and the reports of the inspectors, that show that from an aggregate of 2,760 enlisted men in cavalry regiments in the district there are but 650 serviceable horses and 342 unserviceable. The demand for escorts for the trains to Springfield, and the probability that in a short time there will be a demand for troops in the field in the direction of Arkansas, makes a case so urgent that I request that special efforts be made to fill the requisitions for horses for the Thirteenth Missouri and Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, forwarded to-day.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, January 7, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that there appears to be a state of quiet and

peace in this district. There is at present no report of any guerrillas or enemies in the country, nor many lawless acts committed by the citizens. The troops are healthy. There is a great need of mounts, and I have directed requisitions to be made for horses. Cantonments have been built, and, except the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, stabling for the horses, and this regiment has begun the work. There is but one field officer with this regiment, and the necessity for its being drilled and disciplined requires the presence of the lieutenant-colonel and Major Hilliard, and I respectfully ask that if consistent with the public service that they be ordered to join this command. Captain Grimes, assistant quartermaster, has an efficient and ample organization. The inspection for December has been completed, but has not been thorough. The officers did not enter on the duty until late in the month, and there was not sufficient time to make them very rigid. I shall recommend a change in that department. The hospitals are in fair condition, but the buildings are in bad repair. They are the same that were erected by the major-general commanding in 1861 and 1862, and have not been changed. In fact, about all the improvements at this post were made by him and have not been added to or changed, except the quartermaster's shops and warehouses, since that time. The report of the chaplain shows that there are about 600 refugees and other indigent families living on the bounty of the Government. A rigid examination will be made and so far as practicable the number will be reduced; but until the spring comes I suppose but a small reduction can be made. The prisons are not as clean as they should be. This matter has received attention. Full separate reports will be made as soon as practicable. Measures have been taken to carry out the confidential letter of instructions of the major-general commanding, dated December 26, 1864.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

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KANSAS CITY, *January 7, 1865—3.20 p. m.*

General DODGE:

Captain Jackson and thirty mounted men of the First Missouri State Militia reported to me last night. Can make good use of them.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, January 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a comparative quiet prevails throughout the District of North Missouri. The elements of trouble yet remain in many localities. In nearly all the river counties from Buchanan to Montgomery there are more or less of guerrillas. We hear of them in squads of five and three and single ones moving about. All the mounted troops we have are on the move constantly day and night, and many of the villains are found and killed. The notorious Jim Jackson, of Chariton County, was doubtless mortally wounded near Bynumville, Chariton County, last week. Every effort

is being made to discover his place of concealment. Hines, a lieutenant in Holtzclaw's guerrillas, was captured and killed near Rocheport a few days since, and one Campbell, a desperado of much notoriety, was found in a cave, two miles from Fayette, in Howard County, and killed on the spot, by a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia. Others of the bushwhacking rank and file are being gathered up and mustered out. I have five companies of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, at Glasgow, Fayette, and Rocheport, and one company Forty-ninth Infantry at Columbia. They are well located for the winter duty. It would be pleasant for certain politicians at Columbia to have a company of cavalry stationed at that point to act as escort to said politicians to and from the railroad. With the limited number of troops at my command I am unable to furnish body guards for the distinguished gentlemen, hence their cry out in the Democrat of the 5th instant. The rebel register is being rapidly completed, and I will soon be able to furnish you a list of the parties who ought not to remain among us. I trust our legislature will not lose any time in giving us the right kind of militia law, for we need to hasten the organization of every man who can load and fire a gun and be ready before the leaves come. I go to Hannibal to-day to give personal attention to some irregularities in the northeast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *January 7, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri, Macon, Mo.:

Night before last Lieutenant Blain with five men succeeded in mustering out two guerrillas in the northeast portion of this county. I hear many stragglers are scattered through the country, and shall endeavor to gather in all I can. I send out a party to-night, and hope I will be able to report success. I need horses; have but five or six. Can I be allowed to press some twenty-five or thirty?

H. M. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

PATTERSON, MO., *January 7, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I have the honor to report Major Berryman with 300 men in winter quarters in Oil-Trough Bottom, near White River, and five companies of jayhawkers or outlaws between here and Pocahontas. General Price and command is reported near Red River, and all is safe in this quarter.

W. J. MORRIS.

FORT SCOTT, *January 7, 1865.*

Maj. H. H. HEATH,
Provost-Marshal-General:

The noted Sam. Vaughn is in the neighborhood of Hickman Mills, Mo., with five others of his gang, and I just learn has threatened to visit Aubrey. There is but one company in this county, and it is two

miles from Aubrey. I would not be surprised to hear of the place being burned and the inhabitants murdered at any time. The people there are very much alarmed. The place needs a small body of troops very much.

W. F. GOBLE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, January 7, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: On looking over the district as it now stands, and inquiring into the number of troops stationed at different points, more like picket-posts than anything else, but without any army to fall back on for support, I cannot refrain from suggesting to the general commanding the propriety and imperative necessity of making some change in boundary lines so that it will embrace and permit the possibility of making changes in the stations of troops now huddled together, in many instances without any view to the general good. My entire force does not exceed 200 men, if, indeed, that many; and they are stationed at points as follows: Fort Garland, about 150 miles south and a little west of here; Camp Fillmore, about 110 miles south and a little east of here; Camp Living Springs, about 40 miles from here on stage line, east, and Valley Station, about 140 miles from here on stage route, east, with no troops in or around Denver, except what is picked up by provost guard as stragglers. Although Valley Station is not in this district, Colonel Chivington informs me that he has been instructed to guard this point. You will readily see from this that I have no force to even protect the settlers, let alone fight the Indians. Ranchmen are leaving because they can see no safety for their families or property. All around my district there seems to be plenty of troops, and seemingly with nothing to do, yet they are beyond my control, although several stations draw supplies from this point. Camp Collins, Camp Latham, and some other points on the north are just outside of my lines. Fort Lyon, on the east, is precisely in the same condition, with twice the number of troops stationed there that I have in my entire district. There should, in my judgment, be a chain of stations from Julesburg to Denver, on the stage route; also from Denver to Lyon. These stations should afford protection to settlers and freighters, and give renewed confidence to a people struggling for an existence, aside from being the only way to prevent the Indians from obtaining complete control over the routes of transportation, until a campaign can be made against them which will either kill or drive the tribes off the plains. I respectfully submit for the special consideration of the commanding general that the district lines be so changed as to make Colorado Territory the District of Colorado. This is but simple justice, and, in my judgment, would give security to lives and property, as troops could be changed in many instances to better advantage if under my command. Communication can be kept open between here and Fort Lyon, while that post is in a manner shut out from district headquarters, Fort Riley.

Believing this will receive the careful consideration of the commanding general, I have the honor, major, to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., January 7, 1865.

Lieut. J. J. KENNEDY,
Comdg. Company C, First Colorado Cav., Denver, Colo. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: The colonel commanding directs that you, without fail, start early in the morning of the 9th instant with your command and proceed by forced marches to Valley Station, Colo. Ter., and carry out the provisions of paragraph 2, of Special Orders, No. 163, from these headquarters, dated December 22, 1864, and in addition thereto keep parties scouting continually in every direction. These scouting parties must be active and vigilant, keeping a sharp lookout for Indians and signs. Your command must at all times be kept well in hand, under proper discipline and drill, prepared to operate actively against any enemy. You will also advise these headquarters promptly of the movements of the Indians and strike them without fail, not waiting for any instructions. You will be held responsible for the protection of lives and property along your route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, January 7, 1865.

Lieut. JAMES OLNEY,
Commanding Company H, First Colorado Cavalry:

SIR: You will keep continual scouting parties in every direction. These scouts must be active and vigilant, keeping a sharp lookout for Indians or signs. Your command must at all times be kept well in hand, under proper discipline and drill, prepared to operate actively against any enemy. Advise these headquarters promptly of the movements of the Indians and strike them without waiting for any instructions. I hold you responsible for the protection of lives and property on your route.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 8, 1865.

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II. Lieut. Col. T. H. Harris, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is relieved from duty with Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, and will proceed to his place of residence in Indiana and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 8, 1865.*

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5. Upon the completion of the consolidation of the battalions of the Forty-eighth and Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, "to be designated as the Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry" (see Special Orders, No. 224, paragraphs 6 and 7, series of 1864, from these headquarters), the regiment will be ordered from duty at Natchez, Miss., and ordered to proceed to Kennerville, La., and report to Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

6. Surg. Otis M. Humphrey, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty as chief medical officer of the U. S. forces at Kennerville, La., and will report accordingly to Maj. Gen. F. Steele without delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 8, 1865.*

1. A draft of one in seven, based upon the enrollment directed in General Orders, No. 31, of 1864,* will be made in the Departments of Arkansas, Mississippi, and the Gulf on the 15th day of February, proximo, unless the quotas to be assigned to the several departments named shall previously have been filled by voluntary enlistments.

2. The commanders of the departments named will fix the quotas for the several districts within the limits of their commands and take the necessary measures for the prompt execution of this order.

3. The draft and enlistment of volunteers will be conducted in strict accordance with the regulations established by the War Department.

4. Volunteers that may be raised under this order will be assigned to organizations already in the service of the United States, and no new organizations will be commenced until after these have been filled, unless specially authorized by the Secretary of War.

5. The troops to be raised under this order will not be credited to the quota of any State included in the President's proclamation of December 13, 1864.

6. All persons who have or may hereafter come into the departments above named from the States or districts included in the President's proclamation will be added to the enrollment and included in the draft, unless they furnish satisfactory evidence that they have fulfilled their obligations in relation to the draft in the district of their permanent residence.

7. Deserters from the enemy will not be drafted, and if enlisted will not be assigned to local organizations, but will be sent in detachments of suitable strength to Milwaukee, Wis., to be assigned to regiments serving on the Indian frontier.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 465.

LEWISBURG, *January 8, 1865.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Just received dispatch from Captain Hamilton, at Norristown. He states that the rebels were re-enforced yesterday. Saw them riding through town. Private scout in from Scott County; came down south side of Petit Jean. Reports the rebs stationed at Beatty's and Boggs' Mills, Chickalah, and Dardanelle. Rebs have large lot of cattle corralled on the Fourche, three miles below Bluffton. Reports them building boat near Dardanelle. I will keep a small force at Norristown and Galla Rock till General Thayer's command reaches there. River nearly fordable at Dardanelle.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., January 8, 1865.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I deem it proper to advise you of the following facts: First. The three Indian regiments now in the Federal service as home guards have only a short time longer to serve. Their terms of enlistment expire during the months of May, June, and July next. If it be the design of the Government not to make any reorganization of these troops I would respectfully recommend that the "muster out" be anticipated a few months, say the first or not later than the middle of March, so that they can raise a crop, otherwise they will be dependent on the Government for a whole year more. Second. I briefly state the present condition of the Indian country: The rebels have still a military organization numerically much greater than ours. We have about two-thirds of the people and fighting men of the Cherokee Nation. The Second and Third Indian Home Guards are Cherokees (full and half breed). We have about half of the Creeks. The First Indian is Creek, except one company of Seminoles and one of Uchees. The rebels have two Cherokee regiments. They still have an organization of two Creek regiments, a battalion of Chickasaws, one of Seminoles, a company of Caddos, and the whole Choctaw Nation, except about 100 persons, men, women, and children. They have had, and are still reported to have, the organization of three Choctaw regiments. The rebel refugees, or women and children and non-combatants, are clustered in camps, or colonies they have been making on Kiamichi, Boggy, Blue, and Washita Rivers. Their soldiers are mostly mounted, and the country between is overrun with hostile forces, and desert, so far as crops are concerned, but there is still plenty of stock there. With the rebel Indian soldiers, in the rebel Indian department, there is a brigade of Texas and Arkansas troops, under General Gano. Generals Cooper and Stand Watie are also in command. Their artillery is at present rather better than ours. Around Fort Gibson are from 8,000 to 10,000 refugees, the larger portion of whom are Creeks, or people whose homes are south of the Arkansas River. Some 7,000 or 8,000 of these latter were brought down here by the superintendent last June, too late to raise a crop.

Scattered through the Cherokee Nation, at their homes, are as many more loyal non-combatants. In all, upward of 20,000 persons depend

for protection on the military force here. The refugees here were brought in hired transportation and left here, and cannot move as they are. An order to move my force elsewhere would leave them at the mercy of the rebels, if, indeed, it would be possible at all to move these soldiers away, to leave their women, children, old and sick people. Under the orders received it was necessary, since my return, for the Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored and the First Arkansas Infantry to march below. This leaves me simply the Indian command. My tri-monthly of the 31st ultimo shows that to be an aggregate of 2,112; 1,463 are present for duty; 382 escorting train. The evacuation of Fort Smith will leave this place rather weak, but I think I can hold my own until you determine what is to be the future of this command. The orders I have received so instruct me. For the future I make no recommendation, being ignorant of the policy determined about the Indian Nation. With the present Indian force, a good infantry regiment and good battery, and mounting half of the Indians, I think the country north of the Arkansas River, in the Indian Nation, could be held by making a vigorous use of the force. Unless the country north of the river be held it is doubtful about our holding any foothold in the Indian Nation, and the probabilities are that it would be organized against us. Efforts have been made, and are made by the enemy, to get these civilized and half-civilized Indians into a sort of neutrality league, which would, of course, eventually operate to their benefit. Of the present condition of affairs and the approaching period of "muster out," I thus advise you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, January 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival here and assumption of the command of this district, as per accompanying order from the headquarters of the Military Division of West Mississippi. I inclose also copies of all general and special orders issued by me up to date. General Canby directed me to designate a permanent garrison for Fort McPherson, and to organize and refit those troops in excess of this garrison of 1,000 men for the field. I designated the Sixth U. S. Heavy Artillery as the garrison, and placed its colonel, B. G. Farrar, in command of Fort McPherson. Special Orders, No. 2, paragraphs III and IV, are issued in conformity with those instructions. I was also directed to leave the troops on the Vidalia side of the river the same numerically. I found a Mr. C. D. Townsend, appointed by General Brayman, acting as mayor of the city, without any responsibility, by commission, to the Government, and collecting large revenues for this place. In conformity with General Canby's views expressed to me in a conversation with him that the city should be governed as under martial law, I relieved Mr. Townsend and appointed a provost-marshal. Paragraph VII, of Special Orders, No. 2, was therefore issued. Mr. Townsend has turned over $7,000 of funds collected, and I ask of the commanding general what disposition shall be made of them. I have placed General Brayman in command of that portion of the district west of the Mississippi, with his headquarters at Vidalia. General Canby informed me that about 6,000 troops would be stationed in the district,

which will then increase the number of troops in General Brayman's command. It is very necessary that a good regiment of cavalry be sent here. If the commanding general has none to spare me, I respectfully ask that the Third Michigan, from the Department of Arkansas, or the First Louisiana, from the Department of the Gulf, may be applied for. I name these regiments because I know the officers to be gentlemen. I have established wharf regulations here, which I found much needed, and have had the levee flagged off for public and private freight and public and private vehicles. From the great number of cotton permits granted in New Orleans for Fort Adams I would suggest the propriety of a garrison, say one regiment of infantry, being stationed there. I am convinced it will require a good officer to look into and control matters there. I ask of the general what authority I have as regards passes and permits for lessees. I shall follow rigidly his circular of December 16, as for the post of Natchez, until I hear from him. I find much to amend here, particularly with the troops. I shall spare no effort to make them effective, requiring all officers to make their homes and sphere of duties with their regiments.

I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY VET. VOLS.,
Vicksburg, January 8, 1865.

Col. E. D. OSBAND,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: I have just returned from Big Black, where I was sent as a bearer of a flag of truce. The lieutenant who came from Jackson to meet me informed me that Grierson's raid had desolated a large part of Mississippi, and that he went wherever he wanted to. He also said that General Wirt Adams had been whipped somewhere in the vicinity of Goodman Station and driven from the field in confusion, leaving fifty men killed outright. Trusting the item may be of interest, I send it to you.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES NISBET,
First Lieutenant Company K, Fifth Illinois Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 8, 1865.

It being the intention of the general commanding to employ every means in his power for the purpose of ridding the department of bushwhackers, guerrilla bands, and rebel emissaries, and of restoring and maintaining law and order, he deems it proper to make known, in orders, to the citizens of Missouri their duty in the premises and the requirements that will be exacted from them. The experience of the past three years has clearly demonstrated the fact that the bushwhackers and guerrilla bands operating in this State congregate, dwell, and obtain their support in disloyal counties and neighborhoods, where they are encouraged and protected, and the efforts of the military forces to hunt them down are often rendered unsuccessful by reason of the deceptive and non-committal course of the resident disloyal citizens. The general commanding desires all such citizens to distinctly under-

stand that he intends, to the extent of his ability and power, to hold them to a strict accountability for their every act of direct or indirect hostility to the Government, or that tends in any manner to aid these outlaws. Henceforth, in order to merit and receive its aid and protection, citizens must by their actions show to the Government that they not only have no sympathy whatever with bushwhackers and guerrilla bands, but that they are most earnestly opposed to them; and they must at the same time give these outlaws to know that they cannot dwell in their midst and roam over entire counties and abide in their neighborhood unmolested and not reported. Hereafter it will be required of citizens, in all cases, to report the passing by, the congregating or camping near or upon them, the feeding, whether through fear, or force, or otherwise, of bushwhackers, guerrillas, and any other knowledge they may have relative to the whereabouts, doings, &c., of these outlaws. This report must be promptly made to the nearest military authorities. All citizens failing to report as above required will have their property seized and themselves and families sent beyond the limits of this department; and those who are found to have given direct and voluntary aid to bushwhackers and guerrillas, or rebels, will be arrested and banished, or tried by military courts for violation of the laws of war. Any person making any agreement with bushwhackers and guerrillas or pretended rebel bands, for his own personal security or that of his family or property, and who does not immediately report to the Federal authorities the fact of such agreement, showing that it was made through force, need not expect any mercy at the hands of the Government. The disloyal residents of each county will be held to a strict accountability for any injury inflicted upon loyal people thereof by bushwhackers and rebel marauders. It is time that people who have been allowed to live peaceably, enjoy protection, and grow rich under our Government, while they have given aid and comfort to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, or by a non-committal course of conduct, should be made to show their hands and once for all to place themselves either in earnest, practical support of the Government or with its avowed enemies, so that we can deal with them understandingly. From this time henceforth district and sub-district commanders and provost-marshals will report to these headquarters the names of all individuals and families who are found to be guilty of aiding the rebellion, or of aiding or encouraging bushwhackers and partisan marauders by such acts of commission or omission as herein mentioned, in order that immediate action may be taken in their cases. Those citizens who consider themselves so bound to their guerrilla and rebel friends that they cannot comply with the requirements of this order, and who therefore prefer to join their friends within the rebel lines, will, upon application in writing to these headquarters for that purpose, be given permission to pass beyond our lines, with the privilege of taking with them sufficient of their personal property, such as clothing, &c., to render them comfortable. The military forces throughout the department are commanded to respect the civil law, and when necessary to aid its officers; to refrain from all unauthorized depredations, especially to commit no act through personal enmity, and to protect, aid, and encourage all those who by their acts uniformly show an honest and earnest desire to support the Government in putting down the rebellion and ridding the country of bushwhackers and guerrilla bands.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Leavenworth:

The Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers has been ordered to report for duty. Would it not be well to send all the Seventh Kansas Cavalry to the Third Sub-District, as they are all now mounted, and put infantry on the bridges and at Hermann and Franklin instead? This would enable Colonel Hiller to station a strong scouting force at Patterson and Centerville. The garrison at Caruthersville has been withdrawn by orders from department headquarters and put at Bloomfield.

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 8, 1865.

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2. Pursuant to instructions from department headquarters of the 7th instant, First Lieut. C. G. Anderson, Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry, is detailed to take charge of a detachment consisting of two commissioned officers and sixty mechanics, the names of whom are herewith attached, and proceed on Monday, the 9th instant, on the morning train by railroad to the bridges on the Southwest Branch, Pacific Railroad, and construct block-houses for the defense of said bridges. Plans for block-houses will be, on application, furnished at department headquarters. Teams, tools, and subsistence will be furnished by the quartermaster and commissary at Franklin. In selecting sites for the block-houses great care will be exercised to obtain points that command the bridges, and if possible points that are not commanded from other points around. The transportation will be furnished by the Pacific Railroad Company free of charge to the Government.

3. The Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. A. Kutzner commanding, having reported in compliance with orders from department headquarters, will report to Colonel Bonneville, commanding Benton Barracks.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PILOT KNOB, *January 8, 1865.*

Col. H. M. HILLER:
(Care of headquarters Saint Louis District.)

Captain Lonergan has pretty reliable information that Parson Pratt and Lieutenant Chitwood with about forty rebels are rendezvousing and conscripting at the forks of Logan's Creek, in Reynolds County. We have not hardly men enough here to look after these brigands.

G. D. O. KELLMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

POTOSI, MO., *January 8, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The scout that I sent out under Lieutenant Weddle to Black River came up with a party of bushwhackers and killed 2 of them, capturing 1 horse. The names of the men killed were the notorious Samuel Torringer and James Barton.

WM. MORAN,
First Lieut., Comdg. Company E, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
January 8, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Rolla, Mo.:

Order the Seventeenth Illinois into Southeast Missouri. The mounted part will march to Centerville and report by messenger for orders to commanding officer at Pilot Knob; the dismounted men will go by rail to Pilot Knob. Regiment will take camp and garrison equipage. Report when they move to me.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 8, 1865.

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II. Maj. Milton Burch, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby relieved from duty as commanding officer of the regiment and assigned to duty as commanding officer of the post of Neosho. He will proceed to Neosho and assume command of that post without delay.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *January 8, 1865.*

Col. CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Kansas City:

Have you any further information of guerrillas in Jackson? Nothing is known of them at Pleasant Hill. I sent you a company of cavalry. Has it arrived?

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., January 8, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, my arrival at this post. I left Fort Riley on Tuesday,

the 3d instant; have visited the following stations on my route: Salina, Ellsworth, and Zarah. Found one company at Salina under Captain Hammer, one at Ellsworth under Lieutenant Garfield. I consider Fort Ellsworth a very important station to scout from, and as the company there had only nine horses, I have ordered Company L, Second Colorado Cavalry, there as re-enforcement. At Fort Zarah there is a force of 250 recruits of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry without artillery. I left two mountain howitzers there. I have ordered Company H, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, Lieutenant Burton commanding, now on duty at this post, to Fort Riley for garrison duty; also the left section Ninth Wisconsin Battery, Lieutenant Crocker commanding, to same place. I relieved them with battalion under Captain Moses, consisting of Companies M, I, D, F, and that portion of A and B not yet mustered out, of the Second Colorado Cavalry. Indians are troublesome west of this. On the 26th of December a train was attacked ninety miles west of here. The men, twenty in number, with eleven rifles, fought bravely. The Indians wounded seven (one mortally), but they succeeded in reaching this post. (See report of Lieutenant Crocker, commanding post.) I have sent scouts out from Ellsworth and Salina, who will report here to me probably next Wednesday night. From all reports all the Indians are making north and congregating on headwaters of Smoky Hill. One large band with their women and children crossed 100 miles west of this about Christmas, the same band probably that attacked the train already mentioned. I have talked with the wounded men, and they estimate the party that attacked them at 150. The people here and, in fact, all the citizens of the border, are very much enraged at the course taken by Colonel Chivington and his troops. By the accounts of some of his own regiment stationed at Fort Lyon who were present it was a horrible affair; but whether he was right or wrong, it has precluded all probabilities of peace, and it is now war to the knife. All the tribes will have to be conquered. That cannot be done in one campaign, and we will have a lively time this summer. My plan would be to give me troops enough at these stations on the route to keep communication open, and then give me Lieutenant-Colonel Walker and Major Ketner, with the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry and the Second Colorado Cavalry, entirely foot loose from post duty, and let them live on the plains all the time, same as Indians, coming into the post only for rations. I will guarantee to make it so hot for the Indians before fall that they will hunt a cooler district or throw up their hands and retire from the game. I find here that I have got work enough on my hands to keep me here for at least a week, and shall not go farther west at present. I would respectfully recommend that efforts be made to reach Little Raven's band of Arapahoes, a large portion of which escaped from the massacre on Sand Creek, and have them separated from the hostile bands. They are, or were, anxious for peace, and Little Raven offered all his warriors to Major Wynkoop to help chastise the Kiowas and Sioux. They never wanted war, but were always friendly. Escorting the coach from here to Fort Lyon, a distance of 240 miles, is very hard work on our cavalry horses. I have to send at least forty men. Would recommend one or two stations between here and Fort Lyon during the summer. In the meantime I shall only send the coach through twice a month.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,

Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, January 8, 1865.*

1. Maj. Clarkson Reynolds, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to Wyandotte, Kans., and assume command of the troops at that station, and make his regular monthly and tri-monthly reports to these headquarters.

2. Maj. James Ketner, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will assume command of his regiment and quarter with his troops at new barracks, approving all passes and furloughs for his command, making his regular reports to Col. W. R. Davis, commanding post.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *January 8, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

The following dispatches are just received:

JULESBURG, [*January*] *8, 1865.*

Had a desperate fight (Indians went south) and will report in a few moments.

N. J. O'BRIEN,
Captain, &c.

KEARNY, 8TH.

The present state of things on the road will not answer. The posts must be concentrated or made more numerous. There are some, as per returns, too weak to make a defense against the heavy odds now threatening. Either give me power to act as I deem best, or direct what I shall do while we are corresponding. The Indians are masters of the Overland road, and immediate action is imperative.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, &c.

I will leave for the field by stage to-night.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

OMAHA, *January 8, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Columbus, Nebr. Ter.:*

You will move immediately with fifty men of Company E, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and report to Colonel Livingston at Fort Kearny. Make no delay in starting and move as rapidly as possible, not to injure your animals.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 9, 1865.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La.:

SIR: Under authority of Executive order of December 10, and of the order of the Secretary of War of December 12, 1864, Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith and Hon. Henry Stanbery have been appointed special commissioners to inspect and report upon the condition of affairs in

the Military Division of West Mississippi. Capt. George W. Dresser, acting aide-de-camp, Capt. J. J. Van Horn, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. E. A. Duer, aide-de-camp, have been authorized by these commissioners to perform such military inspections as may from time to time be considered necessary, and the major-general commanding directs that these officers be furnished all necessary facilities and information to enable them to execute their duties fully and promptly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding general U. S. forces, Kennerville, La.; commanding general Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.; commanding general Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.; commanding general Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.)

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 9, 1865.

Capt. P. C. HAINS,
U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, and in reply thereto to inform you that, as nearly as may be described, the boundaries of the Defenses of New Orleans are as follows: Commencing at North Pass Manchac; thence west along the southern shore of Lake Maurepas to the Amite River; thence through Bayou Manchac to the Mississippi River; thence through the Bayou Plaquemine to Grand River; thence to Berwick Bay; thence to the Gulf of Mexico; thence east to Ship Island; thence through Mississippi Sound, the Rigolets, and Lake Pontchartrain, returning to the place of beginning at North Pass Manchac. The following are the regularly garrisoned posts: New Orleans, Algiers, Camp Parapet, Carrollton, Greensville, Kenner, Lakeport, Proctorville, Ship Island, Fort Jackson, Plaquemine, Fort Saint Philip, Fort Pike, Fort Macomb, Fort Livingston, Donaldsonville, Napoleonville, Thibodeaux, Brashear City, Bonnet Carré, Terre Bonne.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 9, 1865.

Col. HARAI ROBINSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that from reports received it would appear that there is danger of the new levee at Kennerville giving way, and to request that you will send a competent person to examine into it, so that in case the apprehensions are well grounded immediate measures may be taken to prevent the disaster consequent upon the breaking of the levee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that a cavalry force of about 1,000 be detached from your department and sent with the least possible delay to Memphis, Tenn., to report to General Dana. He also wishes to know what cavalry force is absolutely necessary for the defense of Arkansas, and directs that the balance be held in readiness to move whenever and wherever required. No report has as yet been received in relation to the troops of the Reserve Corps within the limits of your command. It is very desirable that they should join the main portion of the corps now collecting at Kennerville, La., as soon as possible, and I am directed to request that the necessary orders issue from your headquarters accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 9, 1865—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I had the honor to address you this morning in relation to the transfer of certain cavalry from your department to the Department of Mississippi, and other matters. Since then your cipher dispatch of the 3d has been received. I am directed to say that the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin can only be retained if replaced at once by another regiment equal in strength and efficiency, and that the Ninety-sixth Ohio should be relieved as soon as possible and sent with the rest of the forces of the Reserve Corps to Kennerville. I am further directed to request that as soon as the troops from the District of the Frontier have come in and the necessary permanent forces assigned to the respective posts, the surplus force may be put in condition and held in readiness for service elsewhere whenever they may be called for. The commanding general will be pleased to receive from you, as early as possible, an estimate of the force that you will thus be able to spare.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 9, 1865.

1. Col. E. Bridgman, late Ninety-first Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, is hereby appointed superintendent of the U. S. military railroad from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff, Ark., and will be obeyed and respected as such, under the official direction of the chief quartermaster of the department.

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By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., January 9, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

SIR: On the 2d instant I received from Colonel Harrison, commanding First Arkansas Cavalry at Fayetteville, a copy of a dispatch to him, as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, *December 31, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.:

I am told to-day by the highest authority that Fort Smith is not to be evacuated. What are your advices from that point? Answer at once.

A. W. BISHOP.

And on the 8th instant I received the following from the same sources:

WASHINGTON, *January 6, 1865.*

Col. M. LARUE HARRISON,
Fayetteville, Ark.:

The order is countermanded by order of the President.

A. W. BISHOP.

I have not permitted these dispatches to cause any delay in my movements. A portion of my train from Fort Scott, with one regiment, has arrived, and the balance of the train and troops are expected here to-morrow. I have sent the cavalry brigade to Clarksville, also two infantry regiments and 100 loaded wagons. I have ordered that train to unload at Clarksville and return here. I shall start another train of 100 wagons on the 13th, directing it to go through to Lewisburg, and return to Clarksville for the stores taken from the 100 wagons unloaded there. This will give me additional transportation to the amount of 100 wagons from here to Lewisburg, and still I shall have to destroy considerable valuable property, all of which could be saved if boats could be sent up here. The river is again very high. If possible, I wish to have 120 tons of forage sent to Lewisburg, and 80 tons to Clarksville. I shall have subsistence sufficient to last my command until the 25th instant, no longer, as I have taken most of the supplies from Fort Gibson, and I cannot get away from here before the 18th instant, if I have to wait for my train to return from Clarksville or wait for boats from Little Rock. Should I receive an order countermanding the evacuation of this district, the troops will be on short rations and much in need of everything before supplies can possibly reach them, unless the major general commanding the department thinks best to send up subsistence and forage on this high water on the strength of the unofficial telegrams hereinbefore mentioned, and if he should not do so I shall probably be compelled to leave here for the want of supplies. I therefore urgently request that all the boats (five) be sent up at once, and then the evacuation of this place will not result in much loss to the Government, and the people to whom the Government owes protection will be enabled to get away. The river has risen five feet in the last twenty-four hours, and still rising at the rate of ten inches per hour. It will probably rise as high as it did on the 20th ultimo. It is now but two feet and a half lower than then, and rain continues. I sent a dispatch to-day by land, in which I stated that I could get away without having to destroy much of anything, but in the statement I overlooked the fact that the quartermaster has 150 wagons for which he has no mules, and will consequently have to be destroyed, unless they can be transported by the river. If the boats come up and remove the balance of the public stores, forty tons of forage sent to

Lewisburg and sixty tons to Clarksville will be sufficient, and if it can be done forty tons should be sent here. If this place is not to be evacuated, I respectfully request that boats be sent up with a supply of subsistence, forage, quartermaster's stores, and medical supplies. In either event, evacuation or no evacuation, I beg that boats will be sent.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your letter to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi of December 11, 1864,* in relation to sending through our lines certain people from Missouri, with indorsement to the effect that they will be passed through at this point. It will be very inconvenient to pass them through the lines at this place. I propose to pass them through at Gaines' Landing, on the Mississippi River. Any orders or permits from your headquarters will be approved, without delaying the parties, by the commanding officer at the mouth of the White River, and the landing can be made at Gaines' Landing. Please direct parties whom you send South in future to report at mouth of White River.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
January 9, 1865.

Major HANNAHS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Saint Louis:

I desire you to keep concentrated as much as possible the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, that they can drill, as I desire to send them into South Missouri as soon as possible. The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry has been ordered into your district.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 9, 1865.

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

You will put both the infantry companies and the cavalry company now at Caruthersville at Bloomfield, and not send the cavalry to Patterson, as directed in the department order.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 829.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., January 9, 1865.*

1. The commanding officer Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry will detail one company from his regiment to proceed immediately to Big Piney and relieve the company of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry on duty at that station. The company of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry on being relieved will rejoin its regiment without delay.

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By order of Col. E. C. Catherwood:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, January 9, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING,
Kansas City:

Had not a company ought to be posted on railroad at crossing of Little Blue?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *January 9, 1865—3.40 p. m.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

The crossing of the Little Blue is six miles south of Independence. There ought to be troops there to range from a fixed camp. I have scarcely men enough to send another company out, but probably will have in two days. I have to keep out a pretty strong force from Hickman Mills to Independence, and to furnish a large guard here, besides doing the necessary fatigue duty. Little Santa Fé, the Mission, and other posts on the border have been abandoned by the Kansas troops previously stationed there. I have had to garrison Westport. If I had control of the company at Independence and those at Pleasant Hill I believe that I could make a successful drive.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Forty-third Missouri Volunteers.

KANSAS CITY, *January 9, 1865.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS:

Your company of cavalry arrived. I sent them to Westport for headquarters. Will operate in conjunction with my men, and can do much good. No further information concerning Shelby's men, and believe the report false.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, *January 9, 1865.*
(Received 12 m. 10th.)

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

We have captured and killed the guerrilla Captain Childs, who has been a long time operating in Audrain County. Three of his men share his fate. The troops in Platte County killed two guerrillas on Saturday last

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Colonel Kutzner's regiment is here. I propose to give it a chance to recruit. Would it not be well to send Kutzner himself into the disloyal counties on the river? Give him a sub-district and see if he cannot put life into the troops and put down the bands now there.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, *January 9, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

I can use Colonel Kutzner's regiment to great advantage, and the colonel himself had better be returned to his old sub-district, headquarters at Glasgow. All the mounted troops we have are going day and night, and none but mounted troops are of service against bushwhackers.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *January 9, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Cannot you come to Jefferson City during the week? I think it important for your military district that you should.

D. P. DYER,
Colonel.

MACON, *January 9, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. H. M. MATTHEWS,
Weston, Mo.:

Press horses when necessary. Kill every bushwhacker in Platte County.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD REGIMENT INDIAN HOME GUARD,
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., January 9, 1865.

Major-General CURTIS:

SIR: I have the honor of making you the following report: In pursuance to orders from brigade headquarters, I proceeded with a detach-

ment of the Indian brigade some eighty miles up the Arkansas River on the north side, until opposite the mouth of Pole Cat Creek, at which place I came upon a good road much worn with travel, evidently a road much used. The ford of the Arkansas River is good. The bearing of the road is south-southwest by the north-northeast. The Caney and Bird Creeks are also easily forded, all of which affords an easy and safe communication for the rebels between Missouri and Texas. Hence the reason of so much danger and damage to our messengers and small parties between Cabin Creek and Baxter Springs. The trails come together at the Verdigris, and from thence form a grand trunk road, by which General Gano retreated with the supply train which he captured at Cabin Creek, Cherokee Nation. I give you these facts to show how much the southern border of Kansas is exposed to the Texas rangers. Fort Gibson affords but little protection to this road. In February of 1864 I marched my command south of the Arkansas River in the direction of Fort Washita and came upon the same line of road 100 miles south of the Arkansas. I returned on this road to the Arkansas River. The road and fords of the stream are good, and it is the most practicable route from Kansas to Red River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. FOREMAN,
Major, Commanding Third Indian Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO, *Denver, Colo. Ter., January 9, 1865.*

First Lieut. J. S. Maynard, Company H, First Regiment Colorado Cavalry, is, in addition to his duties as judge-advocate, hereby appointed district inspector, vice Major Downing, mustered out of service by virtue of expiration of term of service.

By order of Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, *January 9, 1865.*

Lieut. W. R. NEWKIRK,
Valley Station:

Troops are en route to you. Remain, and have people do so.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 10, 1865.*

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3. Capt. Oliver P. Gooding, Tenth U. S. Infantry (late colonel Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers), is hereby assigned to duty as an inspecting officer with the forces now being concentrated at Kennerville, La., and will report accordingly to Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding, without delay.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH, U. S. Volunteers,
Special Commissioner, &c., New Orleans, La.:

Agreeably to your request I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to transmit, herewith inclosed, letters* of instructions to the commanding generals of the Departments of the Gulf, Arkansas, Mississippi, and the Missouri, and of the Reserve Corps of the division, directing them to furnish every facility required to the officers selected by you for the performance of certain military inspections. I have also the honor to transmit statements of posts, post commanders, and troops within the limits of the Departments of the Gulf and Arkansas, and of those composing the Reserve Corps. The statements of posts, &c., of the other two departments will be furnished in course of the day. Any other facilities or information desired shall at all times be furnished cheerfully and promptly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
Special Commissioner, &c., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: Referring to my communication of this morning, I have the honor to transmit, herewith inclosed, statements† of posts, post commanders, and troops within the limits of the Departments of Mississippi and the Missouri. These, together with the statements submitted this morning, comprise a complete record of this military division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., [January 10,] 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 10th day of January, 1865: A report from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, La., January 6, 1865; a report from Capt. Fred. H. Man, Morganza, La., January 6, 1865; a report from Lieut. W. P. Knowles, commanding Special Scouts, Natchez, Miss., January 6, 1865; a report from C. A. Hennigs, Baton Rouge, La., December 28, 1864. Louisiana: The First Louisiana Cavalry are now permanently stationed on the Atchafalaya River, near Morganza. Reconnaissances show that the enemy are quiet. Brigadier-General Hodge,

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* See Canby to Hurlbut and others, January 9, p. 463.

† Not found as inclosures, but see abstract from returns and organization of troops, December 31, 1864, Vol. XLI, Part IV, pp. 972-995.

commanding District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, is ordered before a court of inquiry at Centerville, Miss., on charges of incompetency and cowardice. Colonel Griffith, Eighteenth Texas [Seventeenth Arkansas], supersedes him. Colonel Scott's and Colonel Ogden's regiments have gone to Mobile. Third Louisiana Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Amacker commanding; Fourth Louisiana Cavalry, Col. Frank P. Powers commanding; Fifth Louisiana Cavalry, Lieut. Col. H. M. Carter commanding, under Col. D. Gober, are at Jackson, Miss. Three regiments of General Wirt Adams' command are to take the place of the above, but have not yet arrived. A few companies of scouts only were left behind to collect absentees, and they are ordered to report at Mount Nebo Church, La., January 12, 1865; thence to rejoin their regiments. Lieut. John Reynolds, a notorious jayhawker, professing to be of Colonel Gober's command, has just been brought into Baton Rouge and placed in jail. Was found in a house five miles distant, insensible from blows inflicted by an ax in the hands of a negro. Mississippi: The chief transit route of the rebels across the Mississippi River is at Saint Joseph, La. Lieut. W. P. Knowles reports the enemy in such strength along the river at that point that he was unable to make any important advance into the country. By signal stations at Oakland College, five miles above Rodney, at Mrs. Ellis', six miles above Oakland College, and one one mile and a half above Grand Gulf, the river is overlooked and watched for some distance below Rodney to a point above Grand Gulf. Four hundred cavalry troops are distributed between these points on the east side of the river. On the opposite side is a larger force.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

By S. M. EATON,
Captain Signal Corps, U. S. A., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.
(In Major Marston's illness.)

MORGANZA, *January 10, 1865.*
(Received 5.15 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

Will reach the city about 10 a. m. to-morrow. I have with me the Thirty-seventh Illinois and Twentieth Iowa. Total present, 797.

CHAS. BLACK,
Colonel Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 10, 1865—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

This army generally has not been paid since last June. The bounties are all unpaid except first installment. Much dissatisfaction and suffering exist.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 10, 1865—5 p. m.
(Received 12.15 a. m. 16th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Yours of the 3d instant relating to the reoccupation of Fort Smith received, and will be carried out at the earliest moment practicable.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 10, 1865.

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4. Maj. James F. Dwight, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, is hereby appointed acting assistant inspector-general of the Cavalry Division of Seventh Army Corps, and will report without delay to Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding.

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By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 10, 1865.

The following-named officers are announced as the staff of the colonel commanding brigade: Surg. Robert Mitchell, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, senior surgeon; Capt. P. Mulholland, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; First Lieut. and Adjt. L. A. Duncan, Fortieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Second Lieut. Michael A. Maguire, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster.

By order of John A. Garrett, colonel Fortieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, commanding:

L. A. DUNCAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1865—2.40 p. m.*
(Via Saint Louis.)

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FAYETTEVILLE:

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant has directed that Fort Smith and adjacent posts be not evacuated if they can be supplied, and if already abandoned that they be reoccupied as early as supplies can be forwarded to them. These orders have been sent to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Send these forward by the very quickest possible route.

(Same to commanding officers at Fort Smith and Little Rock, Ark., via Saint Louis.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 10, 1865.

Col. J. N. MCARTHUR,
Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Arty., Comdg. Post, Columbus, Ky.:

COLONEL: Your letter of January 5, inclosing telegrams from Brevet Major-General Burbridge and Brig. Gen. S. Meredith, is received. You are not in General Meredith's command, and will not obey his orders. I have only to repeat my instructions contained in letter of 28th December, 1864, and to reiterate that you will not obey the orders of any officer unless he derives his authority from Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, or from these headquarters. You will not permit any interference with your command in any manner whatever by any one deriving his authority from any other source than those above mentioned; nor will you allow public property or material of any kind to be taken from under your control without order through these headquarters. I am not advised that Brigadier-General Meredith has been required to obey any orders of Major-General Dana, and therefore the telegram of Brevet Major-General Burbridge can in no wise affect the case. I inclose for your information a copy of telegram from E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant-general, at Washington, D. C., of date January 1, 1865, declaring that General Canby's command extended to the mouth of the Ohio River.* You are relieved from any and all responsibility of reporting to General Meredith by my direct and positive order and command.

Very respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 10, 1865.

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7. Col. E. A. Kutzner, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, is hereby detached from his command and will report to Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri, at Macon City, Mo., for assignment to the command of the sub-district, headquarters at Glasgow, or such place as the district commander may deem best. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for private horses, baggage, and servants.

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9. Col. Chester Harding, Forty-third Missouri Infantry, will report to Col. J. F. Philips, commanding Central District of Missouri, for assignment to the command of the sub-district. Colonel Philips will furnish Colonel Harding with troops sufficient to enable him to keep one company at the crossing of the Little Blue, and Colonel Harding will be subject to the orders of Colonel Philips in all matters pertaining to his district. The returns of the Forty-third Missouri will be forwarded to headquarters District of North Missouri, as heretofore.

10. Lieut. Col. William Hoelcke, chief engineer Department of the Missouri, will proceed along the line of the railroad as far as Jefferson

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* See p. 393.

City, for the purpose of examining the bridges, &c., and superintending the location of sites for block-houses, returning to these headquarters upon the completion of these duties.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., January 10, 1865.

1. In accordance with instructions from department headquarters the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty in this district. The mounted portion of the regiment will proceed by land to-morrow morning, with camp and garrison equipage, to Centerville, Reynolds County, Mo., where the officer in command of the detachment will report by messenger to the commanding officer at Pilot Knob for orders. The dismounted men will proceed this afternoon by rail to Pilot Knob, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Col. E. C. Catherwood:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 10, 1865—10 p. m.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The major-general commanding having directed me to collect what information I could concerning rebel forces in Northern Arkansas, I have the honor to report that Colonel Phelps, Second Arkansas Cavalry, arrived with his command at this post to-day. He came through Powhatan, Pocahontas, and Poplar Bluff. He found no enemy in force. He ascertained Bowles had 60 men, Bolin 200; that there were parts of three brigades scattered through Northern Arkansas—Freeman's, Dobbin's, and McCray's—the whole under the command of Fagan, with headquarters at Colona, thirty miles from Jacksonport. He learned that they were ordered to concentrate on Crowley's Ridge the 1st of this month. But 300 reported. He thinks that their commanders will not be able to get them together again. He killed in skirmishes 10 men and captured 22. He found forage plenty. He met my expedition going to Cherokee Bay. He came near capturing Reves. He killed one captain that was with him; captured his quartermaster. Reves escaped, half dressed, by getting into the swamp and swimming Black River.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 10, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs in this district: Saline County has been remarkably

quiet since the return from there of the large scout sent the latter part of December. No troubles of any sort have been heard of. I shall send two squadrons to that county, to take station on the river, to break up, if possible, the connection between the south and north side of the river, and destroy the haunts of thieves and marauders in the bend of the river below Miami. I am also making effort to organize in that county provisional companies, and to this end have intrusted the matter to Col. W. A. Wilson and Dr. G. O. Hardiman, two of the best and truest Union men in the county. But the difficulty in the way of accomplishing much good in this way in Saline is that there are so few really reliable Union men in those parts of the county most needing protection, and the further fact of the Union men being so scattered over the country. I have offered them all possible protection and aid while their efforts for organization are being made. In Jackson County there has recently been some trouble. A small party of bushwhackers, it seems, have been loitering in the vicinity of Hickman Mills and recently killed a Mr. Johnson, an old esteemed citizen and loyalist. This occurrence was the first intimation given these headquarters of the existence of these outlaws, notwithstanding two companies of cavalry were at Pleasant Hill and one at Independence, both bearing on this point. I have relieved the officer in command at Pleasant Hill and sent a live man there, and have ordered a squadron to the seat of this trouble. The Pacific Railroad Company have resumed work on the road at the crossing of the Little Blue, and ask for a guard to give security and protection to the laborers and property. The demand on my limited cavalry is too great. I would respectfully suggest that as I have sent one squadron to Colonel Harding, Kansas City, that he might send an infantry guard to the Little Blue for the benefit of the railroad. They would be as efficient for that purpose as cavalry, and give me the latter to scout with, &c. Besides, to answer to this demand would take my horses out of their stables and put them out doors. But the road must be protected, and if the infantry can't go I will send the cavalry. I have given special attention to having comfortable quarters for troops and stables for public horses erected. At this place we have a splendid camp, some 100 huts, well built and arranged, and good stables for 1,000 horses. Such huts have been built at all the posts and stations in the district and with very little cost to the Government. In obedience to orders from your headquarters I issued the necessary orders and instructions for the construction of block-houses and stockades. This work is under the superintendence of Maj. Douglas Dale, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and is being prosecuted with commendable zeal under all the circumstances. At the Osage bridge two block-houses, one on either side of the river, are being built. At Jefferson City nothing is to be done. That town was so thoroughly fortified, &c., when threatened last fall as to render any other defensive works unnecessary. At La Mine bridge, Pacific Railroad, a block-house is being built; at Sedalia, a block-house and stockade; at Marshall, a stockade. Lexington already has a fort. Kansas City is left to Colonel Harding. The situation of this town is so peculiar as not to render it susceptible of defense by a stockade. One or two block-houses will be built, at least, to protect public square and principal business houses. Touching the organization of local companies, I would inquire whether or not the major-general commanding has any special plan for the organization of this force? Under General Orders, Nos. 12 and 19, from these headquarters, series of 1864, the citizens of this district were organized, and many of these citizen guard companies are yet in existence

and have done well. General Orders, No. 192, from department headquarters, series of 1864, would seem to direct that these citizen guard and all local organizations conform, in their organization, to the provisions of General Orders, No. 107, of same series. I am, therefore, maturing a plan of organization for local forces in conformity to these orders from department headquarters. Any suggestion or direction from the major-general commanding to aid me in this matter will be appreciated. In compliance with letter of instructions from the major-general commanding, I issued the necessary instructions to commanding officers and provost-marshals for taking lists and making rolls of the various classes of disloyal citizens. Under orders and instructions of a prior date, issued by Major-General Rosecrans, the provost-marshal's department had been quite busy in collecting names, &c., of all those captured and paroled by the enemy during the late raid, and all the facts and circumstances of the case, and in getting the names, &c., of those who had recently joined the army, or had returned, &c. These rolls were about being completed when the roll required by the major-general commanding was ordered. All effort is now directed to this classification and is being pressed as energetically as possible. It will require much labor and time to prepare the rolls, and I trust much patience will be exercised toward us, as we shall hasten them all we can. The returned conscripts from Price's army are being arrested and sent to district provost-marshal for thorough examination and disposal. This number is not as large as I had supposed, and very few of these but what would adhere to the rebels if in the ascendant. The great destitution prevailing among the families of soldiers and loyal refugees has been a matter of much concern to me of late. The great indifference of municipal authorities and neighborhoods to the wants of the poor in their midst, and the swiftness with which they referred the cases of the needy to these headquarters for the charity of the Government, induced me to address a circular to the people, urging them to organize in every town, city, and neighborhood relief associations for the care, &c., of the poor. It is receiving a gratifying response. Since the issue of the circular I have received General Orders, No. 238, series 1864, from your headquarters, which I assure you is as well timed as it is fitly spoken. The general aspect of affairs in the district is bright and cheering. A growing disposition among the people is discernible to second radical measures for the suppression of our troubles, and an entire yielding up of sympathizers and an acquiescence in such terms as the authorities may impose are among the things that give promise of better days.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,

Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 10, 1865.

Colonel PHILIPS,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I want troops to keep on the move through La Fayette, Saline, and Cooper Counties. Now is our time to catch the stragglers from the guerrilla bands and break up their haunts. Unless this is done, as soon as leaves come they will give us great trouble. By giving them no rest many will leave the State.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 10, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Colonel PHILIPS,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Colonel Harding has been ordered to report to you hereafter, except tri-monthly report of his regiment will be sent to General Fisk, part of the regiment being in that district. You will place him in command of that sub-district and give him control of the troops in it; also furnish him troops enough so that he can keep a company at crossing of Little Blue.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *January 10, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Dispatch directing movement of troops through La Fayette, Saline, and Cooper received and will be complied with. Have one now organized for Saline.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 10, 1865.

I. The sub-districts of Central Missouri as heretofore existing are hereby discontinued and the district is resub-districted as follows:

II. First. The First Sub-District will be composed of that portion of the district of Central Missouri east of the counties of Saline, Pettis, and Benton, headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo., Lieut. Col. T. A. Switzler, Sixth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, commanding.

Second. The Second Sub-District will comprise the counties of Saline, Pettis, and all that portion of Benton County north of the Osage River, headquarters at Sedalia, Mo., Maj. George W. Kelly, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, commanding.

Third. The Third Sub-District will comprise the counties of La Fayette, Johnson, Henry, and that portion of Saint Clair north of the Osage River, headquarters at Warrensburg, Mo., ———, commanding.

Fourth. The Fourth Sub-District will comprise the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and that portion of Vernon County north of the Osage River, headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., Col. Chester Harding, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanding.

III. Commanding officers of sub-districts will not change the stations of troops in their commands without permission from these headquarters. The troops must be kept concentrated as far as possible, and no matter at how secure a place stationed, they must at all times keep out pickets. Thorough discipline and regular drills among both officers and men are enjoined, and sub-district commanders will be held responsible for the enforcement of these requirements.

IV. All communications, reports, and returns made by subordinate officers to these headquarters will be transmitted through their respective sub-district headquarters.

V. The following-named officers are hereby announced as composing the district staff, and in order to facilitate the transaction of business

at these headquarters all communications relating to subjects that would properly come under the direction of the chief of a department will be addressed accordingly, to wit: Capt. A. R. Conklin, acting assistant adjutant-general and district judge-advocate; Lieut. Edward F. Ward, aide-de-camp: Capt. Theodore S. Case, chief quartermaster; Maj. J. R. Moore, chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. Benjamin H. Wilson, chief of ordnance; Maj. Henry Neill, chief of cavalry; Capt. Charles H. Thurber, district inspector; Capt. R. L. Ferguson, district provost-marshal; Lieut. E. P. Bigelow, assistant commissary of musters; Lieut. Harlan P. Dow, acting depot ordnance officer; Maj. R. P. Richardson, medical director; Chaplain Robert A. Foster, superintendent of refugees.

By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

A. R. CONKLIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 10, 1865.

Lieut. Col. T. A. SWITZLER,
Commanding First Sub-District, Jefferson City, Mo.:

SIR: The following instructions are submitted for your guidance and observance in the administration of affairs in your jurisdiction. It is of the utmost importance that during the winter and spring guerrillas, robbers, and murderers should be destroyed or driven off. You will be active in your operations against them, and keep the district commander fully advised. Local organizations can be rendered useful in this work. You will therefore encourage, to the utmost of your power and influence, the formation of local provisional companies composed of men of undoubted loyalty, who, if they will, can protect their counties and give the use of our regular troops to guard lines of communication and to be used against the enemy proper. A general and authorized plan for the organization of these local companies will be prepared and promulgated at an early day. When these companies are organized impress upon them the importance of erecting block-houses or stockades at their stations and rallying points. Whenever former known rebels and rebel sympathizers show an honest disposition to become loyal and law-abiding citizens, and are of such character and reputation that they can be relied upon, every encouragement should be given them. Accept not, however, mere lip service for loyalty; judge them by their acts. Willingness to organize themselves under officers of approved and undoubted loyalty for the defense of life, property, State and county, against the common enemy—bushwhackers, guerrillas, and thieves—is the best evidence of loyalty. Guard vigilantly against those who may offer to join these organizations for mere protection and show, and who will falter if not betray when the hour of danger and trial comes. To all such show no mercy. An enemy in disguise is more dangerous than one open and avowed. The great tendency of troops stationed near towns to loaf and lounge about the streets, hotels and saloons, depots and stores, must be stopped. Equally pernicious is the evil of permitting escorts, scouts, and foraging parties to go out without their rations and blankets and to enter private houses for subsistence or quarters. This will at once be corrected. Pillaging and unauthorized foraging will not be tolerated, and all stock, forage, and subsistence taken from

loyal people must be fully accounted for according to existing regulations. Troops must also be continually instructed that any depredations committed, foraging, &c., no matter on whom committed, except by command of a competent officer, are illegal, and officers will be held strictly responsible for the acts of their men. It is a high duty of officers and men to pay proper respect to civil law, not to interfere in its execution, and when necessary to aid in upholding and enforcing it. You will make tri-monthly reports to these headquarters of the operations of the troops in your command and all matters of military importance. This letter of instructions must be regarded as strictly private.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

KANSAS CITY, *January 10, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The persons who killed Johnson were bushwhackers. My men are hunting them up. You will hear complaints against me in this and other cases for undue severity. I shall try to rid Jackson County of rebels, and in doing so shall burn their nests whenever necessary.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 10, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Kansas City:

I have heard no complaints. I desire to have troops kept active during the winter to hunt out these bushwhackers; now is our time; but the posts that it is necessary to hold should be kept, the fewer the better. A force at Little Blue, to scout in that country, would, in my judgment, be a good point. It would at the same time give protection to railroad men. I suppose you can direct all these movements as well at your headquarters as to take the field yourself; probably better, as you could keep all at work in your sub-district. As you will now have several mounted companies as well as your infantry, I desire to be kept posted direct of all important scouts, &c. The main thing is not to allow these outlaws any rest during the winter. We have got the advantage now. When leaves come they will have it.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *January 10, 1865—2.20 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Do you wish me to take the field with what men I have, or garrison posts near here?

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 10, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Kansas City:

Report hereafter to Colonel Philips, commanding District of Central Missouri. Part of your regiment being in General Fisk's district, tri-monthly reports will be sent to him, but all other papers through Colonel Philips. Colonel Philips will be instructed to give you command of the sub-district you are in, in order that you can control the troops.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *January 10, 1865—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Your instructions settle all points of doubt. Will endeavor to use my force to best advantage.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 10, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Kansas City:

Your dispatch received. Orders, &c., will be sent in a few days. Your district embraces Jackson, Cass, Bates, and northern part of Vernon. I have one company of cavalry at Independence, two at Pleasant Hill, one of which I had ordered to Hickman Mills. One company already with you.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
January 10, 1865—12 m.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

In order to give Colonel Harding the sub-district at Kansas City, he has been ordered to report to the commanding officer of District of Central Missouri. His tri-monthly report of his own regiment will be sent to you, as part of his regiment is in your district.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, MO., *January 10, 1865—12.10 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have a telegram from Jefferson City requesting my presence at the capital a day or two to confer with military committee. With your approval I will go for one day, leaving here to-morrow.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *January 10, 1865—12.20 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Captain Denny's Roanoke militia attacked Bill Jackson's guerrillas six miles north of Glasgow this morning at 4 o'clock, and killed one of the villains and one horse. Our troops are in pursuit of the band, with orders not to stop day or night until they kill the entire party of bushwhackers.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., January 10, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. Company D, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed at once under command of the first sergeant to Columbia, Mo., reporting upon arrival to Captain Colbert, commanding post, for duty.

III. Company E, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed without delay to Hannibal, Mo., reporting for duty to Col. J. T. K. Hayward, commanding Sub-District of Hannibal, Mo.

IV. Maj. Samuel A. Garth, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of the Sub-District of Howard, headquarters Glasgow, relieving Maj. Reeves Leonard, of the same regiment.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. B. DOUGLASS,
Columbia, Mo.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 6th is received. I have ordered that Dr. H. R. C. Cowden, of Rocheport, and his family remove out of the State of Missouri and beyond the State of Indiana on or before the 1st day of February next; and I think I will banish every man and woman who comes by letter, petition, or person pleading in behalf of bushwhack feeder and drinker Cowden. Captain Cook, now at Rocheport, will be charged with the execution of the order. Cowden shall go unless my star is eclipsed. I am surprised at the great delay in the completion of your home organization. Certainly you are not going to let the enterprise fall through, are you? Arms will be furnished whenever you want them. You very well know that I have not the force sufficient to station troops at every county town. I have less than 2,500 in the entire district, less than 500 mounted, and most of them poorly mounted at that. Missouri will have to provide for herself. Counties must raise, mount, and pay their own troops. I am going to Jefferson City to urge some such plan, and will thank you for any suggestion you may have to make. It comes with an ill grace from Boone County citizens to complain of want of protection, when I can give you many

petitions from my files praying for the removal of all troops from Boone County. Quiet would prevail if the Ninth Cavalry could only be removed from the county entirely. You have but to make the recommendation, and permits for arms and ammunition will be granted every individual you commend. I believe that all men should be armed who remain in the county, and any man not worthy of such confidence ought to be killed. He is not fit to live anywhere. I am aware that Russell should not be troubled. I will block his wheels at department and provost-marshal headquarters. I have no confidence in such shysters. Post me about your local organizations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *January 10, 1865*

Capt. T. B. REED,
Glasgow:

Four o'clock in the morning looks like business. Put the villains through. Tell Lieutenant Gannon not to stop day or night until he musters out Bill [Jim?] Jackson's band. Command your troops to the greatest activity.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 10, 1865.

Capt. THOMAS B. REED,
Glasgow, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have perused with much interest the remarkable statement made by Fanny Duff. I suppose she would as soon lie as tell the truth. Her story reads like the truth. You will push your men to the greatest activity in cleaning out these villains. Scout at night, and return to the same places which you may have passed before morning. Dig out and kill the murdering vagabonds. Give every citizen, man or woman, to understand that their whole duty will be required of them. Burn out completely every man that harbors, feeds, or conceals bushwhackers. Make your presence felt through the sub-district. I am told there is a great laxity of discipline among the troops at Fayette; correct it at once. Shut every grogshop in the three counties. Let no dram selling be permitted by anybody without permission from me. Report progress.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *January 10, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Have forty men in Holt County, including secret spies and scouts. Affairs in very bad condition. Expect to go through that section some time next week myself. Am starting to build a stockade here this week. Material very scarce. Rumors of bushwhackers in lower part of this county.

JOHN PINGER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

MACON, *January 10, 1865.*

Colonel PINGER,
Saint Joseph:

You must take hold of the Holt County troubles without delay. The civil authorities must co-operate.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF CHILLICOTHE,
Chillicothe, Mo., January 10, 1865.

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to return herewith the report of Major Deagle of the surrender of Carrollton, with the testimony of the finding and identification of the bodies of the six men killed, as referred to in the report. In connection with the return of this report I respectfully ask that the following action be taken in respect to the Enrolled Missouri Militia of Carroll, who are encumbered by the parole of the enemy: First, that an order be made either that the parole is illegal and void or that they have been exchanged, as the facts of the case warrant; and, second, that Major Deagle be relieved from active service. I would also ask that the company of Carroll County Provisional Militia, under the command of Capt. Daniel Hoover, except the captain and fifty of his men, be relieved from active service. Many of this company are aged men who went into the service in the emergency at my solicitation, and were promised to be relieved in sixty days, which have expired.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 10, 1865.

Col. W. M. ALBIN,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 5th instant and perused it with interest. Military law, I fear, will have to be supreme in Missouri for a long time to come. We cannot yet permit its removal and feel safe. As to the removal of my headquarters to Saint Joseph, I assure you it would personally be pleasant. It is quite to one side, however, for so large a district. I shall at once make it a subject of correspondence with my department commander. Changes may be made that will make Saint Joseph central to a district. Your city being the second in importance in the State should have a first-class military headquarters there located during the war. I will place the fact before General Dodge at once.

Thanking you for many kind words, I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 10, 1865.

Maj. SAMUEL A. GARTH,
Commanding Sub-District of Howard, Glasgow, Mo.:

MAJOR: You have this day been assigned to the command of the Sub-District of Howard, constituted of the counties of Chariton, Randolph, and Howard, headquarters at Glasgow. The command is the most important subordinate command in the Department of the Missouri, and will require on the part of yourself and troops great activity and determination. Jackson and his desperadoes travel over the entire sub-district. Murders are frequent, and a general feeling of insecurity pervades the people. We must during the winter and spring kill these disturbers of the peace, and in your sub-district I trust the work will begin at once and continue until the last imp expires. Uphold loyalty, discourage treason in all possible ways; make it safe for a Union man to abide anywhere within the limits of your command; maintain the best of discipline in all your command. Permit no loafing and lounging around hotels, stores, depots, and saloons; prohibit the sale of liquors in your sub-district, and punish every offender by the total destruction of his liquors and a fine of $25. Unauthorized depredations and pillaging will not be tolerated, and all stock, forage, and subsistence taken from loyal people must be fully accounted for, as prescribed in existing orders and regulations. Your troops must be advised that any depredations committed foraging—and no matter upon whom committed, except by command of a competent officer—are illegal, and officers will be held strictly responsible for the acts of their men. And it is the duty of all officers and soldiers to pay proper respect to civil law, not to interfere with its executives and, when necessary, to aid in upholding it. You will make a tri-monthly report to these headquarters of the operations of the troops in your sub-district, embracing fights, scouts, &c., giving the localities where your troops have operated and the number of miles traveled. Move your forces through suspected localities quietly at night and back again over the same ground before daylight. Hesitate not to burn down every house where it can be demonstrated that the occupants harbor and conceal the murdering fiends. Do it by an order and destroy everything on the premises. Deal summarily with the parties who harbor and conceal. They are equally guilty with the bushwhacker and must share his fate. I shall hope to receive a good report from the Sub-District of Howard.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *January 10, 1865.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding First Missouri State Militia Cavalry:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on yesterday a small detachment of my company, under command of Corporal Lauchner, ran onto two bushwhackers on the Sni, about seven miles southwest of Lexington. One of them was the notorious Mart Rider. They captured both of their horses, and supposed wounded Rider, as his overcoat, which he threw in running through the brush, had a bullet hole in it. The horses are both badly wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. MEREDITH,
Captain, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Comdg. Station.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 10, 1865.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Commanding District of Upper Arkansas:

COLONEL: You will see by the newspapers the Indians have moved against the posts on the Platte and been repulsed. I am informed that the Indians moved south. No doubt they are between the Platte and Arkansas in large numbers. I have sent the Eleventh Kansas forward to Riley, and hope you will get everything ready for field operations at an early period. Meantime have all the posts notified to keep themselves in readiness to resist an Indian assault, as the hordes driven from the Platte may return toward the Arkansas. I note what you say in your letter of the 3d as to a post near Lake Sibley. This cannot be done at present, as I want the troops held at the present posts ready for the field when fully equipped. I hope, too, you will not be long absent from your headquarters, when I want you to give directions to preparing matters for every probable necessity. Have troops inspected and see that everything is ready. Horses must be shod, and extra shoes in pockets; also men must be in good trim, guns in good order, and plenty of ammunition. Artillery for field service must also be examined, and especially as to horses, harness, and ammunition. Keep scouts in the field, but do not send out needless expeditions to break down our stock, which I hope to have ready for a larger and more thorough operation against the foe. Let me know everything that is going on.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 10, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Fort Kearny:*

I would not take troops far from Overland route. Weather too bad, and Indians probably gone too far. Am trying to get more troops for stronger movements.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 10, 1865.

Governor JOHN EVANS, *Chicago:*

No response from War Department. Our troops repulsed Indians from Julesburg and drove them south. We lost 15; Indians lost 35 killed. Am apprehensive of more trouble, but will urge forward force and do the best I can.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 11, 1865—3.07 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

Senator Pomeroy and the agent of the Overland Mail Route have just requested me to call your attention to the inadequate protection given by General Curtis against Indians, and also to the project sub-

mitted by General Connor. General Canby telegraphs that a steam-ship was sent to Mobile on the 16th ultimo for the cotton, and that the delay has resulted from the neglect of the rebel authorities to furnish the cotton. The expense of demurrage is very heavy, and General Granger proposes to send the steam-ship back without the cotton unless it is delivered very soon. Perhaps Mr. Ould should be notified of this.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 11, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

22. The telegraphic order of the 7th instant from this office directing Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, U. S. Volunteers, to at once repair to this city and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army is hereby confirmed.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 11, 1865.*

1. Maj. Frank W. Marston, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty as chief signal officer of this division and will turn over all the books, papers, and records pertaining to the office to Capt. S. M. Eaton, who is hereby appointed in his place.

* * * * * * *

7. Upon the recommendation of the chief mustering officer of the division, and subject to the approval of the War Department, First Lieut. J. L. Baker, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby appointed assistant commissary of musters of the troops comprising the Reserve Corps of the division. He will report accordingly, without delay, to Maj. Gen. F. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, at Kennerville, La.

* * * * * * *

9. Capt. A. Mason, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with War Department Special Orders, No. 469, series of 1864, is hereby ordered to report to the chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY, *Baton Rouge, La.:*

The Second New York must report to the Cavalry Division. It is only on special service at Morganza.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

JOS. HIBBERT, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *January 11, 1865.*
(Received 10 20 p. m.)

President LINCOLN:

Free Missouri greets her elder sister.

T. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 11, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. Col. John L. Beveridge, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller, Second Missouri State Militia, in the command of the Third Sub-District. Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller, on being relieved, will report to Colonel Beveridge for orders.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Vols. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WARRENSBURG, *January 11, 1865.*

Capt. A. WALTERS,
Comdg. Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Sedalia:

Detail Lieutenant Kerr and his entire company, with five days' rations, for a thorough and complete scout of Cooper County. Let him make a clean sweep of it. Also instruct him to arrest and forward to these headquarters all returned conscripts from Price's army, together with facts and circumstances. Lieutenant Kerr will be instructed to be thorough and energetic.

By order, &c.:

A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *January 11, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Lieutenant Gannon killed John Robinson at 2 p. m. yesterday at Westley Hieronymus', ten miles from Glasgow. Was one-quarter of a mile behind Jim Jackson.

THOS. B. REED,
Captain, Commanding Post.

MACON, *January 11, 1865.*

Capt. T. B. REED,
Glasgow:

Cannot you devise scheme for the capture of Bill [Jim?] Jackson? Rest not until you kill him. Put men in disguise after him. Employ some rebel to dig him out.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *January 11, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Lieutenant Gannon has returned. Run Jim Jackson out of his boots. Followed him eleven miles south of Fayette. Stopped at dark and went to Fayette. Lieutenant Williams with thirteen men started on his trail this morning. Jackson has been wounded in both thighs. Left his boots at the house where Gannon first came up with him. Lieutenant thinks he cannot ride all night, and wherever he stops he will be compelled to remain. Robinson had six revolvers. Had emptied two when he was shot through the head.

THOS. B. REED,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 11, 1865.

Captain COLBERT,
Commanding at Columbia, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the general commanding to say that information received by him warrants the belief that much of the disturbance in Boone County is caused by the unrestricted sale of liquors. It is the direction of the general commanding that you cause every dram and whisky shop in the county to be closed and the sale of liquors entirely prohibited, except for medicinal purposes, and that under such regulations and restrictions as may be by you thought best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WAITE,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LEXINGTON, *January 11, 1865.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN:

We have just had a fight with bushwhackers near town. There seems to be a consolidated force said to be commanded by Jackson. Send me some ammunition, as we are nearly out.

WM. MEREDITH,
Captain, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 11, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Statements from respectable sources have been received here that the conduct of Colonel Chivington's command toward the friendly Indians has been a series of outrages calculated to make them all hostile. You will inquire into and report on this matter, and will take measures to have preserved and accounted for all plunder taken from the Indians at Fort Lyon and other places.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 11, 1865—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Lieutenant-General Grant has ordered that Fort Smith and adjacent posts be held, and not evacuated.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 11, 1865.

Governor CRAWFORD,
Topeka:

Major Ellis telegraphs from Saint Louis: "Slavery abolished; Missouri is free."

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Commanding officer at Lawrence forward the above immediately by express.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 11, 1865.

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Denver.

I am directed by General Halleck to investigate the conduct of Colonel Chivington in recent campaign against Indians. Also preserve the plunder taken. If out of service, a commission should be ordered. If still in the service, a court of inquiry could be ordered at his request, or a court-martial could be ordered.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 11, 1865.

BEN. HOLLIDAY,
New York:

Will hold Julesburg and whole line, if possible. Expect to do so.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., January 11, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Since my communications to you of the 6th and 7th instant matters have become very serious. The Indians have attacked Julesburg, Valley Station, and several other points on the Overland route; murdered men, women, and children just as they came; burned trains

and houses; driven off stage stock, so that the Overland line is now in their hands, and all mail communication by that route is shut off, and here I am without a man to throw on either track, or even to defend the ranches with. Kit Carson has been whipped in the south by the Indians and news reached me last evening that an organization of Texans and Indians is being perfected to strike New Mexico or Colorado. A few days ago the trains were attacked between Forts Larned and Lyon by Indians, and farther on the trail was so large going north that the force is estimated at not less than 6,000 men. All this I have to contend with, and submit to the howl and sneer of parties who cannot believe but that I ought to start after the savages with nothing more than my headquarters outfit. I am raising an irregular force, who volunteer for the occasion and until troops can be sent for our relief; and in this I am embarrassed by the ordnance department, Captain McNutt having some time previous instructed the ordnance officer here not to issue any arms or accouterments except on a proper requisition, and that the order of the district commander would not do in the premises. I have to-day telegraphed to the general on the subject. These irregular troops will not serve under any other officer but their own, and they are not mustered. Arms and accouterments I must have, all orders to the contrary notwithstanding, or I must yield the command to some one else, for I cannot stand by and see my fellow-men murdered before my eyes by red savages and not make an effort for humanity's sake, and from what I consider my duty, and at the same time be held responsible, so far as public feeling is concerned, for the security of this country. As you are aware, all supplies for this country must come from the Missouri River, and unless troops are sent to protect the trains there is only one way to save the people from starvation, viz, to abandon the country, which is the mine of wealth of the United States. Eminent and responsible men have invested large sums in this section of the country. By my suggestion Governor Evans, now in Washington, has been telegraphed to for the purpose of obtaining authority to raise another regiment of cavalry for one year. This could be done in two months, and one-half in thirty days; but we have no horses to mount them on. Of the 1,000 horses purchased for the 100-days' regiment, only about 400 have been turned in to the quartermaster, and they are all unserviceable for the present. Out of the 600 ponies reported captured at Sand Creek by Colonel Chivington, only about 100 have been turned in to Government, and not one of them is fit, or will be, to ride. Such is the condition of affairs and such are the difficulties I have to contend against. I labor in this office from morning till all hours of the night endeavoring to straighten matters up, and in addition I am harassed from the outside by these Indian difficulties which, although occurring outside of my district, yet are in the Territory of Colorado, and fall on my shoulders. These things are not right, and I make this statement that the general commanding may have a thorough knowledge of affairs and my position. If I can get sufficient force of cavalry to guard the line of communication until spring opens, and in the meantime you rush out carbines, pistols, ammunition, and horses to fit out a new regiment, I trust matters will still go all right. I dislike very much troubling the general with these things, but I am afraid the department does not thoroughly understand my position; isolated from all support, yet bound down by rules and regulations governing commanders with everything at their call. I sincerely trust something will be done immediately for the protection of this country and relief of suffering humanity. I have sent the medi-

cal director up to Valley Station with escort to examine into the condition of wounded men, women, and children, and administer to their wants.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 12, 1865.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Under the second section of the law of July 2 and the Treasury Regulations in relation to freedmen of July 29, 1864, I have endeavored to relieve the army of the embarrassment of providing for the freedmen who are not enlisted or employed in the military service. This I designed to do gradually, so as not to embarrass the Treasury Department by a sudden transfer or work any injury to the freedmen. Accordingly, after being advised (see Document A) that the Treasury Department was prepared to receive them, the freedmen in this department were transferred by the department commander to the supervising special agent for this district. I learn now by a letter (Document B) from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury that not only the transfer, but apparently also the law of July 2 and the regulations of July 29, are repudiated by the Treasury Department. The care and support of these people is a serious embarrassment to the army and a heavy charge upon its appropriations. Its efficiency is greatly emasculated by its complications with this and other questions of civil administration, and in this instance the only funds legitimately available are those indicated by the act of Congress. I have no disposition to thrust any responsibility upon other departments, but I do desire to rid the army of everything that impairs its efficiency. The care and welfare of these people has been a source of constant anxiety, and I was greatly relieved by the belief that the responsibility for it had been fixed by law. If the Treasury Department assumes this responsibility I think that I may give the assurance that the officers of the army in this command will give its agents every possible assistance. If it is to devolve upon War Department, some means should be provided for defraying the necessary expenses. In the meantime the condition of these people is deplorable, and whatever is done should be done quickly.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

A.

OFFICE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AGENCY,
New Orleans, October 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am now prepared to take charge of the freedmen in this department under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of July 29. I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to request you to direct by

an appropriate order those now having charge of the freedmen and heretofore acting under military authority to report to me. That the property of all kinds under their charge be inventoried and turned over to me, and all unexpended funds derived from the labor of freedmen be paid into my hands. It is understood that all unexpired contracts or arrangements made by the military agents will be recognized and completed in good faith by me on the part of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

B.

OFFICE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AGENCY,
New Orleans, January 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I inclose copy of Assistant Secretary Harrington's letter relating to freedmen. I beg leave to state that I am expecting by the next steamer from New York the return of two gentlemen who went to Washington at my request to represent the condition of matters here in relation to the freedmen, and to obtain from the Secretary of the Treasury definite instructions to me on the subject of their management as prescribed in the regulations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department.

[Sub-inclosure.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 26, 1864.

B. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 28. You state that you believe the rate of wages of the freedmen to be improperly fixed, and suggest that the supervising special agent, with the advice and approval of the department commander, be authorized to fix the rate of wages and also the classification of freedmen in the respective military departments. The Treasury Department has not yet assumed charge of the freedmen. When it does so your suggestions will receive consideration.

Respectfully,

GEO. HARRINGTON,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 12, 1865. (Received 9 p. m. 17th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to request that Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. Volunteers, may be ordered to report to me for duty in this

department. If not inconsistent with the interests of the service, I beg that he may be relieved from the board of which he is a member and directed to repair to this city as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that the restrictions recently imposed upon the shipment of products of insurrectionary districts (under authority of General Orders, No. 80, from these headquarters) from Rodney and Grand Gulf, Miss., and West Baton Rouge, La., are now removed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
[*January 12 or 13, 1865.*]

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

COLONEL: In the event of some of the troops of the Seventh Corps now in Arkansas being attached to the Reserve Corps for active service, I beg leave to request the selection may include the Third Minnesota Veteran Volunteers and Twelfth Michigan Infantry now at Devall's Bluff, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry now at Little Rock, and One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry now at Pine Bluff. These regiments were in the division (Second) which I had the honor to command. I have long been acquainted with their discipline, valor, and efficiency. It would be a peculiar satisfaction to have these troops in my command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., January 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: On assuming command at this place I immediately made such arrangements as greatly assisted deserters and refugees to reach my lines from Mexico. This had the effect to increase the number of deserters very materially, and threatened to destroy the organization and efficiency of the rebel troops on this border. Rumors have been reaching me for a month that the authorities of the Maximilian gov-

ernment were arranging to return deserters to the rebel authorities. During the last two days there has been a stampede among the very large number of these persons now on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. As near as I can learn some forty to sixty have been arrested by the Mexican authorities at Matamoras and delivered to General Slaughter. I have not been able to hear from the U. S. consul at Matamoras for some days. If I had horses to draw the light artillery on the island I could easily drive Slaughter out of Brownsville. I have been over and felt of him sufficiently to satisfy me that he does not intend to fight in case we should advance. But it could not be held with the means of this command, and no material damage could be inflicted on him without a cavalry force. No permanent relief can be given these destitute people without occupying and controlling the valley of the Rio Grande, which, of course, can best be done by going in from Matagorda Bay and occupying San Antonio, which is the key to this whole valley and frontier. These facts are stated for the information and consideration of the major-general commanding Department of the Gulf. I have no doubt of the fact that deserters are being delivered on the claim of the rebel authorities. I shall learn more in a day or two in relation to the matter, and will report further. I shall be glad to receive any instructions or orders deemed necessary, if any, in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 12, 1865.

1. In pursuance of special order from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the office of chief of cavalry of this department is hereby discontinued.

2. Brig. Gen. J. R. West is hereby reassigned to the command of the Cavalry Division of the Seventh Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

9. Col. J. K. Mizner, Third Michigan Cavalry, will proceed to New Orleans, La., to confer with the commander of the military division in reference to certain matters pertaining to the cavalry arm. Having transacted this business, Colonel Mizner will return to his command at Brownsville, Ark., unless otherwise ordered from headquarters military division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
January 12, 1865.

Capt. A. J. FITCH,
57th U. S. Colored Infty., Comdg. Detach. on board Steamer Ella:

You are sent on board for a double purpose, that for guarding and fatigue duty. You will immediately on going on board divide your

command into two equal platoons, each under a subaltern, and quarter them on opposite sides of the boat, with instructions that they will not leave the quarters assigned them without your permission. You will establish a suitable guard, having a sentinel on each side as well as the bow and stern of the boat, and keep the men at all times ready for duty. If fired upon from the river-bank you will use every precaution and effort to avoid confusion, and promptly return the fire without landing, unless the fire is from artillery. In that case, if the river-banks favor the movement, run the boat direct for the bank, and, landing under cover, assault, capture, and bring off the guns. The captain has written instructions to proceed to Augusta and report to Colonel Geiger. After landing his stores he will return to this place. On the return trip he will stop at Des Arc and take on a mill, under the direction of yourself and Mr. J. B. Coffee, who represents Captain Wendell, assistant quartermaster, for whom the mill is taken on Government account. On landing at Des Arc you will at once deploy about half your men as skirmishers, encircling the property to be removed at such a distance as to make it safe for the working party. The rest of your men will be employed in removing the mill and such lumber as Mr. Coffee may direct. You will allow none of your men to pass outside of the skirmish line, and no citizen to pass inside of it. You must not allow your men to forget that they are soldiers and liable for offenses, whether in camp or absent on duty; that under no circumstance will marauding and pillaging be allowed. You are ordered to take four days' rations, and unless you are detained beyond the time no provisions of whatever kind will be allowed to be brought on board of your boat. You will not allow your men to land except it be imperatively necessary, and then only under your orders. For their conduct under such circumstances you will be held responsible. On arriving back you will report to these headquarters before marching your men to camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
January 12, 1865—11.25 a. m.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Get word through to General Thayer as soon as possible that he will reoccupy Fort Smith. Steamers leave to-day with supplies for him. The colored troops will come to Little Rock.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
January 12, 1865—2 p. m.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

A section of artillery will leave here to-morrow for Lewisburg.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

LEWISBURG, *January 12, 1865—4 p. m.*

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Little Rock:*

GENERAL: I have sent express through to General Thayer with your instructions for him to reoccupy Fort Smith. To-night I will send 100 dismounted men on steamer Alamo to land above the mouth of the Petit Jean. If a landing can be effected safely will ferry from south bank of river twenty-five cavalry for the purpose of getting foothold to operate against the rebels in vicinity of Dardanelle and open way for boats to Fort Smith. I sent down yesterday, on steamer Chippewa, dispatches for you from General Thayer; also the messenger. Last heard from Newton and Brooks they were south of Petit Jean, near Rocky Crossing Bridge.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

LEWISBURG, *January 12, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Capt. H. T. NOBLE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Little Rock:

River on a stand. Rebs above are quite lively. To-night I send expedition to south side of river toward Dardanelle. This, with the troops on the boats, will be able to clean them out, I think.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., January 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The following dispatch has just been received.*

I respectfully request that boats be sent up as soon as possible, if not already sent, with commissaries, forage, medical stores, and clothing, especially pants and shoes. The river is very high. I have sent troops to Clarksville. I sent you two dispatches on the 9th instant. My subsistence will be expended by the 25th instant.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, January 12, 1865. (Received 12.05 p. m. 14th.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your telegram relating to putting railroad employés in militia organizations was received on 7th instant. The whole subject has received investigation, and Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch reports that all railroad employés have been organized in a separate battalion and required to do duty only in case of special danger. Your orders have been fully complied with.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

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* See Halleck to commanding officer Fort Smith, January 10, p. 473.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST, C. S. Army,
Commanding Forrest's Cavalry Corps, in the Field:

GENERAL: I have the honer to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 6th instant under flag by Maj. J. P. Strange, assistant adjutant-general, with copies of your correspondence with Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau; also the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Grass, of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, on parole. As regards the exchange of prisoners, I cannot see under existing orders and regulations that I am authorized to negotiate, but will immediately forward the document received from you to my chief, for his orders in the premises, and will communicate with you on receipt of instructions. Much as I regret it, I cannot continue the agreement stated as existing between yourself and Major-General Washburn until I have the authority. Such exchanges are forbidden, and I have not been advised that Major-General Washburn applied for or received any orders on the subject. I reciprocate your expression of a desire to mitigate the sufferings and lessen the privations of the prisoners of war, and no effort shall be spared on my part to effect some arrangement for exchanges on this part of the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Grass will be sent forward on his parole to effect his own exchange, at the earliest date possible, for Col. E. W. Rucker, of your command.

Thanking you for the kindness shown to Lieutenant-Colonel Grass and, as he assures me, to other prisoners in your hands, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1865

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter that I have this day addressed to the honorable the Secretary of War, which contains the views of this Department upon the subject to which it relates. A copy of my last annual report is also transmitted, to pages 7 and 8 of which your attention is respectfully invited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the necessity that exists for the removal of the Indians who inhabit the country along the valleys of the Platte and Republican Rivers, along one of which the route of the Union Pacific Railroad will pass, in order that the engineers upon that road may prosecute their labors in security, and that the work may progress without danger of interruption as heretofore from the attacks upon the parties engaged, to which they are now and

have been exposed in consequence of the disaffection of various tribes along the route. I was so solicitous in relation to this subject that I did not hesitate to recommend in my last annual report that the Indian agency at the Upper Platte be abolished, and the Indians be admonished that they would no longer be permitted to remain in that portion of the country. In this connection, representations have been made to the Department that General Connor, commanding the military department, headquarters at Salt Lake City, proposes, if it meet the approbation of the War Department, to extend his lines eastwardly to the Little Blue, and along the proposed route of the Union Pacific Railroad, and gives assurance that he can and will protect it against any hostile Indian force that may attempt to interfere with parties engaged in the work upon the road, or with emigrants or citizens crossing the plains, and I respectfully suggest, if it meet the approval of the War Department, that such orders may be issued to the proper officers as will effect the object contemplated by extending adequate military protection over the entire line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

POTOSI, MO., *January 12, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have had no complaints from the citizens of Caledonia yet, but I think the troops had better be sent to Webster, as Lieutenant Weddle is scouting in that county every day.

W. MORAN,
First Lieutenant Company E, Fiftieth Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 12, 1865—1.35 p. m.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Rolla, Mo.:

I think it would be well to send a strong scouting party into Dent, Texas, Shannon, and the counties where Freeman's men are and give them no peace. While they are idle we should be after them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
January 12, 1865—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

There are two scouting parties now in Texas County, and Captain Whybark is still scouting Dent and Shannon.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 12, 1865.

Capt. A. WALTERS,
Commanding, Sedalia, Mo.:

Considerable force of bushwhackers appeared yesterday near Lexington and fought the company stationed there. They may drop down into Saline. Notify commanding officer at Marshall. I start a force this morning toward Waverly and Grand Pass. Co-operate with them.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 12, 1865—8 a. m.

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Commanding Sub-District, Kansas City, Mo.:

Considerable force of bushwhackers appeared near Lexington yesterday and fought Captain Meredith, First Missouri State Militia, commanding that post. I have sent 150 men toward the river. Look out for them. They will probably go into Sni Hills and may work in about some of your stations.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

KANSAS CITY, *January 12, 1865.*

Colonel PHILIPS,
Commanding:

I have sent three companies in barge to Independence. One is at the Big Blue. The cavalry at Independence is ordered to crossing of Little Blue. Where is the company ordered to Hickman Mills?

CHESTER HARDING, JR.
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 12, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Commanding, Kansas City:

Bushwhackers driven west from Lexington and are being pursued. Captain Goodbrake is commanding at Pleasant Hill, and was ordered to send company to Hickman Mills. He telegraphed that you had sent Captain Jackson there. I answered him to send the company up anyhow and see whether Jackson was there. Not heard from him since. Telegraph Captain Goodbrake at Pleasant Hill and have him report to you.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 12, 1865.

I. For the purpose of enabling the people to protect their lives and property against the bands of rebel outlaws, bushwhackers, and

marauders that infest the district, and to enable the regular troops to be kept concentrated for the protection of lines of communication and to operate against the enemy proper, sub-district commanders will, with as little delay as possible, organize the loyal citizens of their respective counties into companies, in accordance with the provisions of the following general orders:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 9, 1864.*

I. General Orders, No. 107, current series, from these headquarters, having been promulgated to provide for local defense against bands of bushwhackers and other disturbers of the public peace, and for the maintenance of law and order more effectually than could be done by calling out the Enrolled Militia, as well as to engage all good citizens in the work, it is therefore ordered that all citizen organizations for local defense in this State conform to the provisions of that order.

II. These organizations will be legalized both for State and U. S. service by being denominated Provisional Enrolled Militia, and the company and regimental rolls will state in the heading the object of the organization.

III. All company or regimental rolls must in future be indorsed as follows, viz: "It is hereby certified on honor that all the within-named persons are loyal men who may be safely intrusted with arms and relied on to use them in obedience to law and the orders of the U. S. or State officers placed over them, and that the officers herein named are the choice of a majority of the men of the company (or regiment) and worthy of command." This certificate must be signed by the commissioned officers of the State or the U. S. service, highest in rank, on duty in the locality in which the company or regiment is raised, or by the county committee of public safety, and when practicable should be sent through the U. S. district commander, who will indorse thereon his opinion and such recommendations respecting the organization, arming, or calling into service of the company as he may deem best for the public good. When the rolls cannot be sent to the district commander by reason of distance, or other serious obstacles, they will be sent to these headquarters direct, with a letter of explanation.

IV. Each commissioned officer must forward to these headquarters with the rolls of his company (or regiment) a copy of the oath required by the State laws from officers of the Enrolled Militia, duly taken and subscribed by him.

V. When arms, ammunition, and equipments are to be drawn, to save time proper requisitions for them should be made, signed, and sent with the rolls.

VI. When these organizations are thus formed, and the rolls approved by the general commanding, the companies will be accepted and their officers commissioned as Provisional Enrolled Militia, for the special purpose of local defense and the preservation of law and order.

VII. Except in cases of extreme public danger, no organization thus called out will be ordered to go beyond the limits of its own county, nor will it be permitted to go into neighboring counties, unless to pursue or meet marauders or other public enemies, or to arrest fugitive criminals from its own county.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

II. Sub-district commanders will take special care to see that the command of the companies hereby authorized is intrusted to men of unquestioned loyalty, character, and fitness, and that the instructions contained in a letter from these headquarters, of date January 10, 1865,* are strictly complied with in permitting membership in these companies.

III. The organization in this district known as Citizen Guards is hereby discontinued, and the members thereof will be organized in conformity to the foregoing orders. Commanding officers of the Citizen Guard organizations will turn over the public arms in their possession to the nearest post commander, who will transfer them to the district ordnance depot at Jefferson City, Mo.

IV. Well assured that the importance and necessity of local organizations cannot be too highly valued, it is expected that all officers serv-

* See Philips to Switzler, p. 479.

ing in this command will give them every encouragement and facility, and that the citizens will respond to this order with that alacrity and willingness betokening a spirit of true loyalty and evincive of a determination to do their duty to themselves and the country.

By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 12, 1865.

Captain MEREDITH,
Commanding, Lexington, Mo.:

Telegraph me in full of movements of enemy; give their force. Where have they gone? Did you whip or kill any of them? Lose any men? Captain Burris left last night with 100 men to assist you.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 12, 1865.

* * * * * * *

III. Capt. D. H. Connaway, commanding Company M, Fifteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, will, upon the receipt of this order, proceed with his command to the vicinity of Osceola, Mo., and establish a post in the vicinity of forage, where he will remain until further orders. He will take with him his camp and garrison equipage, forty days' rations, and a good supply of ammunition. He will make all the prescribed returns from said post required by existing orders.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 12, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday directing me to investigate Colonel Chivington's conduct toward the Indians is received and will be obeyed. Colonel Chivington has been relieved by Colonel Moonlight, and is probably out of the service, under provisions of Circular No. 36, War Department. Although the colonel may have transgressed my field orders concerning Indian warfare (a copy of which is here inclosed)* and otherwise acted very much against my views of propriety in his assault at Sand Creek, still it is not true, as Indian agents and Indian traders are representing, that such extra severity is increasing Indian war. On the contrary, it tends to reduce their numbers and

* See paragraph II, General Field Orders, No. 1, Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 428.

bring them to terms. Their bands are more united, perhaps, at this time than during the summer; but this results from their necessities and surroundings. They are in a destitute condition, and must at this season of the year resort to desperate measures to procure horses and provisions. Hence, we see a continual effort to overpower our little posts or our trains and stages. Their lodges are now between the Arkansas and the Platte, and they shift their assaults so as to attack to the best advantage. I am collecting and arranging troops near Fort Riley, but need more force to make another effort to destroy them. I will be glad to save the few honest and kindly disposed, and protest against the slaughter of women and children; although since General Harney's attack of the Sioux, many years ago at Ash Hollow, the popular cry of settlers and soldiers on the frontier favors an indiscriminate slaughter, which is very difficult to restrain. I abhor the style, but so it goes from Minnesota to Texas. I fear that Colonel Chivington's assault at Sand Creek was upon Indians who had received some encouragement to camp in that vicinity under some erroneous supposition of the commanding officer at Lyon, that he could make a sort of "city of refuge" at such a point. However wrong that may have been, it should have been respected, and any violation of known arrangements of that sort should be severely rebuked. But there is no doubt a portion of the tribes assembled were occupied in making assaults on our stages and trains, and the tribes well know that we have to hold the whole community responsible for acts that they could restrain if they would properly exert their efforts in that way. It is almost impossible to try officers in my command if they have a high rank, my troops all being widely scattered and much employed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 12, 1865.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Commanding District of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.:

COLONEL: An order has been issued for the detachment of Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers at Fort Zarah to report here. This must be attended to at once, and you will see that transportation is furnished, and if Captain Conkey shall be relieved here some proper officer put in charge of them.

Yours, truly,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 12, 1865.

Governor JOHN EVANS,
Washington, D. C.:

GOVERNOR: Your dispatch saying you return immediately to Washington was duly received. The Indian demonstrations continue much as they have done. The fight at Julesburg displayed a larger war party than usual, and seems to be a daring thing at this season of

winter, since Julesburg is far out on a vacant prairie. But no doubt this is a swarm from the hive of lodges on the headwaters of streams between the Platte and the Arkansas, which hive ought to be attacked with a strong force as soon as possible. I have no news of additional forces to aid me, but have sent the Second Colorado and Eleventh Kansas out to Riley and beyond, with a view of movements against the Indians; but I need more troops on the Overland route, and hope you will urge the bringing down of troops from General Sully's command, where there is no mail route and no settlements to defend. You better see General Halleck, who informs me that he has referred my papers concerning an Indian campaign to Lieutenant-General Grant. I have also just received a letter from him directing me to investigate Colonel Chivington's conduct, which he says is reported as being calculated to bring down all the Indians on us. This presumes that harsh treatment may exasperate new tribes. However much Chivington may have erred, his severity would make no new foes, but rather reduce numbers and frighten what we have. I have written General Halleck to this effect. There can be nothing gained by excusing Indian atrocities in any way, for all these prairie tribes are about as bad as they dare to be. Terrible and shocking blows are necessary to quell the rascals, and we may always expect our troops to be guilty of indiscretions. I abominate the extermination of women and children; but these latter years such conduct has received so much applause that in Minnesota a premium has been given for scalps, and in General Sully's recent campaign one officer reports his success in this line of extermination by throwing out crackers by the way impregnated with strychnine for poisoning his pursuing enemy. What I fear, however, is that the attack of Blunt, and more recently that of Colonel Chivington, may have been a kind of betrayal, accidental or otherwise, of a confidence which had improperly been given to the Indians by the officer commanding at Fort Lyon in his efforts to negotiate matters for the Indians with you. You know how anxious traders must be to have the Indians in some sort of convenient access, and no doubt they are down on Chivington and all others who frustrate their schemes. I suppose, too, that district attorney who seems anxious to keep up a fuss with the military of Colorado is also sending forward his appeals for his sort of adjustment of the wrongs of rebels and savages. I hope that you will explain that Chivington is out of the service, and a clamor about his military conduct has considerable to do with his political operations, which are no doubt likely to interfere with other men's hopes in this regard. However this may be, you see the danger of circulating excuses for Indian atrocities. It will cripple our efforts to get troops to fight and delay the payment of militia, who may have to turn out to defend their wives and little ones. You must also explain that, although my returns show a considerable force in my department, most of my troops are going out of service or being discomposed by reason of expiration of time. Such is the case with all your Colorado regiments, and also the Ohio, Nebraska, and Iowa regiments in this department. The Third Wisconsin is ordered away, so my forces are really being reduced and rendered peculiarly inefficient.

I am, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 12, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Herewith please find the annual message of the governor of this Territory, in which he discusses at length the policy of keeping the Navajoes upon the reservation at the Bosque Redondo. A factious opposition to this measure, intended to operate upon the legislature with the purpose of having that body memorialize Congress to have the Navajoes removed to some other point than the one selected for them, induced me to give my views to the people on this point so vital to the interests of this Territory and Arizona. As these views should be known to yourself, I inclose a copy of the paper containing them for your information. I hope you will have time to look them over.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 12, 1865.

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IV. Capt. Reuben A. Hill's company (K), of the First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, now on duty at Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., if it can be spared from that post, will return without delay to Fort Union, N. Mex., where its services are greatly needed.

V. Company B, Fifth U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Stanton, N. Mex., will without delay proceed to take post at Albuquerque, N. Mex., preparatory to moving with a train of supplies to Fort Whipple, Ariz. Ter., which post is at present commanded by the captain of that company.

VI. Company H, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will proceed without delay to where the road from Fort Union, N. Mex., to Fort Sumner, N. Mex., descends the Mesa, near Hatch's Ranch, where it will encamp, and the company will be steadily employed for twenty-two days in repairing the road at that point, so as to make it more passable for wagons. The chief quartermaster will give directions with reference to the tools and necessary articles which the company may need to do this work. The company will take 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

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XI. Capt. Charles Deus' company (M), First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, now at Fort Bascom, will proceed without delay and take post at Fort Sumner, where it will relieve Captain McCabe's company (L), of the same regiment, if General Crocker can dispense with its services, when this company will proceed to and take post at Fort Bascom.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., January 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding, &c., Dubuque, Iowa:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th instant, concerning apprehended difficulties about the draft in Iowa, and suggesting that certain companies of cavalry be brought down from Sioux City in that view, has been received. The whole arrangements concerning the draft are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the provost-marshal's department, the military only being auxiliary, and to be used when the necessity arises, on requisitions of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general or the governor of the State. No trouble has occurred in Iowa about drafts heretofore made, nor is there, in my opinion, any sufficient ground for apprehension now. However that may be, your proper course is to communicate with the acting assistant provost-marshal-general, Major Duncan, and the governor of the State, and, if reasonable grounds are found to exist for alarm, to ascertain from them precisely the means at their command to enforce the draft; and, if these means be not sufficient, to designate precisely the force needed and the point where it will be required. It will then be time enough to act, bearing in mind always that you are only furnishing military aid on requisition of proper officials, and by no means originating measures of security yourself for the protection of these officers in their duties. My belief is, from my own knowledge of the governor of Iowa, that you will find him prepared for any such emergency as you suggest, and that his militia is so well organized as to [be] efficient and sufficient. At all events, before moving in the matter, I desire written statements of the necessity for calling troops from the frontier at this time for such a purpose, and a requisition therefor from Major Duncan, acting assistant provost-marshal-general for Iowa.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, January 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding, &c., Dubuque, Iowa:

GENERAL: Your dispatch and letter to Col. F. Myers, chief quartermaster of this department, in relation to seizing trains of the Illinois Central Railroad, and asking that locomotives be seized on the roads in this State and sent down to be used on the Illinois Central road, have been laid before me. No railroads, even within the limits of your own command and for troops within your jurisdiction, should ever be seized except under the gravest necessity. Still less is it justifiable for you to seize cars and railroads lying within the limits of another department and for transporting forage for troops far removed from your jurisdiction. If the necessity really exists, proper representations to that effect should be made by the proper officer sending or ordering forward this forage to these headquarters for any railroad property lying within the department limits. Railroads in Illinois are neither within your jurisdiction nor mine, and I would never think of seizing them or any of their stock without orders from the War Department or some superior authority. I know nothing of the necessities of the

quartermaster in Saint Louis nor of the troops to whom he is sending forage. If an absolute necessity exists for seizing railroad trains in Illinois it can be done through proper application of the quartermaster in Saint Louis to Major-General Hooker, commanding Northern Department, or the district commander in Illinois. I do not quite understand what connection there can be between yourself and the quartermaster in Saint Louis in relation to sending forage to Cairo, nor does it seem to me that seizing trains is either the quickest or easiest method of transporting supplies. There is no doubt that a railroad company can, under its proper officers, get forward supplies more safely and faster than can be done by military officers seizing cars and roads and undertaking to do it themselves. You will please, therefore, seize neither railroads nor cars beyond the limits of your command nor for the supply of troops outside of this department without authority from these headquarters. Any requisitions made upon you for such purposes by quartermasters or other officers not under your own immediate command you will please refer to these headquarters for action. If orders are sent you to seize trains, &c., by authority superior to that of this department, you will notify these headquarters by telegraph.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR LETTER.] HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
Special Commissioner, &c., New Orleans:

Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, having been appointed by Executive order, dated December 10, 1864, and by War Department order, dated December 12, 1864, a special commissioner to inspect and report upon the condition of affairs in the Military Division of West Mississippi, all officers within the limits of this command are hereby directed to furnish to General Smith or any of the following-named officers of his staff, whenever ordered by him to perform special inspections, every facility required for that purpose, and all pickets, guards, and patrols will pass these officers within or without the lines at any and all times until further orders: Lieut. Col. N. Bowen, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. J. Van Horn, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Capt. G. W. Dresser, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. A. Duer, aide-de-camp.

By order of Major-General Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. Col. N. Bowen, Capt. J. J. Van Horn, Bvt. Capt. G. W. Dresser, and Lieut. E. A. Duer.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 13th day of January, 1865: A report from Lieut. Milton J. Roberts, headquarters District of

West Florida, Barrancas, December 30, 1864, and January 6, 1865—Miss Conway left Blakely, Ala., December 25, 1864. Four miles east of Perdido Mills at that time were three regiments of infantry and two battalions of cavalry, with one piece of artillery. They had three pontoon bridges. General Idell [Liddell] was in command. They were expecting three battalions of cavalry that afternoon. It was rumored in the rebel camp that it was intended to attack Barrancas and capture the deserters (First Florida Cavalry), obtain provisions, and destroy the negro troops. A colored man who came within our lines on the 4th instant from Blakely, Ala., reports 2,000 infantry and 100 cavalry at that place, commanded by General Idell [Liddell].

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January 13, 1865.*

1. To carry out the provisions of extract 7 of Special Orders, No. 12, current series, from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Company E, First Texas Cavalry (late General Hamilton's body guard), is relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans and will without delay proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and will be reported to Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey, commanding the Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. The First Company Pontoniers, having completed the service to which it was assigned by extract 4 of Special Orders, No. 314, series of 1864, from these headquarters, will be reported to the acting chief engineer of the department.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,

First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *New Orleans, January 13, 1865.*

1. The detachments of Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry and Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Street, having reported at these headquarters, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 5, current series, from headquarters District of West Florida and South Alabama, will take post as follows: Companies F and K, Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, at Chalmette; Company H, Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, and the companies of the Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery will resume their former stations.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *January 13, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

GENERAL: The expedition for south side of river left here at 10 o'clock last night and would land above the Petit Jean between 3 and 4 this a. m. Last night received dispatches from Captain Hamilton, at Norristown. He reports the enemy in force at Boggs' Mill and Rocky Crossing, on the Petit Jean, with patrols to Dardanelle. With the exception of two companies of guerrillas between Dover and mouth of Piney, there is no force of the enemy on north side of river. This a. m. sent Lieutenant Winslow with ten men to meet two independent companies near Russellville to go through to the Piney to break up three flats reported secreted there to be used crossing the river, and clear the guerrillas from river at that point. With Lieutenant Winslow sent duplicate of your dispatch to General Thayer to deliver to Colonel Judson. I sent request to the latter to cross to south side of river two regiments of infantry and section of artillery and meet me at Dardanelle. Will try and get steamer through for him to cross. River at a stand. Train of 100 wagons was to leave Fort Smith on the 10th instant.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 13, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Telegram received. Dispositions approved. Continue to communicate freely.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have good information that Hood's headquarters are at Columbus, Miss. He has furloughed most of his men till the 25th or 30th of this month. Forrest is at Tupelo, and has furloughed his West Tennesseeans and Mississippians, to enable them to trade in cotton and procure supplies. These commanders were forced to these measures in order to feed their troops, owing to the destruction of their communications.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[JANUARY 13, 1865.—For Dana to George H. Thomas, in regard to operations of Hood's army, see Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 585.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: Your communication of 9th instant was received this a. m. announcing the arrival of the advance of 900 cavalry sent from Baton Rouge. You will detain the cavalry at Vicksburg to await orders, and provide and hold in readiness transports sufficient to move them at an hour's notice. You will also send forward immediately a report of force, showing the number and kind of arms, amount of ammunition on hand, &c.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *January 13, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER:

The scout has got in from Logan Creek, and report nothing out there. Captain Pratt was there New Year's, and staid until the 6th of this month and then left south. Got one or two horses that I need for my scouts to ride.

B. H. BOSTWICK,
Captain, Seventh Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, Commanding Post.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January 13, 1865.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Warrensburg:

A small scouting party of my men came across 90 or 100 guerrillas near Lexington. They went into the Sni Hills. The lieutenant's force was too small to attack them.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Vols., Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., January 13, 1865.

1. Company L, Second Colorado Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Fort Ellsworth, Kans., on the crossing of the Smoky Hill River, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer of that post for duty. They will take with them all their camp and garrison equipage and five days' rations.

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By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 13, 1865.

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Denver:

Fort Lyon and vicinity is attached to your district command.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 13, 1865.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Commanding District of Colorado:

COLONEL: I clip a scrap from the Intelligencer of the 7th, which is probably a part of the occasion of General Halleck's order concerning an investigation of the conduct of Colonel Chivington. I suppose a commission of officers better be ordered, and have so telegraphed you. I have also attached Fort Lyon to your command, so as to accommodate the matter. If the colonel did attack that camp, knowing it to be under the instructions of the commander at Lyon, or the Indian agent, he committed a grave error, and may have very much embarrassed our Indian affairs. But I have written General Halleck that such reports must be taken with great allowance. I desire that a fair and full exposure of the facts be made. Major McNutt is absent, and I cannot therefore get his order concerning arms; but if a great necessity arises, I trust you will order the ordnance officer to issue, and he must act upon your order, in view of the necessity, and he will be justified. I suppose the destitution of the Indians more than anything else makes them desperate. I am trying to procure more troops to send out on the plains, but make but poor headway so far. You must do the best you can with your force to keep the lines open and protection of the settlements, and I will be busy trying to support you.

Very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

The massacre of Indians in Colorado.

Samuel G.

A letter from Major Colley, U. S. Indian agent, is as follows:

DECEMBER 20, 1864.

I was in hopes our Indian troubles were over. I had 250 lodges near this place under my protection and that of Fort Lyon. All the chiefs and their families were in camp and doing all they could to protect the whites and keep the peace, when Colonel Chivington marched from Denver, surprised the village, killed one-half of them, all the women and children, and then returned to Denver. Few if any white men can now live if an Indian can kill them. Fort Lyon is on the direct road from the States to Santa Fé, and the commerce of the plains is millions each year. Chivington took 600 ponies, which were loaded down with plunder, on his return.

KEARNY, *January 13, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Denver:

Troops are concentrating at Fort Cottonwood; but fifteen dismounted remain at Julesburg. General Mitchell is, or will be, at Cottonwood.

F. A. McDONALD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
January 14, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

DEAR GENERAL: I had a visit yesterday from a Mr. S. S. Brown, formerly a schoolmate of mine in Indiana, now a Texas refugee residing near Monterey, Mexico. Feeling assured of his reliability, but without giving him any idea of what was in contemplation, I drew from him a great deal of information about transactions in Matamoras, which at my suggestion he summed up in the inclosed note. You will not fail, I know, to appreciate his first sentence, wherein he describes the use the rebels are making of that city. There was one point in his conversation to which he reverted several times, and which was suggestive of a new idea. It was that if overtures were now made to them he believed the rebel soldiery in Western Texas, particularly those at Brownsville, would gladly unite with us and cross the river under the Juarez flag. This belief he based upon the great disheartenment that prevailed all through the regions west of the Mississippi. Altogether, his remarks upon this point made a strong impression upon me. Recurring to my past letters, the greater conveniency of the route by the way of Brazos is self-apparent. Before deciding anything I submit to you, therefore, if it is not best to let me go and take a look at it and see exactly what obstacles are in the way and how they may be removed, if at all. The adoption of the Juarez flag on the bank of the Rio Grande as the basis of a compromise would stagger the rebellion next to the giving in of the State of Georgia. It is worth a trial, anyhow. While Blair and Singleton are in Richmond, let me, from Brazos, upon my own authority, invite the commandant of Brownsville to an interview on the old battle-field of Palo Alto. If the man's a soldier I'll wager you a month's pay that I win and that Blair and company lose. You know how to get me there—an order to make an inspection of affairs on the Rio Grande will do so. Such information as Brown's will, I think, fully justify examination. If it be found true, you may be in position, on report of the facts, to send me troops to smother the Brownsville-Matamoras trade. Then it will be my own fault if I don't get the arms through. Such an inspection ought not to consume more than a month. If you say so, McCook, who is now here, can take care of my department until results are had. If you send me I will at least put you in possession of the situation in that region and test fully the virtue of the rebel commandant at Brownsville. If I win him to my views all the bad luck will be to Maximilian. The handwriting of my friend Brown is so execrable that to save you trouble I have illustrated it with pencil interlineations. Finally, general, if you think me persistent in the Mexican idea, please ascribe it to yourself. "Hold on" is the lesson you are constantly teaching us. Had Butler served under you as some of the rest of us have he wouldn't have left Fort Fisher.

Very truly, your friend,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

COLEMAN'S EUTAW HOUSE,
Baltimore, January 13, 1865.

Major-General WALLACE:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of this date I would say that Matamoras is to the rebellion west of the Mississippi what New York

is to the United States—its great commercial and financial center, feeding and clothing the rebellion, arming and equipping, furnishing it materials of war and a specie basis of circulation in Texas that has almost entirely displaced Confederate paper. But it is not alone the trans-Mississippi. The entire Confederate Government is greatly sustained by resources from this post. In regard to feeling of Mexican citizens and soldiers, they are, for the time being, simulated toward and in favor of the French. But they are, to a man, at heart bitterly opposed to the French, and I am under the impression that by judicious manipulation, and could they be properly approached, they would, in opposition to foreign intervention, rally under the Stars and Stripes. I shall any time be glad to give you collected facts in regard to it further.

Yours, in haste,

S. S. BROWN.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 14th day of January, 1865: A report from Maj. George Webster, Pass Manchac, La., January 12, 1865—Refugees give information that Rob Hunter with fifty or sixty men is on the Amite River. At Mandeville, on Lake Pontchartrain, Captain Robinson, of Colonel Scott's command, is stationed. Lieutenant Brinsmaid is there as conscription agent. An agent of the Confederate States visits that place or Madisonville occasionally to purchase clothing, &c., for that Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Capt. and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 14, 1865.

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43. Surg. Henry Buckmaster, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty as medical director, Department of Kansas, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

44. Surg. S. B. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as medical director, Department of Kansas, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas.

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53. Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, U. S. Volunteers, having complied with telegraphic orders of the 7th instant, confirmed in Special Orders, No. 17, January 11, 1865, from this office, will proceed without delay to join his proper command in the Department of the Gulf.

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58. Capt. Elisha W. Tarlton, Third U. S. Cavalry, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Arkansas for duty, to relieve Capt. James E. Harrison, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in his duties as special inspector of cavalry for that department.

Captain Harrison on being relieved will report in person without delay to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, for assignment to duty as special inspector of cavalry for the Military Division of West Mississippi.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 14, 1865.*

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3. Capt. F. W. Emery, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from the operations of Special Orders, No. 6, paragraph 3, current series, from these headquarters, and is assigned to duty with the commanding general District of West Florida and South Alabama.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January 14, 1865.*

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8. The four companies at Plaquemine, La., and the six companies at Morganza, La., of the Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, will, on the arrival of transportation, proceed to Tortugas, Fla., and will be reported to Brig. Gen. John Newton, commanding the District of Key West and Tortugas, for orders. The commanding officers at Morganza and of the Defenses of New Orleans will relieve all officers and enlisted men of the Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry detailed within the limits of their commands. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: I desire, for the reasons expressed in Captain Walker's report of special inspection, that the Eighteenth New York Cavalry be removed from the La Fourche District and concentrated either at the

Cavalry Camp of Instruction or elsewhere under your control for organization and discipline. I am also satisfied that the post at Plaquemine should be broken up. If necessary to keep a garrison in that neighborhood I think it should be at Bayou Goula. It is General Canby's desire to cut the posts down in number and garrison and add all possible to the movable force. Let me know what points you consider most important to be held by garrison with works for cover; what regiments can in this way best be concentrated and prepared for field duty.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

JOS. HIBBERT, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *New Orleans, January 14, 1865.*

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2. Lieut. Col. Henry Street, Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, will relieve Captain Robinson in the command of the U. S. forces on Lake Pontchartrain.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Armies, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatches from General Thayer received on 12th up to 9th instant. Part of his force was still at Fort Smith, which had not been evacuated. The troops at Clarksville will return, except three regiments of colored troops, which are ordered to Little Rock, where it is proposed to concentrate all the colored troops of the department, except those at Helena. Orders to reoccupy Fort Smith left here on the 11th instant by telegraph to Lewisburg, and thence by carrier. Three steamers have been sent to Fort Smith with supplies. They passed Dardanelle to-day. There is a force of rebels on south side of the river in the vicinity of Dardanelle. Dispositions have been made that it is believed will protect the boats in going up. The Arkansas River is in good boating order at present, and if it continues so supplies will be pushed to Fort Smith. The garrisons of Fort Smith and dependencies cannot and have not afforded protection to citizens outside the picket-lines, and will not be able to do any more hereafter. In future operations expected of this department it is respectfully suggested that the War Department will not count upon these garrisons for anything. They are a dead weight upon this department. The Arkansas River now promises to afford more facilities than it has during the war, and if it continues navigable we will endeavor to throw a year's supply of provisions into Fort Smith. Five thousand animals have died there for want of forage. These posts cannot afford the least protection to Kansas or Missouri. They have been sustained at enormous cost, but will be reoccupied and held.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

(Copy furnished General Canby January 19.)

[Indorsement.*]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 28, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

I apprehend great difficulty in supplying Fort Smith from Little Rock during the winter. Besides the official reports I have a personal knowledge of the character of the roads on both banks of the river, both in summer and in winter. Ten years ago I made, under the orders of the Secretary of War, an examination into the value of the Arkansas and Red Rivers as a means of supplying the posts on the southwestern and Texas frontiers. Neither of them can be relied on. I have known the Arkansas for two consecutive seasons to be of no value except as a draining ditch. The land route from Fort Leavenworth is still more difficult than that from Little Rock. The garrison of Fort Smith will be reduced as far as it can be with safety.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 14, 1865.

Satisfactory evidence has been received at these headquarters that there are persons living within our lines and enjoying the protection of the national forces who have declined to declare their adherence to the Government. The public safety and simple justice to loyal people demand that this state of things should not exist, and it is hereby announced for the guidance of all concerned that such persons will not be permitted to remain within the lines of national military occupation in this department. It is therefore ordered that books shall be kept in the offices of all provost-marshals of posts in this department, where shall be registered the names of all persons who avail themselves of the privilege hereby offered of taking the oath of allegiance. All who decline will be sent beyond our lines. Persons whose declarations are now on record are excepted. The commanding officers of posts are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *January 14, 1865—5.50 p. m*

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Little Rock:*

The fleet passed Dardanelle safely at 10 a. m. Major Jenks is at Dardanelle. The rebels remained near Rocky Crossing. At 3 p. m. cannonading was heard in direction left of Dardanelle.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., January 14, 1865.

The colonel commanding having been directed to take such steps and make such regulations as will protect the just rights of the Indian people, it is hereby ordered:

I. That all parties having any lawful right to be in or purchase stock in the Indian Nation shall report to headquarters at Fort Gibson as a

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* On Canby's copy.

preliminary step. And whether the purchaser be a contractor or other person all sales or transfers must be examined and approved at Fort Gibson, first by the Indian authorities; second by the provost-marshal. All persons found driving or in possession of stock that has not been properly obtained shall be arrested and punished as thieves. (Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent legitimate transactions among the Indians themselves, legal residents of the nation, but in the absence of other authority all complaints of such sales, as of any other police case, may be adjudicated by the provost-marshal.)

II. Lieut. Houston Benge, provost-marshal, is directed to see that no disloyal person is permitted to buy or sell anything at Fort Gibson; and he is further charged with making a perfect record of all cattle butchered, transferred, driven, or sold, with a description of age, size, and color (range and owners), in addition to marks and brands. This record shall be open to inspection. The Indian authorities will be furnished every facility for making a similar record by all officers, soldiers, or attachés of this command. The provost-marshal is charged to see that cattle shall be sold only by owners or legal representatives. No bill of sale, voucher, or account shall be paid until a record of the transaction is made. All persons here under cover of the army are warned that the legitimate rights of the Indians are to be interfered with just as little as possible.

III. Attention is called to orders of the War Department in reference to contraband stock. All stock the property of persons now rebels or in arms or aiding or abetting the enemies of the Government is only known as contraband of war until its ownership be determined by competent authority, and no contractor is permitted to obtain possession of it. When necessary to use it or expedient to drive it from the enemy it can only be butchered for the troops by the troops and in every instance as carefully and fully accounted for as other property. In case of necessity it may be furnished to agents to feed refugees, on triplicate receipts, showing that it is contraband property and the exact amount, a copy being furnished to the head of the department to which it is thus transferred.

IV. Officers, soldiers, and attachés of this command are ordered to furnish all facilities within their power, compatible with the interests of the service, to the agents or representatives of the Indian Department (now with this command) in the exercise of their legitimate functions.

V. Detachments in the field, escort for trains, and commands in transitu cannot be permitted to kill stock as they have been doing. There is a legitimate mode of supplying all troops. When it is necessary to take and kill beef, hogs, or take forage, the commanding officer (or proper disbursing officer, if there is one with the party) is charged with seeing that such supplies are economically used and properly expended. Any officer so taking, or permitting his men to take, shall be held as a disbursing officer for the time, and must make his returns of the property to the disbursing officer from whom he receives such supplies, so that they can be correctly accounted for and paid or borne as property contraband; and in addition to his reports he is hereby directed to furnish an exact list of cattle killed or property taken (whether he find an owner or not) to the provost-marshal at Fort Gibson, describing the same so that they can be identified, and shall report where they were taken. All officers who fail to do this, on the proper evidence, the provost-marshal shall refer the matter to the commanding officer, who placed him in the field, for adjudication, and

on neglect to do so, after proper time for its prompt settlement, shall forward certified accounts of the property taken to the chief quartermaster or commissary of his department.

VI. No person can be permitted to drive herds of stock through the Indian Nation until an exact description of every head is furnished, including marks, brands, and ages, and evidence that the property is honestly obtained, together with security given in sufficient bond that no cattle shall be taken on the way. Nor can any such herd travel save under the cognizance of a responsible military commander, with train or other escort and with proper passes. Actual citizens of the Indian Nation only can be permitted to drive their own stock out to market after having made record of the herd at Fort Gibson and obtained permission from the Indian authorities, when he shall receive a pass from the provost-marshal, which must accurately describe each head of stock; and no military commander with this command shall assume to give privileges to buy and sell.

VII. As the commanding officer has been notified not to permit white men to obtain foothold in the country or be in it but when necessarily with the army, all idlers or unauthorized persons are notified to leave at the earliest possible moment, as they can neither be tolerated nor subsisted. Sutlers or legitimate traders can be permitted to introduce one clerk only, for whom they shall be held responsible.

VIII. As the increase of private traders' teams and merchandise has become a serious evil, encumbering and exposing the Government transportation, no dealer, sutler, or trader, no matter what his status, can be permitted to have more than two teams with train and escort for this command. And the attention of provost-marshals and commanders at other posts is respectfully invited to this rule. At such times as it may appear to the commander here in the front that there is no danger, an addition of supplies or necessary articles for soldiers and their families may be allowed upon proper application, but never to exceed at any time five wagons, and that only by special order, which shall be on record. No teams for traders or sutlers not in the nation, which have the privilege of transit under orders from a proper commander, shall be allowed to dispose of any portion of their goods in the nation. No merchandise or supplies of any kind shall be furnished under cover of this command for the families of men in the rebel service or rebel sympathizers. Traders will be held accountable for this, and if there is any violation proven against any trader he shall be forthwith expelled. In addition to the above, traders must advise themselves of, and conform to, general army orders.

IX. Officers, soldiers, and attachés of the army in the Indian Nation are reminded of the fact that their presence with the army is for their army duties, and gives them no other status in the Indian Nation.

X. The acts of Congress forbidding the introduction of liquors will be rigidly enforced. Any person who leaves a Government train en route, except by proper orders, as messengers, shall be arrested and punished. Any teamster with private team found away from the escort shall have his team confiscated. All persons are warned from buying cattle from the Indian Territory of Osages, Delawares, or other Kansas Indians who are employed to go in and steal it, and they, and all other white men found within the limits of the Indian Nation, will be arrested, under the acts of Congress, as intruders. All officers, soldiers, or citizens with the army at Fort Gibson who witness any infraction of the above orders, or trespass on the rights of Indians, and fail promptly to report the same to the provost-marshal, will be considered and treated

as accomplices when it shall be proven that they have seen or known of the offense. The hearty co-operation of adjoining commanders is respectfully solicited to aid in putting a stop to evils so nefarious and gigantic.

By order of Col. William A. Phillips:

WILLIAM GALLAHER,
First Lieut. and Adjt. 3d Indian Regt. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
January 14, 1865—9.20 p. m.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The party ordered by the major-general commanding in pursuit of rebels who captured two of our advanced picket-posts this morning has just returned. The officer in command went to White's Station, on the Charleston and Mobile Railroad. Found fifteen rebels there, who escaped owing to the fleetness of their horses. Was told by citizens that from forty to fifty were seen there to-day. They belong to an independent company. The name of the leader he could not ascertain. In all probability they are citizens residing between here and Collierville, and if our pickets will not exercise due precaution they will be captured by detail.

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a letter from Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of the rebel army, with copies of his correspondence with Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U. S. Volunteers, relative to the exchange of prisoners, received under flag by Maj. J. P. Strange, assistant adjutant-general on General Forrest's staff, with copy of my reply,* to which I request the attention of the major-general commanding division, and ask instructions. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Grass, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, brought in by Major Strange, on parole to exchange himself for Colonel Rucker, of General Forrest's command, as to the treatment received by himself and other Federal prisoners from General Forrest is very gratifying, and I recommend that authority be given me to negotiate for the release of as many of our officers and men held by the rebel authorities in this part of the field as can be arranged for on the terms proposed by General Forrest, as I am satisfied our men will experience much suffering from the total inability of the enemy to provide for their bare necessities, however well disposed any of their leaders may be.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

See p. 498.

JEFFERSON CITY, *January 14, 1865.*
(Received 1.25 a. m. 15th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I regret that I did not pay my compliments to you again in person before I left Washington. I preferred sending them by the voice of my people. My proclamation embodying that voice you will please receive as the compliments of free Missouri to a true friend, but prove that by deeds, not words, we signalize our deliverance. I state that which all Missouri is this day celebrating. The legislature is in session and a militia law is perfected which will make us able with but little assistance to conquer and maintain peace in the State.

THOS. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Free Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

GENERAL: I herewith inclose the report of Lieut. Col. David Murphy, inspector-general Saint Louis District, of the Third Sub-District. Many of the facts stated in this report need prompt attention, and officers who neglect their duty in this way must be arrested and charges preferred or brought before the examining board. The troops will be concentrated. I think the posts of Farmington, Caledonia, and Webster should be abandoned and the forces held on the railroad should be sufficient to protect the important bridges, while all others should be concentrated at Pilot Knob, Bloomfield, Patterson, and Centerville. We cannot, with our present force, protect every town and village. Report what action you take in this matter to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 14, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: For the information of the major-general commanding the department the following extracts from the letter of advice accompanying the monthly inspection report of Lieut. Col. David Murphy, inspector, District of Saint Louis, for December, 1864, are submitted:

The Third Sub-District requires a regular overhauling and remodeling. Troops are scattered all over the country in squads of ten, twenty, and thirty men, in every little town and village in the district. All these posts have to be supplied with forage and subsistence from Pilot Knob. The consequence is that the troops are utterly worn down and rendered ineffective, in case their services were required to take the field against an enemy. No obvious reasons exist for this policy. There are no armed bands of guerrillas within the district; no invading army threatening. The only excuse offered by the commanding officer (Colonel Hiller) is, that if these

troops are not kept out, or if an attempt were made to withdraw them, that delegations of citizens would besiege the commander at Saint Louis begging him to instantly replace them. Public clamor rather than military sagacity, or economy of strength, dictates the present course. Guard mountings, dress parades, and other military requirements are entirely ignored and remembered only as part of the history of the past. Roll calls, stable calls, drill calls, and such other regulations are considered as relics of old fogyism, and entirely neglected. One officer (Captain McClanahan, Second Missouri State Militia) was commanding his company in citizen's dress; sentinels found sitting down by a fire, their muskets lay on the ground ten or twelve feet from them. When asked by me if they were acting in accordance with instructions, replied by saying, "They had been told to watch that house yonder; that was all." Of course the sentinels were not to blame. The officer of the guard on duty is not responsible to the department commander; it is the commanding officer of the post or district. I remember the good old days when such men as the late General Sumner, then colonel commanding a department, would attend nearly every roll and other call, visit every sentinel post, and bring every delinquent up for correction and punishment. Those were days of comparative peace. Now, during a state of war and danger, commanders of posts and districts seem to think that their only duty is to take quarters in some town, establish a headquarters, which they visit in the morning at 9 or 10 o'clock and approve requisitions and sign returns and reports of number of troops, &c., eat their meals, smoke cigars, then go to bed without a thought or a care whether those under them perform their duties or not. Since the invasion by Price in October the post of Pilot Knob presents rather a dilapidated appearance. The quartermaster's department, in charge of Captain Dyer, is not characterized by that high state of efficiency for which it has been mentioned in previous reports. Captain Dyer has since been relieved (by reason of sickness); his place is filled by Lieutenant White, regimental quartermaster, Fiftieth Infantry Missouri Volunteers. It is to be hoped that the public buildings necessary to shelter the public animals will be brought to a state of completion before the return of spring. The subsistence department, in charge of Captain May, commissary of subsistence, performs its functions in the usual creditable manner. Supplies are on hand sufficient for two months. The hospital, in charge of Dr. T. W. Johnson, acting assistant surgeon, is in an excellent condition. There are eighty-two patients, twenty-four of whom are Confederate (wounded) soldiers. Doctor Johnson preserves the utmost order and compliance on the part of occupants, attendants, &c., with usual regulations governing military hospitals. The refugee department, in charge of Rev. L. T. McNeiley, chaplain Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, exhibits a marked improvement in the management of affairs. The chaplain was reported by my predecessor as having given orders for 4,500 rations in four days. This report, I believe, did the chaplain injustice, as it implied that to be the average number of rations issued. The chaplain explains by saying that whilst the road was severed, and communication destroyed with Saint Louis, that great difficulty occurred in procuring rations. Captain Huiskamp visited the post just as the first supply was received, consequently a great rush was made by the starving refugees on the commissary department; hence the basis for the report. The number of rations issued from December 1 to December 24, 1864, was 6,584. This includes issues to sick in refugee hospital and contrabands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.

SAINT LOUIS, *January 14, 1865.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp:

Order the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry to Brookfield, and tell Major Hilliard we shall expect to kill every bushwhacker in Linn and Chariton Counties. Direct him to suspend the liquor traffic in Linn. Direct Colonel Smart to guard all bridges with his own men, and relieve Colonel Krekel's Enrolled Missouri Militia as soon as Colonel Smart can keep the bridges.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *January 14, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis District:

I have just heard from expedition sent to Cherokee Bay, Ark. They killed 17 rebels, captured a few prisoners and 50 horses. We had 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Expedition will reach Bloomfield this evening, having to swim the Saint Francis River.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 14, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have a later report from Lieutenant Rinne, who commanded the expedition from Cherokee Bay. He reports the killing of 19 instead of 17 guerrillas.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SALT LAKE CITY, *January 14, 1865.*
(Received 12.20 a. m. 16th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is the universal wish of loyal men in Utah that a department of the plains, including Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Montana, be created, under General Connor. Without it we feel it to be hopeless to maintain our communication with the East.

H. S. RUMFIELD,
General Agent Overland Mail.
J. D. DOTY,
Governor of Utah Territory.
AMOS REED,
Secretary of Utah Territory.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
General Superintendent of Overland Stage Line.
G. W. CARLETON,
Manager Western Union Telegraph.
JOHN TITUS,
Chief Justice of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Please find inclosed herewith a census of captive Navajo Indians now on the reservation at the Bosque Redondo. Also a paper setting forth some of the characteristics of those Indians, and a copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Crocker, who commands the troops at that place. The two former papers are originals, and no copies have been kept at these headquarters for want of time to make them. They were prepared by Capt. Francis McCabe, First Cavalry New Mexico

Volunteers, and are the result of much labor. The Apaches who are also held at the Bosque Redondo swell the number to 8,991, as you will see by the return for December.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., January 7, 1865.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of New Mexico:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to the general commanding the department a complete and I think a very accurate census of the Navajo Indians on the reservation Bosque Redondo at the end of the year 1864. This census was taken by Capt. Francis McCabe, First New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry, who, for the industry, fidelity, and ability exhibited in the discharge of this difficult duty, deserves great commendation. This report contains all the statistical information that can be obtained from these Indians. I also forward the report of Captain McCabe, containing much valuable history of this tribe of Indians and many observations touching their habits and their aptitude for the pursuits of civilized life. This report I regard as a very able document indeed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing tables* exhibit the following as the totals of the census of the Navajo Indians located upon the reservation at Bosque Redondo, N. Mex., their stock, &c.:

Lodges	1,276
Families	1,782
Males from 50 to 80 years of age	300
Males from 18 to 50 years of age	2,129
Males from 5 to 18 years of age	1,525
Male infants	134
Females from 50 to 80 years of age	373
Females from 18 to 50 years of age	2,187
Females from 5 to 18 years of age	1,418
Female infants	288
Total population	8,354
Horses	3,038
Mules	143
Burros	
Sheep	6,962
Goats	2,757
Looms	630

Aggregate.

Average persons to each family is near	5
Average horses to each family is near	2
Average sheep to each family is near	4

* Detailed tables omitted.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

Report of the census, condition, &c., of the Navajo Indians.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The tribe has no written records, and the knowledge to be gained in reference to their origin is entirely dependent upon oral tradition, purely legendary, and so vague and improbable that it is impossible to separate the truth from the fables with which it is interwoven. Whether they formerly built and lived in the large villages, the ruins of which are to be seen by the traveler in the Navajo country, or whether they came from the North and drove the original proprietors from the soil, must rest for the present in doubt; but they were found during the seventeenth century occupying the region from which they have been removed, and since that period a state of almost continuous warfare has existed between the citizens and themselves. On the acquisition of New Mexico by the United States Government, under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, in 1848, this tribe was the first to claim our attention, and various unsuccessful attempts were made to induce them to keep at peace, the failure of which made it necessary for the Government to send expeditions against them. Those under Colonel Sumner in 1851, Colonel Miles in 1858, and Colonel Canby in 1859 were but partially successful. As the result of each campaign the Indians agreed to a peace which was shortly afterward broken on some frivolous pretense. During the Texan invasion in 1862, the troops being all in the field against the rebels, the warriors of this tribe overran the country, sweeping off flocks of sheep, in some instances from the neighborhood of the military forts, and during the months of June, July, and August they carried their incursions to the very suburbs of the capital. Their repeated atrocities called for a terrible punishment, and in the spring of 1863 the department commander, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, organized an expedition against them, placing the well-known Col. Christopher Carson in command, with instructions to make no terms of amity or peace with these Indians, unless they agreed to leave the Navajo country forever and remove with their families and herds to the Bosque Redondo. The results of this expedition are of too recent date and too well known to need mentioning in this connection. The colonel, after a series of successful attacks, dispersed the warriors, burned their villages, and destroyed their fields of corn. He prosecuted the war with such vigor that before the autumn many of the tribe had given themselves up and were removed to the reservation. In the month of December, when many of the most desperate warriors were gathered at the celebrated Cañon de Chelle, he marched suddenly on that famous stronghold, entered it, and killed several of the Indians, and so affected them thereby as to cause the voluntary surrender of the entire band located in that neighborhood and their removal to this place. Since that time the Navajo war has been considered virtually ended, and the entire tribe, with but few exceptions, are now living at peace and endeavoring to make their new location as comfortable as possible.

PRESENT LOCATION.

The reservation set apart for the residence of the Navajoes is situated in the immediate vicinity of Fort Sumner, N. Mex., about 150 miles south-southeast from Fort Union, N. Mex., and 165 miles east-southeast from Santa Fé, N. Mex., in a valley of the Pecos River. This

stream rises in the mountains near Santa Fé, having its source in a region of almost perpetual snows, and flowing downward toward the outspreading plains, has its volume increased by several small tributaries, until at this point the depth and width of the stream is very considerable, furnishing an inexhaustible supply of water for irrigation and all necessary purposes. The country to the east and south of this place is a low mesa, extending backward to the Staked Plain (Llano Estacado), and southerly as far as the Limpias Mountains. To the north and west the country is open for many miles, and the nearest approach to a settlement is fifty miles distant. The arable land about to be prepared for the reception of grain is all on the east side of the stream (although a considerable number of acres could be planted on the opposite side of the stream should it be deemed necessary), and will compose about 6,000 acres. This is already laid out in a systematic manner, the overseer, Mr. Calloway, directing the progress of the work under the superintendence or orders of the commanding officer. The houses or lodges of the Navajoes are built on the outside of the farms and as convenient as practicable thereto, and the inhabitants are employed daily in removing the roots of trees, repairing and opening acequias, or at anything that may advance the improvements on the reservation. The flocks and herds are tended some distance from the cultivated fields, and graze over a wide range of nutritious gama grass. No flocks belonging to citizens of the Territory are grazed near this reservation at present, nor could they ever have taken advantage of the grass before the establishment of this settlement if disposed to do so, as the Comanches of the plains paid frequent visits to and often encamped near this locality. Game is found in abundance some miles from the river and killed by the Indians. Large herds of wild horses run on the Staked Plain, about fifty miles from this, and several warriors who left the reservation with permission to hunt captured a great many of these animals last summer. The cottonwood, hackberry, and trees of a smaller growth line the banks of the Pecos at this place and at various points along the course of the stream. The ground mesquite, whose thick and ligneous roots enter the ground to the distance of six or eight feet, forms a very pleasant article of fuel, burning with a bright flame, with but little smoke. There is an almost unlimited supply of this species of fuel extending over many miles in each direction from the post.

CHARACTER.

As these people are now entering on a new mode of life their former habits are gradually changing, and they seem to accommodate themselves cheerfully to their present existence. In all their relations with the authorities and others on this reservation they appear to be cheerful, contented, and obliging, and when employed, as many of them are, on the public works, they labor faithfully and quite intelligently, and have the reputation of good workmen. As their character is now forming it will doubtless take impressions from example, and I doubt not, if these Indians are fairly treated and honestly dealt with in their intercourse with our people, they will emulate their example and become eventually an honest and moral community. They formerly had a great reputation for bravery and reckless daring, and the troops stationed at Fort Defiance several years ago have borne testimony to many acts of kindness exhibited by members of the tribe to soldiers and others who had wandered off their road and lost their way amid the snows on the Navajo Mountains. Should it ever be deemed necessary

to enroll one or more companies of this tribe I am convinced they would render great service as guides, spies, vedettes, &c., and could be used advantageously for the protection of our commerce on the plains against the Comanches, Kiowas, and other wild and hostile tribes. As an evidence of their reliability for such duty, I would respectfully state that in the month of August, 1864, I took the field with fifty mounted volunteer cavalry and a small party of Navajoes on foot. During a rapid pursuit which lasted twenty-two days (sometimes day and night) these Indians kept continually ahead of my column as trailers, and bore up cheerfully against the extraordinary fatigues of the march. I afterward dispatched three of them to Fort Sumner by themselves as expresses, and they arrived there safely, although every facility offered for their escape had they been inclined to act treacherously. No troops that I have ever seen could have sustained the hardship and privations borne by these men, and few could have more faithfully discharged the duties required of them.

INDUSTRY.

They fabricate a strong and durable cloth and elegant blankets of a variety of patterns and brilliant colors, for which purposes the Navajoes value the wool they obtain from their sheep. These fabrics are made in hand looms of simple construction by the women of the tribe. One industrious female can finish a blanket in three weeks, which will wear for ten years, is perfectly waterproof, and will command a price as high as $50 to $200. The garments of the men and women are principally formed from the strong woolen cloth above mentioned, those of the women being often tastefully bordered by a combination of colors representing all the hues of the rainbow. The art of pottery has been known and practiced among them, but at which they have done but little since their arrival upon this reservation, as they have been supplied to a certain extent with cooking utensils by the Government. I understand, however, that the proper kind of earth for this purpose can be found in this vicinity, and doubt not but they will soon turn their attention to that branch of industry. There are several men in the tribe who are skilled to a certain extent in blacksmithing, making bridle bits and other articles of horse equipage in a creditable manner. As soon as one or two forges are established on the reservation the ingenuity of these self-taught sons of Vulcan will have ample room for development. Unlike many of the nomadic tribes on this continent, these Indians cheerfully engage in agricultural pursuits, and seem to take pleasure in the cultivation of the soil. Last year they all labored hard on the reservation, and for a time the crops promised to repay them well for their perseverance; but the visitation of the cutting or army worm damaged most of the corn before it came to maturity. The present year steps have been taken to plant a large quantity of wheat in addition to the usual amount of corn, so that in the event of a failure of the latter crop a sufficient quantity of grain my be raised for their support. Should the corn crop prove successful, as I have every reason to believe it will do, a large surplus can be accumulated, the good results of which will not only be experienced here, but will be felt throughout the Territory. Further steps have been taken to have them well supplied with pumpkin, musk and water melon, and squash seeds, all of the productions of which are peculiarly suited to the Indian taste and to the cultivation of which even the women and children pay great attention. They are also supplied with a species of gourd seed,

which when grown attains extraordinary dimensions, and will supply the want of buckets, pitchers, &c. A considerable number of acres will be devoted to the cultivation of beans and peas, which in this region are very productive, and are regarded as one of the prime articles of subsistence. The Cevolletano Navajoes, who are partially civilized, and who formerly lived near the Mexican village of Cevolletta, are at present engaged in the erection of houses built after the Mexican style. They are assisted in their construction by a few mechanics and workmen detailed from the troops of the garrison, and in a short time these Indians can all be enjoying the comforts of village life. While the Navajoes possess the industrial habits, and are engaged in the pursuits enumerated, their more particular attention has in the past been turned to the propagation and raising of

STOCK.

They have for a long time bestowed great care in the breeding of sheep, and were formerly owners of large flocks of this valuable animal, and the tables herewith show them as still owners of no inconsiderable numbers. Some of their sheep are of a large size and would be prized in an Eastern market for their flesh. The wool is usually coarse in texture, but of a quality best suited to native manufacture. A cross with the Movine would be productive of good results to sheep raisers in the States. The horses belonging to the tribe are of a small but well-formed breed, very hardy, and sometimes possessing great speed and power of endurance. In their forays upon the settlements the marauders were enabled to defy their pursuers owing to the good quality of their horses. They will average twelve hands in height, and require little or no grain, but obtain their support from the nutritious gama grass that abounds in the neighborhood of the reservation. As there is a great proportion of mares among them, a few years will develop a large increase of this species of stock; and it is not going too far to predict that at no distant day our cavalry in this department may be entirely remounted on horses of the Navajo breed. This, when practicable, would greatly diminish the expense now incurred in transporting horses from the States, and their peculiar qualities and adaptation to the climate, locality, &c., would render them far more effective than the horses now in use.

MARRIAGE.

In this, as in most other things connected with their relations in life, these free sons of nature stand but little upon ceremony in solemnizing the marriage rite. A brave finding his fancy filled with the attractions of a dusky belle signifies his preference, when, both parties agreeing, he seeks the consent of her father, or rather opens negotiations to determine the price set by the parents upon the hand of their daughter. The bargain is usually closed by the payment, on the part of the would-be bridegroom, of a certain number of horses, if he be rich, or a lesser value if he be poor, and the bride proceeds to and takes up her abode in the lodge of her future lord. For some of uncommon attractions and connections in the tribe, as many as twenty horses are demanded. Separation of man and wife is almost unknown with this people, arguing well for their happiness in that relation. They engage mutually in the labors of the household for their support and the accumulation of property.

RELATIVE PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Transported as these Indians are from their native land a distance of over 400 miles, they will necessarily cherish old recollections for a few years; but under a firm and just government they will soon become reconciled, and even attached, to their present location. Their true interests will naturally bind them to the soil, and as their crops flourish and their flocks and herds increase they will be a self-sustaining colony. It is presumed that over 6,000 acres of land will be planted this present year with wheat, corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, &c., and this, if successful, will afford a large surplus beyond the immediate wants of the tribe. No country in the world is better fitted by nature for the residence of a nation of savage marauders than the region inhabited by the Navajoes previous to their removal to this reservation. Separated from the settled portions of New Mexico by lofty mountains or sterile plains, they planned and executed their forays upon the unprotected inhabitants with a degree of skill, caution, and cunning rarely exampled even among savage tribes, often murdering whole families and sweeping off flocks and herds, and generally succeeding in reaching their fastnesses in the cañons and mountains, where they could defy their pursuers.

In Cañon de Chelle and its vicinity, and in the valleys of Tunicha and Chusca, and on the Pueblo Colorado, the Navajoes have formerly cultivated fields of grain, insufficient, however, for their pressing wants, as their repeated forays have demonstrated; but from Moqui, Oraibi, and the adjacent Pueblo villages to the Little Colorado, and even on its banks, no cultivation can be attempted with the least prospect of success. The region is bleak and dismal, full of deep and yawning cañons, and utterly impassable in the rainy season, at which period the banks of the Little Colorado below the falls are subject to inundation. Were these Indians permitted to settle at any of these places they would be a continual burden to the Government, and would doubtless embrace the first opportunity to return to the protection of their mountain strongholds, again to commence a series of murderous and destructive forays on the Territory. One of the principal chiefs, Delgadito, has assured me that such would be the certain result of their removal to the region above named. This man is reliable, intelligent, and can write his signature legibly.

On the present reservation (Bosque Redondo) they have an unlimited supply of arable land to cultivate, plenty of water at all times for irrigation, and a prospect of being successful cultivators. The open country, extending for hundreds of miles to the south and east and for a long distance to the north and west, affords them excellent pasture for their flocks and herds, and isolates them completely from the settled portion of the Territory, while in the event of an attempt on the part of any to escape or to return to their native country, the open country would effectually enable the troops at Fort Sumner to frustrate their object. Should the improvements indicated by the department commander on the reservation keep pace with the expectations of many, the condition of the tribe will be shortly superior to that of the old Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. The willingness displayed by these people to carry out all the improvements set on foot for their welfare, their aptitude for the performance of manual labor, and the great advantages as to soil and climate they possess in their present location, encourages the hope that their condition will rapidly improve, and that they will at no distant day take rank among the civilized portion of the Indian race upon this continent.

Names of the principal chiefs: Herra Grande, Gauado Blanco, Barboncito, Delgadito Grande, Delgadito Chiquito, Barbon, El Chino, El Iujador, El Largo, Gauado Mucho.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS McCABE,
Captain, First New Mexico Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, January 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: From your letter of the 12th in regard to my seizing cars and railroads I judge you are under the impression I have been disposed to meddle in what is not my business. Such, I can assure you, has not been my intention. I beg leave to make a few statements of facts to justify my conduct. Large amounts of oats were being purchased here and west, shipped by the Sioux City Railroad to this point, crossed over the river by teams, and shipped at Dunleith, opposite here, to Cairo. Colonel Myers, quartermaster at Saint Louis, communicated here and requested that Lieutenant Williams, acting quartermaster, would give his attention to it and see that this grain was hurried on, as it was needed immediately. This Lieutenant W[illiams] did by seeing that the grain was rapidly crossed over the river, and by visiting the depot and agent of the road to urge him to hurry up the supplies. Still Colonel Myers complained repeatedly that the grain was not coming forward. This he did by telegraph, and sent one of his agents here with a letter requesting we would give him every assistance. Matters went on in this way for two or three weeks. The railroad, full of promises, but doing little, until all the warehouses here and on the other side were crowded with grain and large piles of it out doors, the agents here complaining they had not cars enough or locomotives enough. Mr. Forsyth, the general superintendent of freight in Chicago, telegraphed to Lieutenant Williams that they wanted locomotives and they could soon clear out the grain. This is the reason why I communicated with Col. Fred. Myers, chief quartermaster. A few days ago I was informed that in spite of all the promises made, and the report that they had no cars or locomotives, large trains were going out every day loaded with hogs and other private freight. I therefore sent orders over to stop running any more private freight till the surplus grain on hand was cleared out. The consequence is that to-morrow would have seen all the grain on hand shipped and the road in condition to ship Government freight and private freight as wanted. You were mistaken in the idea that I seized the road, or attempted to control the road. I merely gave them an order to ship Government freight first, as it was wanted. Had they refused to obey the order I would have reported the matter officially. I knew that the road, being in a State not in my district, did not properly come under my care; but being on the spot and knowing the facts, I thought I would be justified in giving the order I did. I have informed Col. William Myers, quartermaster, that you disapprove of my interference in the matter, and I have also informed the road that my order stopping the shipment of private freight until further orders is revoked.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 15, 1865—12 m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

I have just arrived at this place and have as yet no definite information as to what orders I shall have nor what I am expected to do. As soon as I do receive orders, and the roads will permit of any movements being made, I will at once inform you, giving you timely notice, so as to enable you to co-operate with me.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will give orders to prohibit the issuing of permits and safe-conducts for the shipments of products of insurrectionary districts from Waterproof and Saint Joseph, La.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.; General Davidson, and the commanding officer Sixth Naval District, between Natchez and Vicksburg.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 4TH BRIG., RESERVE CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Camp, Kennerville, La., January 15, 1865.*

I. C. S. Lake, first lieutenant and adjutant Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, and acting assistant adjutant-general, Fourth Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, is relieved from duty at these headquarters and will report for duty to his regiment.

II. Samuel A. Walling, captain Company I, One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, is relieved from duty with his company and regiment and is assigned to duty at these headquarters as acting assistant adjutant-general.

CHARLES BLACK,
Colonel Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 15, 1865.*

General A. SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

My dispatches for Colonel Geiger will reach you in half an hour. Please send them as soon as you receive them.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 15, 1865.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Colonel GEIGER,
Augusta:
(Care General Shaler, Devall's Bluff.)

A force of the enemy under Shelby is engaged with our troops at Dardanelle, endeavoring to cross the Arkansas. If Shelby succeeds we may want to swing you around upon him. You will therefore remain where you are until you receive further orders. The accounts we hear of the condition of the roads in the country through which you propose to travel under your present orders have created a doubt as to the propriety of having you continue toward Helena. The major-general commanding desires to learn what your views are. If you cannot go through the Cache River country without severely harassing your command and losing horses, the communication of your views will influence your subsequent orders. What do you think? Do you advise abandoning the project or the reverse?

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 15, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF DETACHMENT
ON BOARD DISPATCH STEAMER RESOLUTE:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you proceed without delay and deliver the accompanying dispatch to Colonel Geiger, commanding the cavalry force now at Augusta.* Immediately on getting his reply you will return with same boat to this place and report in person (without disembarking your men) for further orders. You will post proper guards on different parts of the boat, and keep your men well in hand to return any fire that may be given you from the shore. Your men will not be allowed to land except it is imperatively necessary, and then under your orders. You will in such a case see that no marauding or pillaging is perpetrated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

LEWISBURG, *January 15, 1865—4 a. m.*

Maj Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

GENERAL: The rebels, 1,500 strong and two pieces of artillery, attacked our troops at Dardanelle at 2 p. m. yesterday. The fight lasted till dark, when the rebels were repulsed, having lost very heavily. Our loss about twenty-five killed and wounded. Major Jenks has sent for more men and plenty of ammunition.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

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* See next, *ante.*

LEWISBURG, *January 15, 1865—7.30 a. m.*

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Sixty cavalry (all that I could mount) and 100 of the Eleventh U. S. Colored, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele commanding, started for Norristown at 5 o'clock this a. m. The cavalry will arrive there about 11 a. m.; the infantry this evening, they traveling in wagons. Second dispatch from Major Jenks states that the fighting was close and severe; that the men stood up to the work nobly, and the section of artillery did fine execution; fired 130 rounds. The major expected the fight would be renewed to-day, and ammunition getting low I have sent supply forward in an ambulance. With your approval, general, I will strain every point to hold Dardanelle; otherwise it will be impossible to get supplies to Fort Smith by river. I would suggest the sending from the Rock a regiment of infantry with good supply of ammunition, especially of Sharps and Enfield. I have none of either. Start soon and on a fast boat. They will reach them to-morrow noon. I would like the horses and harness belonging to the artillery sent along. I will place everything in good shape here and leave for Dardanelle in about an hour.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
January 15, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg:

COLONEL: A regiment of infantry, section of artillery, with horses, will leave this p. m. on boat for Lewisburg with supply of ammunition. Your action is approved. Hold Dardanelle if possible.

By order of Major-General Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LEWISBURG, *January 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Major Hackett, Second Arkansas Cavalry, in from Fort Smith, states that when he left Clarksville it was reported that Shelby was en route with heavy force and large train to occupy Fort Smith. River fell nine inches last twenty-four hours.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding department to inform you that the present necessity requires the immediate assembling at Memphis of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and

that he sends you the Fourth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers to replace the portion of the Fifth Illinois at Vicksburg. The major-general directs that upon the receipt of this you will relieve every officer and man in any manner detached from the Fifth Illinois within your command, and have the command in complete readiness to embark, with all equipage, horses, mules, transportation, property, and ten days' rations and forage, as soon as the Fourth Missouri is disembarked, whether by night or day, causing their immediate departure, to the end that not an hour may be lost by delay, and also that you furnish the steamers with sufficient coal and dry wood for the trip up, that delay may not occur from poor or insufficient fuel, and that you furnish the captains of the steamers with written orders to make no unnecessary landings, and complete the passage in the fewest hours, also impressing upon the senior officer on each steamer the necessity of promptness. The major-general also directs that the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers be immediately re-embarked on the transports on which they arrived at Vicksburg and sent to Memphis, making same orders as to rations, forage, fuel, promptness, &c., as in the case of the Fifth Illinois. As the commanding general has heard nothing from you as to your action under paragraph 3 of Special Orders, No. 23, dated December 28, 1864, from these headquarters, he directs that you furnish information if the original copy reached you, and that you forthwith send to Memphis all model barges at Vicksburg. The completion of any repairs on them will be made at Memphis, and that if these barges are not required for the transportation of the cavalry ordered to Memphis, that they be sent by other steamers than those carrying cavalry, that no delay may occur from towing. A copy of paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 23, series of 1864, from these headquarters, is inclosed herewith.*

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez, Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding department to inform you that in response to your request for additional cavalry he this day issues the order sending you his strongest regiment, the Second New Jersey Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Kargé, who distinguished himself during the raid, and to inform you that he desires you, on the receipt of this, to at once revoke all details of officers and men detached in any way within your command from the portion of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry at Natchez, and hold them in readiness to embark on the transports arriving with the Second New Jersey, as soon as that regiment has disembarked, provided with ten days' forage and rations, to the end that not an hour may be lost in the disembarking of the one or the embarkation and departure of the other, whether by day or night; also please furnish the steamers with all the coal and dry wood they can use on the up trip, and give the captain written

* Omitted.

orders to make return in the fewest hours practicable, impressing on the senior officer on each steamer the necessity of promptness, to the end that no delays may occur. The Second New Jersey is the only regiment in the department armed with the Spencer carbine, and is parted with by the major-general with some reluctance on that account. Requisition was made by telegraph on the Cavalry Bureau at Washington for sufficient additional arms and accouterments to fully equip the regiment some time since. Orders were sent some time since to Major-General Washburn, commanding District of Vicksburg, to send all public transportation and model barges at Vicksburg and Natchez to Memphis, excepting one transport and one barge of sufficient capacity to move one 4-gun battery and 200 cavalry at each place. The major-general directs me to state that the orders are so modified as to leave all barges belonging to Natchez at that post.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1865.

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II. The Second New Jersey and Fourth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry will be held in readiness to embark at an hour's notice with five days' forage and rations, all baggage, camp and garrison equipage, and property. All officers and enlisted men detached in any way from these regiments will be at once ordered to them. All details are hereby revoked. Immediate action will be expected from every officer in any manner interested.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FOURTH MISSOURI CAV. VOLS.,
Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: You are hereby ordered to immediately and without delay prepare for embarking your entire command, with all officers and men, horses, camp and garrison equipage, transportation and other property, for change of station. All details of officers and men are revoked, and you will order every one detached to at once report to you. You will also, on receipt of this, forthwith furnish to Capt. L. S. Van Vliet, chief quartermaster, an exact statement of number of officers and men, horses, mules, wagons, equipage, and other property, including five days' rations and forage, which is to be transported.

By order of Major-General Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 15, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

It is represented to me that there is so much irregular violence in Northern Missouri as to be driving away the people and almost depopulating it. Please gather information, and consider whether an appeal to the people there to go to their homes and let one another alone, recognizing as a full right of protection for each that he lets others alone, and barring only him who refuses to let others alone, may not enable you to withdraw the troops, their presence itself a cause of irritation and constant apprehension, and thus restore peace and quiet and returning prosperity. Please consider this, and telegraph or write me.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 15, 1865.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

President Lincoln telegraphs me that it is represented to him that there is much irregular violence in Northern Missouri. That on account of this it is being almost depopulated, and suggests the propriety of withdrawing the troops and calling upon the citizens to return, and recognizing as a full right to each that he let the other alone. Do you believe any such policy would have the desired effect? I have not heard of many cases that he speaks of. Consider this private and answer by telegraph.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 15, 1865.

His Excellency Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

The Secretary of War being absent it is my duty to answer your telegram of yesterday. This Department receives with joy the assurance it contains. The abolition of slavery in Missouri is an historical event of vast significance and moment. As in the border struggle of Kansas, the slave-holders of Missouri were the first to begin the war against freedom and democracy, so the triumph of emancipation in your great central State is the sure precursor and pledge of the speedy and immovable establishment of liberty and unity for the entire nation.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

SAINT LOUIS, *January 15, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

You will at once relieve all the Seventh Kansas now at the bridges on Iron Mountain Railroad with dismounted men of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, the mounted men to be collected at Pilot Knob and

its outposts, Centerville, and Patterson. There are some of the Seventh Kansas at the bridges this side of your district. You will relieve them also. The officer in command at De Soto can give you information as to the location of the troops of that regiment this side of your district. The mounted men will march to Pilot Knob on being relieved. Report by telegraph when you shall have executed this order.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 15, 1865.

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Commanding Central District of Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of your report of January 10, which gives me a good insight into matters. You ask for advice and instructions relative to organizing local companies, &c. I expect that during this week or the next the new militia bill will become a law, when I propose that we shall organize in each of the Missouri River counties, and in others when necessary, at least one company of 100 men each, placed under good, undoubtedly loyal, and, if possible, experienced officers. The Government will furnish forage and clothing, the State probably arm and equip, and the counties be taxed to pay them. I hope the law will so pass as to warrant this, and have them raised under the superintendence of district commanders. If you raise any companies no doubt they can be turned into this organization. We must have in such companies good officers, who will command implicit obedience from and enforce discipline among their men, and who will not cause or allow their troops to unlawfully depredate, pillage, or plunder, or to commit any acts through personal enmity. General Orders, No. 7, I propose to carry out strictly, and the people may as well understand that they must comply with it. Colonel Harding is now under you, which does away with all conflict of orders, and I believe placed troops at Little Blue. It is to our interest to give all protection and aid and encouragement to the finishing of the Pacific Railroad. I have sent working parties to Osage and Meramec to put up block-houses, so as to relieve you from drawing too heavily from your force for such details. I send you plan of a good block-house. The lower part is all we build, the top or second story being useless. Make those you build in future upon this plan. Give no rest to the guerrillas. Keep them moving until we can have perfect organization. Keep me thoroughly advised of all that is transpiring.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., January 15, 1865.

Lieut. ROBERT S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last report on the 6th instant no signs of Indians have been seen in this immediate vicinity. The Indians have evidently all gone to the northward, and now have

their main camp between the Smoky Hill and Republican. They are very strong and are well armed and prepared to make more trouble on the plains than they have ever made before. I sent word to the citizens on the Platte that the road between Julesburg and Marysville would be unsafe; that the Indians would commit depredations there and then strike the settlements south of Denver and between there and Colorado City. This word I sent three weeks ago, and what I then stated has occurred. I am now as well convinced that they intend to make an attack on the settlements above here on the Arkansas River or to cut off our communication with the States. Our force here is small. Unofficial rumor states that Texans are advancing from Western Texas upon New Mexico and Colorado, but should this be a mistake we have not a force sufficient here to protect the settlements above and hold this post. The company (K, First New Mexico Volunteers) belonging to the Department of New Mexico will soon be called to Fort Union. This will leave the post in a worse condition still, and will only leave troops sufficient to hold the post without furnishing escorts for mail, trains, &c.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
Major First Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO, *Denver, Colo. Ter., January 15, 1865.*

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from department headquarters bearing date of the 13th instant, the post of Fort Lyon and vicinity is attached to this district. All reports and returns required by existing orders and regulations will be promptly made to these headquarters.

By order of Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 16, 1865.*

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3. Capt. Thomas F. Purnell, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, having reported in writing to these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 466, War Department, series of 1864, is hereby assigned to duty with the First Division, U. S. Colored Troops, District of Vicksburg.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Fort at Morganza—Memorandum of proposed modifications.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 16, 1865.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING:

First. The main levee to be made continuous and secure at and in vicinity of the fort. Those portions of the existing line situated

between the main levee and the river to be demolished (carefully filling and ramming all excavations on this space) and replaced by lines of heavy stockade extending in nearly straight lines from the points where the faces of the existing half bastions intercept the main levee to the water's edge. Each of these two lines of stockade to be pierced with the usual loop-holes and two embrasures for field guns, and provided with the necessary banquettes and platforms. The embrasures and loop-holes to be at least six feet above the surface of the ground, dispensing with ditches in front of the stockade. All excavations necessary in the erection of the stockade to be carefully filled and rammed. The armament to be (now in the fort) thirteen 24-pounder siege guns, one 12-pounder siege gun, three 30-pounder Parrotts, one 12-pounder howitzer, four light 12-pounders (field). To be provided six field howitzers (heavy). Garrison, 1,000 strong. Second. An efficient obstacle (either abatis or inclined palisading) to be placed in front of the whole line as above modified, under close musketry fire, the obstacle being made doubly secure on the slopes of the levee where it crosses. Third. The gateways to be arranged so as to receive bulkheads when during freshets the water threatens to enter. No ammunition to be stored between the levee and the river. Fourth. Details of officers and men to be furnished by the officer commanding the post, and necessary facilities in the control of the quartermaster's department on requisitions by the officer in charge of the engineering operations.

Respectfully submitted.

M. D. McALESTER,
Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer.

Fort Williams, Baton Rouge—Memorandum of proposed modifications.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 16, 1865.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING:

First. The fort to be put into a thorough condition of repair (including its magazines) and strengthened by stockades extending from the extremities of the line down to the water's edge, by ample traverses for the protection of its armament, by strong barriers at the gateways, and by an inclined palisading along the whole extent of the ditch, placed beyond the ditch under efficient musketry fire. The armament to remain as at present, viz, two 32-pounder pintle guns, eleven 24-pounder siege guns, four 8-inch siege howitzers, three field batteries. Garrison, 800 or 1,000 strong, designed to hold the fort against surprise and till the arrival of re-enforcements. Second. The epaulement in front of gateway (south face) to be demolished. Third. Details of officers and men to be furnished by the commander of the post, and facilities in the hands of the quartermaster's department upon requisitions of the officer in charge of the engineering operations.

Respectfully submitted.

M. D. McALESTER,
Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the information received at this office this 16th day of January, 1865: A report from Lieut. John M. Reeds, Alexandria, Mo., December 24, 1864, indicates that section of the country very quiet. A report from the same source of December 30, 1864, states that several bands of robbers and thieves are committing depredations. These bands are supposed to belong to the Enrolled Militia of the State, and it is thought the parties will soon be brought to justice. A report from Capt. Frederick H. Man, Morganza, La., January 12, 1865, states that the Second, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Louisiana Cavalry (rebel), forming a brigade about 1,500 to 2,000 strong, armed with Enfield rifles, commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph Brent, are stationed near Opelousas picketing the Atchafalaya from Red River down, together with two batteries (about twelve guns) at Cheneyville, on Bayou Bœuf.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Dir. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 16, 1865.

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7. The Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers is relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans, and will without delay proceed to Kenner, La., and will be reported to Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding U. S. forces at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:
C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 16, 1865.

Col. W. SAYLES,
Commanding Post, Napoleonville, La.:

SIR: You will send one company, under command of a competent officer, at such time on the morning of the 18th instant as will enable them to reach the plantation of Pierre Herbert, on Bayou Pierre Pass, some time in the evening, not before 8 o'clock. You will instruct the commanding officer to capture one Victorine Trahan and one other Confederate soldier supposed to be harbored there while on furlough, and if these men are found on his premises he will arrest Pierre Herbert. Returning he will come this side of Grand Bayou before going into camp for the night, returning to camp next day. He will be careful not to permit his men to straggle or pillage from any plantation or

premises. Privates Oscar Claud and Simon Trahan, First Louisiana Cavalry, Company K, will report to you to-morrow to act as guides for the expedition.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

J. MORRIS HAFF,
First Lieutenant, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

I inclose for your information a copy of a communication I have to-day sent to the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.* I shall rely on you to push as large a force, with great ostentation as you can, from Pine Bluff toward Camden as far as the Saline. I would like to have the enemy convinced, if possible, that you have a bona fide intention of attacking Camden so as to draw force from Monticello. I hope you will demonstrate strongly for five days after the 25th, and then return home as fast as you please. By that time I hope to have my force out of the way and after Harrison. I would be glad to get your views.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 16, 1865—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST, *Little Rock:*

I send herewith Colonel Geiger's dispatch, just received.† Colonel Geiger's aide came down on the boat, and will wait here for any orders you desire to send to Colonel Geiger. I will hold the boat in readiness to return unless you send contrary instructions.

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 16, 1865—7 p. m.*

General A. SHALER:

Please ask Colonel Geiger's aide whether my dispatch of yesterday had reached Augusta before he left there. It will be well to keep one boat ready, but I shall have nothing more to send until Colonel Geiger replies to my dispatch of yesterday.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 16, 1865—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Colonel Geiger's aide is not present at the moment. Colonel Geiger's dispatch was handed me by the officer who carried your dispatch to

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* See Dana to Christensen, January 16, p. 544.

†Not found.

him. Your dispatch was handed to Colonel Geiger about 7 o'clock this morning. His dispatch to you left Augusta at 11 o'clock this morning.

ALEX. SHALER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DARDANELLE, *January 16, 1865—12 m.*

Brig. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Our loss not so heavy as first reported; 1 killed of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, 15 wounded, and 2 missing. Bodies of fifteen rebels were discovered this a. m.; eighteen wounded are in one house four miles from here. Their loss is supposed to be from sixty to eighty. Everything is working well. By night we will be ready to receive as many rebels as are desirous of visiting us. Rebels were reported camped last night nine miles from here. Have scout to ascertain their movements. They say they are expecting re-enforcements, when they will renew the attack. Will send down the wounded on first steamer. I will retain the steamer Alamo here to bring supplies from Lewisburg; also for ferrying purposes. Last heard from fleet they were at the mouth of the Mulberry, safe.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
January 16, 1865—3 p. m.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Have you any news from Dardanelle?

By order of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *January 16, 1865.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

All is quiet at Dardanelle. I have just received a report that the rebels are re-enforced by Gordon's and Morgan's regiments, and are to renew the attack. I have notified Colonel Ryan, at Dardanelle.

I. W. FULLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *January 16, 1865.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A scout sent down the river forty miles captured six prisoners with their horses and equipments. Among them was a rebel major and two other commissioned officers. The officer commanding the scout reports a force of about 200 rebels on the Arkansas River at Red Fork.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., January 16, 1865.

Major-General HERRON:

GENERAL: I cannot suppose that you are still engaged in the mission on which I had recently occasion to meet you, and it would be hardly fair to tax you with its cares and disagreeables. It occurred to me, however, that you still might have some interest in the development of affairs in this section, and to-night, having a brief breathing space, I take the liberty of giving you a sketch of them. The order to proceed to Washington I did not receive, but late one night I was summoned to General Thayer's headquarters and received orders to resume command of the Indian Brigade. They were reticent, and I sought to know no more than they thought proper to communicate. I could scarcely get an escort here, but assumed command on the 29th ultimo. I would have preferred to meet and expose the powerful organization that I fear is not dead yet. I was willing to stake my reputation on the struggle, but God knows best. The orders to evacuate Fort Smith were issued and countermanded. I think the latter an error that time will prove. The orders to close the stores in Smith caused a remarkable sale. Goods were sold off in immense quantities to all persons from the 20th to the 31st of December, 1864. It has been stated to me by one of the parties that $2,000 on each merchant was levied by some one for that twelve days' grace. Orders were sent here in advance of me stating that the order to expel does not apply to Fort Gibson at the present. I am issuing regulations for the line between this and Kansas, prohibiting any save a small number, two teams to each legitimate trader here, with each train. I also issue regulations to keep it in its proper limits, which I find it has greatly transcended. General Orders, No. 7, was revoked, and I was directed to make needful rules to protect the rights of the Indians. This I shall do, but with the organizations above and below me it will be extremely difficult, and my limited authority and means will place me to a large extent at the mercy of those who are in league with the plunderers. Captain Vittum was named by General Blunt provost-marshal of Southern Kansas. Only think of one of the most noted cattle thieves being police officer on the border. Blair is still at Fort Scott, and says he is not going from it. I have plenty in my hands, but think I ought to prefer charges and push the matter against both of them and others. Here I found matters in a frightful state. I had no idea that demoralization could have reached such a pitch in such a short time. I have the report and affidavit of an acting detective here, which is full of frightful revelations implicating Colonel Wattles, the provost-marshal, quartermaster, and commissary. It seems they were regularly in the habit of throwing persons in a wretched prison and blackmailing them, the money being divided between Wattles, the provost-marshal, and the detective. Other articles were taken and divided. I placed the provost-marshal in arrest. He is a young man, and refuses to admit, but does the same thing. He begs that I will not proceed against him, and promises to refund his share of the money to the persons mulcted. Wattles I have not yet placed under arrest. I scarcely know what to do with him. I understand that my command will be defined as a separate command in orders, and I hope so, but I have no colonel and he might raise the question of rank. I hardly feel like permitting him to resign. What should I do? My commissary carried on a frightful system. I find a wholesale forging of vouchers. I have sent for Captain Peck to inspect and examine. Captain Gaylord left for Fort Smith before I began the

inspection of his establishment. When he returns I will have to place him in arrest. The quartermaster's affairs I have not inspected sufficiently yet to speak fully, but he must be removed. Some of the officers here have been leading a life of idleness, and go to work with a very bad grace, and the worthless soreheads caucus in McDonald's and McKee's store for my removal. During the pendency of the contract nearly all the cattle killed, or a large proportion of them, were contraband. I have reported the data through Captain Peck to General Eaton. I find that the corn bought at Fort Scott by Insley has been (part of it) shipped down here and put in the warehouse of McDonald here to be issued on another contract, part of it hauled in Government transportation. I got the affidavits of the wagon-master and teamsters. I find that there has been a gigantic swindle by Coffin and McDonald in corn in the nation. I furnished seed corn to the Cherokees last spring, taken on South Canadian and Boggy. They raised nearly enough to do them. As the Creek refugees around Gibson were suffering, the President authorized the expenditure of $200,000. What do you think the rascals did? Coffin telegraphed that McDonald & Co. could furnish corn at $7 and beef at 6 cents, or 3, gross. He was allowed to take a temporary supply. He sends agents all through the Cherokee country buying at $2 and $2.50. If a man had 100 bushels they buy it all and issue half of it to him, and give one of his neighbors an order for fifty of it to go and get it. It is paid for in McDonald's and McKee's checks, thirty days after date; 9,000 bushels were thus bought. Sometimes when there was no corn they give checks for the corn and checks for what they pretend to buy. The contractor was killing contraband beef, forbidding them to kill their own cattle, and buying a few of these, about a tenth of what the contractors killed, at 2 cents. I have stopped all these irregular beef practices. It has been a perfect pandemonium broke loose. God knows when they would have stopped. I shall straighten it all up as far as I have the power. My task is a thankless one, except the conviction of doing my duty. I am exposed to the hatred of a powerful money corporation, and I doubt whether the Government will stand by me, but the thing of all others that I cannot afford is that any one should think I was unable to meet or afraid of any responsibilities. I should be pleased to hear from you. Accept my profound esteem and regard.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel Third Indian Home Guard (Kansas Infantry).

FORT GIBSON, C. N., *January 16, 1865.*

Lieut. WILLIAM GALLAHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Indian Brigade:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following statement in regard to the number of cattle slaughtered for the use of the troops under my command, ordered to meet and escort supply train en route from Fort Scott, Kans., to Fort Gibson, C. N.: January 3, slaughtered at Flat Rock Creek two beeves, weighing perhaps 300 pounds each net, no brands; January 4, at Pryor's Creek, slaughtered one beef weighing 400 pounds net, no brand; January 11, at Cabin Creek, slaughtered four beeves weighing 300 pounds net each, no brands; January 13, slaughtered at Flat Rock Creek two beeves weighing 300 pounds each

net, no brands. A number of small hogs were killed, perhaps fifteen or twenty in number. It will, I suppose, be proper to state the number of enlisted men in my command. I left Gibson on the 2d instant with 256 enlisted men of the First Indian Home Guard; eight enlisted men of the Third Indian Home Guard. January 8, met detachment Second Indian [Home Guard], commanded by Lieutenant Waterhouse, numbering ninety-seven enlisted men. January 9, was re-enforced by Lieutenant Hanway with twelve men, Third Indian Home Guard. January 12, re-enforced by Captain Price with twenty men, Second Indian Home Guard. I think I can safely say that there was not near the amount of meat killed and consumed that the command would have been entitled to if drawn on requisition.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. PHILLIPS,
Major First Indian Home Guard, Comdg. Train and Escort.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss.,
New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report touching the organization of a cavalry expedition for the purpose of fulfilling the object ordered by your cipher dispatch of 21st, ultimo.* The cavalry which composed the expedition against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has not yet all returned. Transports in sufficient quantity cannot be procured, owing to the number furnished to carry the two brigades and batteries of the Reserve Corps from Memphis to New Orleans, and Generals Grierson's and Winslow's cavalry to Louisville, with the detention of others ordered from above the mouth of the Ohio by ice. Some of my regiments suffered greatly in loss of horses in the attack on the stockade at Egypt, particularly the Second New Jersey Cavalry. General Davidson asks for a large regiment, and the Second New Jersey is the largest I have, and will have an opportunity to recruit and replenish its horses at Natchez. The Fifth Illinois Cavalry is divided, six companies at Vicksburg and six companies at Natchez. Their horses have been resting since my expedition against the Mississippi Central Railroad. These considerations have caused me to send the Second New Jersey to Natchez, and to order the Fifth Illinois, the Eleventh New York, and the Twelfth Illinois all to rendezvous at Memphis immediately. This will enable me to select a body of about 3,000 effectives. The enemy has about that number near Monroe and Oak Ridge, under Harrison. The streams in the district in which I shall operate are full and overflowing, and I conclude not to allow a wheel to accompany the expedition, and we must cross our arms and ammunition over bad places by temporary rafts, whilst we swim the horses. The expedition, after starting, will last three weeks, and from the scarcity of supplies and bad condition of the country I anticipate a considerable expenditure of horse flesh. We can readily drive Harrison beyond the Washita, but to prevent him from returning it is necessary to destroy all forage and supplies in the

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* See Vol. LXI, Part IV, p. 901.

district on which he can subsist this season. I propose to do this, and, if possible, head him off, bring him to action, and punish him so badly as to disperse his regiments. There is a pile [of] Confederate Government cotton at Gum Ridge, said to amount to 3,000 bales. I believe this should be burned, and shall so order; but, being in doubt, I should like, if possible, to be prohibited in time if it is not desirable. My plan of action, so far as I can now decide upon it, is as follows, the details will of course be varied by circumstances arising at the time: I shall prepare the cavalry here to move against Forrest in concert with General Wilson. I will ask General Reynolds to send against Camden, from Pine Bluff, as large a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery as he can spare, with necessary means to cross the Saline River; this force to leave the Bluff on the 25th, and proceed by slow marches, continuing the feint on Camden for five days, after which it may return. I will embark 3,000 cavalry from Fort Pickering on the night of the 25th and land them at Gaines' Landing on the morning of the 27th. One brigade proceeding down the river would cross the Macon and Bœuf and burn the 3,000 bales of Confederate cotton which are reported to be guarded by Armstrong's men at Gum Ridge; thence to Hamburg, where the main column, having crossed the Bartholomew and driven out or captured the force at Monticello, would join. After this the march must be decided by the course Harrison will take. I will send a copy of this letter to Major-General Reynolds in order that he may be fully advised of my intentions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 16, 1865.

Col. JAMES N. MCARTHUR,
Commanding Post of Columbus, Ky.:

COLONEL: The copy of official letter* from E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant-general, War Department, of January 3, 1865, to Brigadier-General Meredith, commanding at Paducah, &c., forwarded by you, is received; also copy of a letter of January 13, and telegram of January 14, from General Meredith to you. I have only to repeat my previous instructions and to say that you cannot obey the order of General Meredith. The last sentence in the official letter of the assistant adjutant-general, War Department, above referred to, declares all the troops east of the Mississippi River up to the mouth of the Ohio are subject to the orders of Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi. These papers have been all forwarded to Major-General Canby, through superior headquarters, and definite action will doubtless be taken in a few days, of which you will be promptly notified, and which will probably result in attaching other posts besides Columbus to General Dana's command. In the meantime, to avoid any embarrassing questions, I shall not give you any further special instructions, but require you to obey and carry out those already given.

Very respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 503.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 16, 1865.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 15th instant. Since I assumed command here the troubles in North Missouri have increased, from the fact that the troops that were in those counties infested by guerrilla bands were nearly all withdrawn by me to send to General Thomas, but there is no doubt that this country is now more quiet than it has been before for three years. Where these troubles exist the people are to a great extent disloyal, and it is the protection, aid, and sympathy that they give to the enemy and to outlaws that causes these troubles. One class (the disloyal) desires all troops withdrawn, while the other (the loyal men) petition to have more sent. The fact is that unless troops are kept in the Missouri River counties no loyal people can live there. I have consulted with Governor Fletcher in relation to this matter, and so far as possible we have endeavored to quiet these troubles. Three thousand men left these counties and joined Price last fall. Many of them are now sneaking back and going into the bush to operate. The people who are leaving are mostly those whose friends are in the rebel army, or whose sympathies are with the rebels, and those who expect to be disfranchised, and who have but very little, if any, sympathy with our Government. They do not leave on account of depredations committed upon them by the troops, but through fear of action of the State convention. I believe most of the loyal men, and those who have determined to become loyal, are determined to stay. Those of them that do go flee from guerrillas, which no order or proclamation would reach. The bushwhackers can only be put down and kept down by holding the citizens who aid, feed, and harbor them responsible. Loyal local organizations I consider the best troops to keep these outlaws under, and I had settled in my own mind upon the policy to pursue, viz: As soon as the State legislature passes the new militia bill, to raise under it 100 men from each of these disloyal counties, place them under competent and reliable officers, citizens of the State who have seen service. Let the Government arm, equip, and feed them, and the counties pay them. Place one of these companies on duty in each of the disloyal counties where these troubles exist; withdraw therefrom the U. S. volunteers, and call upon the citizens to support and aid these organizations. To a great extent they will cheerfully do it. Those who will not, and who persist in giving aid to bushwhackers, to be sent out of the department. I have issued stringent orders to all the troops in regard to committing depredations and acts through personal enmity, and good effects are hereby being produced. I hear of but very few depredations by troops recently, but bushwhackers are robbing and murdering in many places. During the winter it is to the interest of these outlaws and their friends to keep our troops away. As soon as spring comes they expect to obtain re-enforcements from the South, and even from the loyal States, where many have gone to winter, and who, when the leaves come, will all return. What troops I have are kept very active, and they are doing good work in the way of breaking up guerrillas and marauding bands. The troops in North Missouri are nearly all Missouri State Militia, whose term of service is fast expiring. Their discipline has been very lax, and on account of the defective nature of that organization, they have not been efficient. I have taken measures to hold the officers

responsible for the discipline and acts of these troops. I do believe that the system of local organization that I intend to inaugurate will prove effective for the special reason that we will have the selection of the officers, and most of them will be old, tried, and experienced soldiers, fully imbued with the right sentiment, and feeling a personal interest in restoring law and order. Allow me to assure you that the course you propose would be protested against by the State authorities, the legislature, the convention, and by nearly every loyal man in North Missouri, while it would receive the sanction of nearly every disloyal, semi-loyal, and non-committal person there. All such could, under that course, live, and would want to stay, in that country, while every loyal man would have to leave those counties where the disloyal sentiment is in the ascendency. I take it that the only sure road to peace in this State is through the aid and support of its undoubtedly loyal population, and with the organization I speak of I am satisfied I can restore and maintain quiet in North Missouri. It is my wish and earnest endeavor to have every person in the State and elsewhere to come up firmly to the support of the Government, no matter what their antecedents are, and I have in my orders and instructions to my troops commanded them to give all encouragement, aid, and protection in their power to any and every person who shows an honest and earnest desire and intention to support the Government and assist in putting down guerrilla warfare. I herewith inclose my Order, No. 7,* which embodies some of the views in your dispatch, and which will receive the cordial indorsement and cheerful support of every person in the State who is not aiding and abetting bushwhackers, or who are so disloyal that they would not agree to or approve of anything issued by a Federal officer.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *January 16, 1865—6.40 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

I have heard of some Union men being killed in North Missouri and of some rebels moving away. No Union man wants the troops withdrawn from here. The Union men will return and be organized under new military law and can then defend themselves. I will consent to no bargains with rebels. All we want is discipline in the troops we have and those to be organized. I do not believe the policy mentioned by you would have any good effect, and think it has been suggested by the same men who have been compromising with the enemy since the war began. I had hoped the President would not listen to their counsels again.

THOS. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

OLIVE STREET HOTEL, *Saint Louis, January 16, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

SIR: Upon consulting with various friends of the Government from different parts of the State, whom we met at the capital and elsewhere, we beg leave to present to you our views in reference to ridding

* See January 8, p 458.

the State of bushwhackers and rebels. They live and do their work of blood and plunder mostly in the river counties, where they must get encouragement from the people. The condition of such of the Union men in Platte, Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Randolph, Callaway, La Fayette, Jackson, Saline, and other counties as supported Mr. Lincoln for President, and who have been active, outspoken friends of the Government, is such that they and their property are in constant danger of assassination and pillage, and as a consequence nearly all such have either left for places of security or design leaving without greater security is afforded them at their homes. Many of them have gone to the military posts in their several counties and must suffer greatly in their pecuniary affairs. Believing in the justice of the remarks of Governor Fletcher that "if there be but one loyal man in any county in this State he shall stand up at his county seat and defy Jeff. Davis and all his followers," we invoke your authority and consent to the following plan:

Let the committee of safety in such counties as are referred to, and others if necessary, in connection with the military commander in each county, select, say, ten or fifteen prominent and wealthy sympathizers in each township and notify them by general order that they and their property will be held responsible for the safety of the persons and property of all the loyal men of their townships. Such men heretofore have been able to keep the bushwhackers from killing and robbing them, and if they are able to do that much they are able to preserve loyal men, and they should do it or take the consequences. Such an order will have the effect either to give security to loyal men or else disloyal men, so held responsible, will leave the State, and in either case good will be accomplished. The State will be far the gainer by the removal of such men from it. One of the troubles in our State has been that orders good enough have been issued, but not executed. Issue such an order as we ask for, and execute it promptly when necessary, and our opinions are that peace will come of it. We might elaborate this subject, but refrain from doing so.

Giving you assurances of our hearty co-operation in any measures you may take looking to the peace of the State, the security of the loyal people, and the putting down of this rebellion, we subscribe ourselves, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

EDWARD M. SAMUEL, of Clay County.
W. A. WILSON, of Saline County.
DAVID WAGNER, of Lewis County.
[AND TWENTY-EIGHT OTHERS.]

PILOT KNOB, *January 16, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Troops have gone on 2 p. m. train to relieve Seventh Kansas Cavalry at De Soto and bridges. Sixty dismounted men have been sent to Centerville, and Company F, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, over eighty strong, to Patterson to strengthen those outposts.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., January 16, 1865.*

First Lieut. W. D. Hubbard, adjutant Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, is hereby detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters and will report for duty forthwith.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown:

[J. H. STEGER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *January 16, 1865—1.20 p. m.*

Col. D. P. DYER,
Warrenton, Mo., or Mexico, Mo.:

I go up to Jefferson City to-day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., January 16, 1865.*

I. Col. E. Smart, commanding Sub-District of Boone, will immediately relieve the two companies of Twenty-seventh Enrolled Missouri Militia from guard duty on the line of the North Missouri Railroad by a detail from the Forty-ninth Infantry Missouri Volunteers.

II. Upon being relieved from guard duty by the Forty-ninth Infantry the two companies of Twenty-seventh Enrolled Missouri Militia, Col. A. Krekel, guarding bridges on North Missouri Railroad, will be released from active service.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

LEAVENWORTH, *January 16, 1865.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the necessity of further protection to the mail service on the Santa Fé mail route. From Fort Larned to Fort Lyon there is a distance of 200 miles running along the Arkansas River in one of the most dangerous districts for attack of hostile Indians, and over which the mail cannot be transported without military escort. The mails are now transported once in two weeks. The contract calls for service once each week, and the department is anxious to increase the service to twice each week. The proprietors of the mail service say that if a small fort was built at what is called the Cimarron crossing of the Arkansas, the entire route would be comparatively safe from Indian depredations. This crossing is equidistant from Fort Larned and Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas River, and the proprietors of the route say that fifty men would be ample for all purposes of safety to the service. Mr. Sanderson, one of the proprietors, tells me that the War Department say they will approve of the holding of this fort if General Curtis orders it, and that the orders come properly within the general's province as commander of the department. This company carries the mail to all the forts of the plains, and the importance

of a safe transit will be readily appreciated by you. The order establishing this fort or post fills the only gap of that distance on the entire route.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. A. REYNOLDS.

(In behalf of the proprietors Santa Fé Mail Company.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., January 16, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

SIR: I have the honor to report my return from an official tour of my district as far west as Fort Larned. I would respectfully request permission to visit Leavenworth to explain to the general commanding the wants of the district, which can be done better and more thoroughly in this manner than by letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., January 16, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communications from the major-general commanding, dated, respectively, January 10 and 12, and in reply would state that I have just returned from an official tour of my district as far as Fort Larned. The instructions contained in the letter of the 10th instant have already been anticipated by my instructions to the various post commanders throughout my district. In reply to your communication of the 12th instant I would state that troops are under orders to march to relieve those at Fort Zarah. They leave on the 17th instant. Some delay may be occasioned in the movements of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry after they are relieved for the want of sufficient transportation to move them out of the district, as there is not sufficient transportation in the district to keep the posts properly supplied, although repeated estimates and requests have been forwarded to the chief quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, both by the commander of the district and the chief quartermaster. I would respectfully state that there are many matters of importance to be attended to and to communicate to the general commanding that can be better explained by a personal interview than by letter. I would therefore respectfully ask for permission to visit department headquarters for this purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. FORD,
Colonel. Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., January 16, 1865.

* * * * * * *

6. Capt. William H. Greene, Second Colorado Cavalry, will immediately proceed with his battalion of Second Colorado Cavalry to Fort Zarah, Kans., relieving the detachment of unassigned recruits Third

Wisconsin Cavalry now at that post. The battalion under the command of Capt. W. H. Greene will take all their camp and garrison equipage and ten days' rations.

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By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VALLEY STATION, *January 16, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT:

A large body of Indians are plainly to be seen on the north side of river moving south or down river; 300 or 400 camped some twelve miles south of us last night. Their object is cleaning out of the ranches below. Some five white men were with them Sunday. Half of my command are out after wood and I have not force to pursue.

J. J. KENNEDY,
Lieutenant, First Colorado Cavalry.

TUBAC, ARIZ. TER., *January 16, 1865.*

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have reason to believe that a large body of hostile Apache Indians are living somewhere between old Fort Buchanan and the San Pedro River near the Sonora line. Colonel Davidson, Indian agent, offers me the assistance of 80 or 100 Papago Indians if I will endeavor to find and attack them (I inclose copy of Colonel Davidson's letter to me on that subject), but it will be necessary for the Government to furnish subsistence and ammunition. I have the honor to request permission from the general commanding to issue subsistence and ammunition to these Indians for the time it may be necessary to employ them. I have also to inform you that the express from this post to Fort Bowie (two men of my company) was attacked on the 4th instant, five miles north of Whetstone Springs, by about thirty Apaches. They succeeded in capturing the two horses and the mail (one of the horses was afterward shot by the soldiers). The two men, by showing a brave front, kept the savages off and escaped to San Pedro Crossing unhurt, but with a number of shots through hats and clothing. Also, that on the 12th instant a party of Apaches attacked a wagon belonging to the Santa Rita mine about one mile from this post, killing 1 man and wounding 1 slightly. They captured nothing. I immediately sent a party in pursuit, but they failed to overtake them. The general commanding will see that it is necessary to give these Indians a prompt and severe punishment. I will, with his approval, take all the men that can be spared from the post and with the assistance of the Papago Indians try to find their rancherias, and will endeavor to make the result satisfactory to the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. MERRIAM,
Captain, First California Cavalry, Commanding Post.

P. S.—I have also to request permission to have two good Indian guides, if I may find it necessary at any time, for this post.

JOHN L. MERRIAM,
Captain, First California Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, ARIZONA,
January 5, 1865.

Capt. JOHN L. MERRIAM,
First California Cav., Comdg., Tubac, Ariz. Ter.:

SIR: I beg to inform you that at a council held yesterday with the chief and headman of the Papagos at San Xavier del Bac, it was agreed that the Papagos will, within six weeks' time, have ready from 80 to 100 warriors for a campaign against the hostile Apaches, to last from six to eight weeks. To carry out the determination of the council, couriers will be sent to their pueblos, requiring each to furnish its quota, the whole to be under the command of Jose, who has been nominated chief captain of all the Papagos. They are to act in concert with and under the direction of the military authorities. For their services they will be compensated from the goods of the Indian Department, but it will be expected that while actually employed rations of corn will be furnished from the quartermaster's stores. If possible they should be furnished with twenty-five fire-arms and suitable ammunition. They have some thirty serviceable guns of their own and will be provided by me with powder, caps, and lead for them. They will also be armed with bows and arrows and lances. If this movement of the Papagos is made in concert with U. S. troops, they will rendezvous at Tubac at any appointed day after the middle of February, and Captain Jose will report to you. I have in my employ some twenty-six tame Apaches, desperate enemies of the wild ones. This band volunteers to furnish ten good warriors to act and strike with the Papagos.

Hoping that the proposed movement will meet with your approval and co-operation, and that an efficient blow may be struck against the savages whose rancherias are not far distant, I remain, yours, respectfully,

M. O. DAVIDSON,
Special Indian Agent.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copy of your telegram dated the 3d instant, directing Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, to reoccupy Fort Smith, and other posts in its vicinity. I inclose herewith copy of my letter to General Reynolds relating to this subject.*

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 17, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have received from the commanding general Department of Mississippi a copy of your telegram to him of the 1st instant, stating

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* See p. 559.

that Cairo is in the Northern Department, and that General Canby's command extends to the mouth of Ohio River. General Orders, No. 49, War Department, series of 1864, place Cairo, Ill., in the Department of the Tennessee. No order has yet been received attaching it to the Northern Department, hence it was understood to be transferred to this division when the posts east of the Mississippi were so transferred. Cairo is the point of concentration for troops coming into this command and of distribution for those going out, and it seems necessary that I should exercise some supervision over it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 17, 1865.

Admiral LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

ADMIRAL: The concentration of rebel troops on Red River appears not to be for the purpose I anticipated, and I see no present objection to vessels going up that river for the purpose of procuring cotton. I propose to approve safe-conducts for that purpose, and advise their approval by you. I will immediately notify you of any change.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—In order to save time and expenses to parties holding permits, I think it will not be improper to delegate to the commander of the naval district at the mouth of Red River to approve the safe-conducts that have been approved by me. In the case of my own absence I will delegate this authority to the commander of this department, who will be advised of any reasons for withholding the approval.

E. R. S. C.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 17, 1865.

Capt. J. J. CORNWELL, U. S. Navy,
Commanding District, Mississippi Squadron,
U. S. steamer Choctaw, off Donaldsonville, La.:

CAPTAIN: There are a number of plantations on or in the immediate neighborhood of the Mississippi River which are cultivated by freed labor, under the orders of the commander of the Department of the Gulf, who have heretofore been permitted to ship their products and receive their supplies under article 38 of the Treasury Regulations of July 29, 1864. Their cases are covered by military orders, and I supposed by Admiral Lee's Order, No. 9, of November 10, 1864. I learn to-day that there is difficulty about landing supplies or shipping products at points on the river above Donaldsonville. Will you do me the favor to examine into this matter and permit products to be shipped and plantation supplies to be landed when the permits are given or approved by the provost-marshal-general of the Department of the Gulf?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Mississippi River, Arkansas, and Gulf coast—Estimate of garrisons of existing fortifications.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 17, 1865.

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING:

Columbus, two small forts; total garrison about		500
New Madrid, Fort Thompson, garrison	1,000	
rifle-trench surrounding landing	1,000	
		2,000
Memphis, Fort Pickering, as now being reduced		5,000
Fort Pickering, old line		7,000
Helena		6,000
Vicksburg, Fort Grant		16,000
Natchez, Fort McPherson		6,000
interior work		1,500
Morganza, Fort		1,000
Port Hudson		5,000
Baton Rouge, Fort Williams		3,000
La Fourche District:		
Plaquemine		500
Reserve posted on La Fourche Bayou, say		5,000
Donaldsonville		300
Brashear City (2,000 yards)		4,000
Fort Banks		400
Camp Parapet		8,000
Brazos Santiago (1,500 yards)		3,000
Little Rock (3,500 yards)	7,000	
north side of river (750 yards)	1,500	
		8,500
Pine Bluff (4,400 yards)		8,000
Devall's Bluff		5,000
Fort Smith (5,280 yards)		10,000
Fort No. 4		400
Fort No. 2		300
Fort Gaines		1,200
District of Key West:		
Fort Taylor (150 guns)		4,500
Lower batteries and reserve force on island of Key West		1,500
Fort Jefferson (about 250 guns)		7,500
Fort Morgan		2,000
Barrancas line		6,000
Fort Pickens		3,000
Fort at Ship Island		700
Fort Livingston, Barataria Bay (18 guns)		540
Fort Jackson		2,000
Tower Dupré, Lake Borgne (6 guns)		180
Fort Saint Philip		1,500
Battery Bienvenue, Lake Borgne, no garrison (8 guns)		240
Fort Pike		1,000
Fort Macomb		900

NOTE.—For permanent works the estimate is based upon the existing armaments, at the rate of three reliefs of cannoniers per gun, except Ship Island, for which case the proposed armament is taken.

Respectfully submitted.

M. D. McALESTER,
Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer.

Fortification at Port Hudson—Memorandum of proposed modifications.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 17, 1865.

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING:

First. A continuous line of strong profile (parapet ten to twelve feet thick) having a development of about 600 yards, to be constructed within the existing line, and be so located that its two extremities shall be at the crest of the bluff and include between them the head of a good ramp or roadway leading down to a good landing. If the nature of the problem will admit of it, a portion of the existing line to be utilized as part of the new line. A line of stockade to connect each of the extremities of the new line of parapet with the water's edge over such portions of the slope of the bluff and bank as are not too steep to be accessible. The upper extremities of the stockade lines to be thrown a few feet to the rear of the parapet in order to admit of their being flanked from the crest of the bluff and within the parapet. Such flanks as are necessary in the new line not to exceed twelve yards in length. The armament of the new line to be (now on the spot) one 8-inch columbiad, two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, five 42-pounder guns, one 32-pounder gun, eight 24-pounder guns, one 20-pounder Parrott rifle, four 24-pounder howitzers (iron), six 12-pounder howitzers (field), two light 12-pounders. To be provided: One 8-inch siege mortar, three Coehorn mortars; to be well protected by embrasures, merlons, and traverses; garrison to be about 1,000 strong. Second. As soon as the new line attains a defensible condition that portion of the existing line exterior to it to be thoroughly demolished. Third. The entire new line to be surrounded by an efficient obstacle placed beyond the ditch under close musketry fire from the parapet in rear. Fourth. Details of officers and men to be furnished by the officer commanding the post, and the necessary facilities under control of the quartermaster's department upon requisitions by the officer in charge of construction.

Respectfully submitted.

M. D. McALESTER,
Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 17th day of January, 1865: A report from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, January 12, 1865, states that since his last report he has examined six prisoners of war, four deserters and refugees. Among the deserters is E. A. Peyton, late lieutenant-colonel Third Mississippi Cavalry (rebel) who reports that a deserter from a U. S. gun-boat (Chadwick by name) is at liberty, and commands a section of artillery. Among the prisoners of war is Philip Stephens, doubtless a jayhawker, who represents himself a private, but whose papers show him to be a first lieutenant in Barrow's (rebel) regiment. He also states that his last report in relation to forces in rear of Baton Rouge is confirmed. A telegram

from the same source received at 4.30 this p. m. states that a deserter from Brandon, Miss., gives information of the supersedure of Hood by General Joe Johnston in command of the Army of Tennessee, and also states that the bulk of the army was at Corinth, Miss.; also that the Georgia Central Railroad has been repaired and is in running order to Richmond, Va.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 17, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a party sent by me to Mandeville under command of Captain Powell, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, on schooner Cazador, returned this morning with three prisoners of war, officers, and two citizens, and a very large mail for New Orleans, and all the records of provost-marshal and conscription officers. I have directed the prisoners turned over to Lieut. Col. W. H. Wood, and as soon as the captured papers can be examined I will report further. Credit is due Captain Powell for the neat and quiet capture made by him.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

List of prisoners: W. E. Ligon, captain on General Maury's staff; Winslow Robinson, first lieutenant, commanding Lake Shore District, provost-marshal; George W. White, brevet second lieutenant, Second Louisiana Cavalry; John G. Bethune, judge, State of Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to forward for the consideration and remarks of the major-general commanding a letter to the Secretary of War in relation to levees in this State. I consider it of such prime necessity that I request it may be forwarded (if approved) with the least delay.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 17, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to ask that a special appropriation may be made to this department, in the sum of $100,000, for the erection and maintenance of levees in the State of Louisiana. The facts upon which

this appropriation is asked are these: The State of Louisiana, to whom this duty belongs, is both unwilling and unable to discharge it. The sum of $400,000, gross figures, turned over by General Shepley to Governor Hahn, together with all revenues accruing since his coming into office, was disbursed, much of it in very questionable expenditures, by the constitutional convention, and the State is and has been for four months past bankrupt in treasury and without credit. The plantations along the river have been in many instances abandoned by their former owners and held by speculators, who have failed and left the country. The levees have thus been neglected by the proper authorities, and neglect insures destruction. Crevasses and breaks have already occurred. The next high water, if the levees remain as they are, will sweep over the entire country, destroy our fortifications at Morganza, ruin the La Fourche region, cut off our railroad communication with Brashear City, and do an incalculable amount of damage. As a mere matter of military necessity the construction of the levees in Point Coupé and West Baton Rouge is an inevitable duty. The governor, Mr. Hahn, although applied to officially, is powerless even to furnish competent engineers at State's expense. I have, therefore, caused the line of levees to be surveyed by the best engineers I could obtain, and have advertised for and received proposals for construction. The necessary work to be done is about, by estimate, 325,000 cubic yards. The best bid I have and the one accepted is at 40 cents per yard, $130,000. I have of reserve funds in provost-marshal-general's office $50,000, collected under the assessment order of Major-General Butler. The work is contracted to be done by the 15th of March, 1865. It is of great importance that the money to meet it should be on hand as the work progresses. There is no colored labor to be used without breaking up the entire system of plantations, and then it would be at greater eventual cost than by contract. By law all the plantations on the river fronting on the levee are bound for expenses of construction and repair, and the amount thus expended by the United States can, in the course of the year, be collected. I very earnestly press upon your attention the immediate necessity of being put in funds for this work, as the work itself cannot be delayed and must proceed rapidly, and I know of nothing more imperatively necessary to the safety of this command and the welfare of this people.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 17, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: When Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler turned over the command of this department to Major-General Banks in December, 1862, he took away with him a portion of the records of the headquarters of this department—book of Letters-Sent, the Special Order Book, and the Special Permit Memorandum Book. If possible I would request that these books may be returned, as the want of them is frequently felt in making reference to cases acted on by General Butler.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *New Orleans, January 17, 1865.*

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4. The Eighteenth New York Cavalry are hereby relieved from duty in the District of La Fourche, and will at once proceed to Kennerville, La., where its commanding officer will report for duty to the commander of the Cavalry Camp of Instruction. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation. The general commanding the District of La Fourche is charged with seeing that the requirements of General Orders, No. 37, series of 1864, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, are strictly conformed to.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 17, 1865

Col. W. SAYLES,
Commanding, Napoleonville:

Information having been given to these headquarters that Whitaker, with probably sixty-five men, is on Bayou Pierre, you will send two companies instead of one on the expedition ordered in instructions sent you to-day, dated the 16th. You will inform the commanding officer of the probability of his meeting Whitaker's gang, and instruct him to fight them if found.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Post Napoleonville, La., January 17, 1865.

Capt. O. A. AVERY,
Captain Company B:

CAPTAIN: 1. You are hereby ordered to proceed to-morrow morning, the 18th instant, with your company (B) and Companies I and K, of this regiment, at 2 a. m. to the plantation of Pierre Herbert, on Bayou Pierre Pass, taking special care not to arrive there before 8 o'clock in the evening. 2. You will (if there) capture one Victorine Trahan and one other Confederate soldier supposed to be there, and if you find either of them on the place you will also arrest Pierre Herbert. 3. Returning you will on no account whatever (should it be necessary) camp until you reach this side of Grand Bayou. 4. Should you meet any gang of Confederates you will fight them. 5. You will take two days' cooked rations with you for your command. 6. Privates Oscar Claud and Simon Trahan, Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, will go with you as guides for the expedition. 7. You will be very careful not to allow any of your men to straggle or pillage from any plantations or premises.

By order of W. Sayles, colonel commanding regiment and post:

E. K. THOMPSON,
First Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: In view of the instructions to reoccupy Fort Smith and posts in the vicinity, the major-general commanding directs that they be held simply as military positions to be defended at all hazards. The works to be reduced in conformity with this policy to be so strengthened, armed, and supplied as to be capable of resisting a siege; the troops not required for garrisons to be held in reserve for service in the field. Any dependencies not essential as outposts or picket-posts to be broken up and the garrisons concentrated as much as possible. As far as it can be done without serious embarrassment to the service, the commanding general desires that you change the garrisons of these posts, and break up, if possible, the system of corruptions that have neutralized the efficiency of the troops in the Northern District of your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Canby desires that this letter be substituted for the one relating to the same matter sent this morning.

Respectfully,

C. T. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that the Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, now at Devall's Bluff, and also two regiments of U. S. Colored Infantry (the Fifty-third and Sixty-sixth), now at Saint Charles, be assigned permanently to this department. The first-named regiment belonged to this department, but was temporarily detained while on their return from veteran furlough; during this detention was assigned to Fourth Brigade of Reserve Corps. This request is rendered imperative by the order for the reoccupancy of Fort Smith, and I trust the major general commanding will consent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
January 17, 1865.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of Col. G. M. Mitchell, commanding Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, with 10 officers and 227 enlisted men of his regiment and a few men of other regiments, recently exchanged prisoners of war. His orders require him to report to the commanding officer Department of Arkansas, and he has con-

cluded to take the 2 p. m. train to Little Rock, to report in person. The balance of his regiment are encamped at Hickory Station, on the railroad. Of course it will be of great advantage to have his regiment united in one camp. But supposing the force now at Hickory Station to be sufficient, I have placed his detachment in camp here until your orders in the case are received. If thought sufficient by the major-general commanding, the detachment of the Sixty-first Illinois at this post might relieve the detachment of the Fifty-fourth Illinois at Hickory Station. The detachment of Fifty-fourth Illinois at Hickory Station report an aggregate of 239 present for duty. The Sixty-first Illinois report an aggregate of 151 present for duty. We need men for work on defenses very much this pleasant weather.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
January 21, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

Orders have been issued in relation to disposition of these troops, which will explain. Orders from Lieutenant-General Grant require the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers to rejoin their regiment at Nashville.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

The Fifty-fourth Illinois will concentrate at Hickory Station and will guard that point and Fort Minor. Order will be sent to-morrow p. m. Colonel Mitchell will be over in the morning train.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
January 17, 1865.

First Lieut. JOHN SMAIL,
Company E, 35th Wis., Comdg. Guard on board steamer Ella:

You are directed to proceed on board of the Ella to Augusta and report to Colonel Geiger, commanding cavalry force at that place, handing him the accompanying dispatch. He will probably give you a quantity of beef-cattle to bring back. It is desired that you stay as short a time as possible at Augusta. On the trip you will have proper guards and lookout constantly on duty, and take every precaution to avoid confusion if fired upon from the shore. A detachment of our cavalry has been landed above Des Arc, and you are directed to be on the lookout as you pass both ways and communicate with them if possible. The captain of the Ella knows the point at which they were landed. Should you find them going up and they have a considerable number of cattle

to deliver, you will take them on board and return without going to Augusta; and if the cavalry detachment desires transportation to Augusta you may promise to return for them immediately. The captain of the boat has written instructions from these headquarters to obey your orders. On arriving back you will report to these headquarters for further orders before disembarking your men. Your men will not be allowed to land except under your orders, and in that case you will be held responsible that no marauding or pillaging takes place. You will show Colonel Geiger these instructions, which are otherwise confidential.

By order of Brig. Gen. Alex. Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
January 17, 1865.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Forces at Augusta, Ark.:

COLONEL: This dispatch will be handed you by the officer commanding the guard on board of the steamer Ella, which is sent to you at the request of General West for a load of beef-cattle. He will show you his instructions from these headquarters, and give you all the information gathered on the route. Brigadier-General Shaler, commanding at this post, desires that the boat be delayed as short a time as possible, and will be glad to answer any demands you wish to make with a view of advancing the object of the expedition, or to forward any communication you wish to send to General West.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, &C.,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 17, 1865—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Little Rock:

I have seen nothing of Colonel Geiger's aide since my last dispatch. I understand he has gone to Brownsville. The Ella brought down from Augusta and landed on the east bank, a few miles above Des Arc, a scouting party of twenty or thirty cavalry. I do not know what their orders are. I am informed by a citizen (reliable) that they will not be able to get away from that region, on account of the bayous, without a boat. Under these circumstances would it not be well to start the Ella off to-morrow morning for Augusta, with instructions to look out for this detachment?

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DARDANELLE, *January 17, 1865—8.30 a. m.*

General J. J. REYNOLDS:

The Davenport has arrived with troops. Returns immediately. All well. Can hold the post. Position of the enemy not known. My scouts are out.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 17, 1865—12.35 p. m.
(Via Devall's Bluff.)

Brigadier-General MCGINNIS,
Commanding at Mouth of White River:

Dispatch from General Clayton, commanding at Pine Bluff, dated yesterday, says, viz: * * * "The officer commanding the scout reports a force of about 200 rebels on the Arkansas River at Red Fork."

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., January 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I made application to my department commander for a regiment of cavalry to be stationed here, asking, if he had none to give me, that he would forward my request. I received from General Dana a verbal reply by one of my aides that he had none to spare for this point, but he would forward my application approved. I consider the necessity sufficient to warrant my direct application for it. It is very important to have officers at the picket-lines of sufficient intelligence to understand the orders issued by the general commanding the military division, upon the application of parties claiming to own or control the products beyond our lines, and upon permission to take out supplies, even after having been duly issued at my headquarters. I am doing the duty of post commander myself until I can get this business arranged and understood, but it cannot be expected for me to visit my outer line or chain of vedettes every time an application is made to enter, and they are now becoming legion. The officers of outposts should certainly have intelligence enough to conduct the preliminary examination, and satisfy himself of the good faith of the parties before being brought within the lines to receive final review preparatory to obtaining a permit to go [to] New Orleans or Memphis. If it can be done, I would like the Third Michigan from Arkansas, or the First Louisiana from the Department of the Gulf, as most of the officers of these two regiments are known to me to be intelligent and honorable gentlemen. I have no doubt General Dana's request will go down soon, and this is done to facilitate the matter.

With high respect, I am, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., January 17, 1865.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: On an inspection report of Lieut. Col. J. M. Wilson, assistant inspector-general Military Division of West Mississippi, of the date of December 31, 1864, of the post of Natchez, occurs the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 11, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Davidson, commanding District of Natchez, and his attention specially invited to the militia system, to city matters, to the commission for the trial of civil cases, and to the condition of troops and the care and management of contrabands within the limits of his command.

By order of Major-General Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have the honor to state that the day after my arrival here, upon the resignation of Col. C. B. Smith, I appointed First Lieut. E. A. Denicke, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, colonel of the Third Regiment Enrolled Mississippi Militia; that under his management a more just and equitable system has been already introduced and exorbitant fines forbidden, and that the late Colonel Smith left the city of Natchez against my injunctions, without satisfactorily accounting for the militia fund. His case will be attended to if he ever comes within my jurisdiction. In regard to city matters, the mayor, Mr. C. D. Townsend, being properly an elective officer, was removed, and the municipal fund turned over temporarily to my acting assistant inspector-general, and a board appointed to audit his accounts. He turned over $7,766.35, and I asked General Dana what disposition should be made of it. He replies to turn it over to my provost-marshal for disbursement under his General Orders, No. 1, current series of 1865. The board has not yet finished the auditing of the mayor's accounts. All municipal affairs necessary under the military occupancy of the city are now administered by the provost-marshal. Arrangements desired by the inhabitants are being made for a public school, for lighting the city with gas, and a city police, heretofore neglected, is in full operation, thus dispensing in a great measure with the large provost guard taken from the troops. The military prison has been examined, cleaned, and all citizens held there not under charges released. I dissolved the commission for the trial of civil cases on the 8th instant, and on yesterday a copy of a letter to General Dana from the Secretary of War, of the date of December 19, 1864, reached me, directing its dissolution, as the Judge-Advocate-General had pronounced its constitution "irregular," thus sustaining my action. The garrison proper of Fort McPherson has been designated, and Col. B. G. Farrar, a fixture of the post, as he commands the regiment of heavy artillery, assigned to the command. The troops designated for field service have been placed out in camp, and their refitting is actively progressing under Colonel Moore, of the Eighty-third Ohio Infantry. All soldiers except what are absolutely necessary for a small patrol and the usual orderlies of headquarters have been sent out to their regiments, nor is an officer permitted to reside in the city unless specially ordered on duty there, nor a soldier allowed in it after dark but as above named. The details called for by the engineer are furnished with more regularity and fullness for the works at Fort McPherson. The affairs of the Freedmen's Camp are undergoing careful scrutiny by a board of officers of rank, and their report will be

submitted direct when completed. All colored persons are required to show evidence of self-support or of actual employment, and if not are sent to the Home Farm. I beg here to ask special consideration of my request to retain the Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, unbrigaded or otherwise, at this post, and to state again that a greater necessity exists, in my belief, for its retention at this post than I am at present prepared to put in writing in an official shape.

I am, colonel, with high respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 17, 1865—11 a. m.
(Received 1.05 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Dispatch of 15th received. Very few cases of violence have occurred in North Missouri. It is more quiet now than it has been for three years. Bushwhackers are doing the mischief. I have written you fully.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January 17, 1865.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: I have been in Crittenden County, Ark., to-day and learn that Dick Berryman with a small part of his old command has started for Missouri. In a recent election a young man from Farmington, Mo., by name of Clardy, has been elected to Berryman's position, and Berryman really has no command at present. I think he is going to recruit if he finds it possible to do so. I learn from the rebels that Colonel Geiger, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, has occupied Augusta, on White River, and preparations are being made to drive him out. The rebels claim they have 10,000 men scattered through this part of Arkansas, which they will endeavor to concentrate. I do not think they really have half that number effective.

Truly,

S. H. MELCHER.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *January 17, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

SIR: The undersigned members of the senate, house of representatives, and other loyal men at the capitol beg leave to indorse unqualifiedly and cordially a request to you, which we understand is being signed by members of the State convention and other loyal persons in attendance there, asking your concurrence in and direction of an order to the following effect:

Let the committee of safety, as are referred to (and others if necessary) in connection with the military commander in each county, select, say, ten or fifteen prominent and wealthy rebel sympathizers in each township, and notify them by general order that they and their property will be held responsible for the safety of the persons and property of all the loyal men of their township.

The issuing and prompt execution (when necessary) of such an order will alone, in our judgment, give such security to loyal men as they are entitled to, and which the Government is in duty bound to render them. Such an order we beg shall be immediately issued, and the undersigned, your petitioners, will ever pray, &c.:

B. H. Wilson, representative of Saline County; D. P. Dyer, of Pike County; F. W. Hickox, senator, twenty-eighth district; Isaac V. Pratt, eighth district; A. F. Denny, thirteenth senatorial district; E. V. Wilson, seventh senatorial district; Geo. W. Anderson, second senatorial district; Madison Miller, twenty-ninth senatorial district; Samuel Bonner, twenty-ninth senatorial district; H. J. Deal, twenty-fifth senatorial district; G. R. Smith, sixteenth senatorial district; P. A. Thompson, eleventh senatorial district; J. H. Cox, fifth senatorial district; Jos. E. Baldwin, twenty-third senatorial district; Fred. Kayser, twenty-ninth senatorial district; C. C. Simmons, twenty-ninth senatorial district; Frederick Münch, first senatorial district; Gert Goebel, twenty-first senatorial district; W. N. Harrison, twenty-seventh senatorial district; J. N. Young, twelfth senatorial district; C. H. Frost, twenty-second senatorial district; W. L. Lovelace, speaker house of representatives; E. H. E. Jameson, speaker *pro tempore*, Saint Louis County; A. Mathews, Cooper County; G. W. Smiley, Pettis County; Henry Elliott, Cooper County; Rich'd H. Melton, Benton County; G. W. Houts, Johnson County; Alfred Montgomery, Stoddard County; Thos. A. Reed, Greene County; James Means, Scotland County; Clark H. Green, Howard County; Charlton H. Howe, Lewis County; E. T. Nelson; Thomas Jeffries; Joseph Whitaker, Hickory County; W. P. Jackson; Dan. M. Draper, chief clerk house of representatives; N. T. Doane, assistant clerk, house of representatives; W. T. Porter; Alfred Ginsel; Rich'd M. Roberts, journal clerk, house of representatives; James McFarland, Jasper and Barton; Mell Foster, Johnson County; J. B. Cooper, Osage County, Mo.; James B. Harper, Putnam County, Mo.; Geo. W. Rinker, Lawrence County, Mo.; A. J. Lloyd, Jackson County, Mo.; S. C. Hammer, Camden County, Mo.; Reuben Smith, Bollinger County, Mo.; Josiah Coleman, Nodaway County, Mo.; Lewis Myers, Grundy County, Mo.; E. S. King, Cole County; Thos. J. Babcoke, Miller County; Wm. M. Bial, Knox County; J. W. Lee, Adair County; A. J. Harlan, Andrew County; J. Comstock, Sullivan County; W. H. H. Cundiff, Cass County; Richard Buckham, Atchison County; Jno. McGoldrick, Schuyler County; James Brierly, Buchanan County; Robert W. Logan, De Kalb County; Samuel W. Headlee, Greene County; Thos. W. Allred, Christian County; Swain W. Gideon, Taney County; W. F. Bodenhamer, Webster County; Joseph Thompson, Buchanan County; W. A. Curry, editor Missouri State Times; J. W. Sutherland, Saint Louis County; Francis Rodman; B. Chase, Saline County; G. W. Hood, paymaster, Enrolled Missouri Militia, Platte County, Mo.; David Cranor, member house of representatives; J. Winston Sitton, house of

representatives, Lincoln County; Nathl. McDonald, Saint Louis County; C. B. Walker, McDonald County; Enos Clarke, representative Saint Louis County; T. W. McMillen, Livingston County; James C. McGinnis, sergeant-at-arms; C. A. Newcomb, Jefferson County; Daniel Proctor, Caldwell County; D. M. King, Mercer County; Jeremiah White, Texas County; John Corby, Buchanan County; S. E. Hoge, clerk of circuit court of Moniteau County, Mo.; A. Masters, probate judge Morgan County; George Preston, member house of representatives, Saint Clair County; Proudis G. Roberts, sheriff Saint Clair County; D. P. Shield, county attorney, Saint Clair County; Geo. U. Short, Saint Clair County; Jonathan Hill, Carroll County; Samuel Turner, Carroll County.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 17, 1865.

Messrs. JACOB LENDER, JOHN O. BUCHANAN,
A. L. BEATTY, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication, in form of a memorial, of date 10th instant, and in reply beg to assure you that I am much gratified at the spirit of this move, and that your desire and effort for the rebuilding and tranquilizing of your desolate and disturbed county have my sympathy. This matter had already engaged my attention, and I am free to confess that it is full of embarrassment and difficulty. Two things are essential to your prosperity and happiness. One is, you must have population to revive agriculture, commerce, and trade; the other is, you must have repose and security to procure [pursue] these vocations and enjoy their fruits. To secure the former it is proposed to invite back to their abandoned farms, workshops, and country homes the refugees from your county. This would be magnanimous and feasible, but is it prudent and expedient? So far as the loyal class of these fugitives is concerned there can be no question but that they should be induced to return, and to us there is equally as little doubt that that class of rabid secessionists, sneaking sympathizers, families of bushwhackers, their aiders and informers, should not be allowed to return. The third class, those who at an early period sympathized openly with the rebellion, but who soon reversed their allegiance to the Government, and have remained passive or active in its support, demeaning themselves as good citizens, obedient to the governmental authority, these people have claims to our consideration, and, in my judgment, you are right in proposing to admit them. One difficulty in this privilege would be its abuse by mean men and disguised traitors, slipping in under the order and hatching out in your midst a nest of vipers. And I am not unmindful, either, of how easy it would be for some snarling, censorious spirit to attribute to the district commander improper motives in adopting a policy so liable to misuse. But these personalities have never influenced my actions in any relation of life. The question is, is it right? It is a bad philosophy to exclude 100 good men from your county for fear one mean one may creep in. Another objection to extending an invitation to these men to return home is that they may vote and act with political parties

opposed to the now dominant party in your county. My own opinion is that you need have no such fears. There are none so unwise as to longer entertain the most glimmering hope of Missouri's return to the powers of rebellion. There is not a rebel of any intelligence who does not know and feel that Missouri is forever established in and wedded to the Federal Union. Slavery, the handmaid of treason, is dead, and freedom is ineffaceably written in our organic law, and the sweeping tide of popular sentiment will bear these men along with you. The result of the late election in Missouri gives irrefragable evidence of this. It is natural for men to give in their adhesion to the ruling idea of the age, and to adopt their actions to the existing order of things. It is a wise philosophy in our Government to accept the voice of overwhelming majorities as the best interpretation of the interest of individuals and the correct policy of the nation. This is true when reason and not force controls the expression of the sentiments of the majority. So we have a right to presume that these men will act and vote with us if we can keep down violence and armed power inimical to the loyal Government. The immovable relation of the State to the Union and the abolition of slavery will of itself harmonize the vote of Missouri with Republican principles. The remaining question is, how is the peace of the country to be secured? For unless we are able to rid your country of bushwhackers and robbers all the other aspects of the case are nothing, practically. The military force at my command is so small that I cannot cover your county with soldiers, if this were desirable. I must, therefore, rely in some measure on the active and hearty co-operation of your people. I have already issued a general order for the organization of the loyal citizens of the district into local companies, the basis and details of which I think you will approve. Colonel Harding, now commanding that sub-district, will superintend the organization in your county. It is to be controlled by loyal, honest, capable men. If possible, I want you to give me at least three companies in your county. Men who desire protection must help protect themselves, and the man who refuses to do so need expect nothing from the Government. I will give you all the regular force at my disposal. Men and families who do not co-operate with you, or who feed, harbor, or encourage bushwhacking and invasions must quit the country. Their very position will subject them to a strict responsibility for the outrages, &c., of their friends. We will never get rid of these outlawed bands while their families and friends are permitted to remain among us. Equally obnoxious and hurtful to the public good are that class of men claiming to be Unionists who compose self-constituted organizations and go out, under the semblance of warring with bushwhackers, to pilfer, rob, and steal, that gain may come to themselves. These things are a disgrace to a good cause and base slander on loyalty. They will not be tolerated, and I shall pursue the same policy toward them as those who do these things under the colors of the Stars and Bars. If I continue in this command you may rely upon my support in the good work proposed, and I hope to hear of active preparations for farming, trade, and all the busy work of the husbandman and mechanic in your county, encouraging good men to stay with you and not leave the country in despair, as many are preparing to do. Let us go to work in earnest, and let not our enemies say that we have reclaimed Missouri to the Union, but have for our possession a desolation and a waste.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,

Colonel, Commanding District.

INDEPENDENCE, *January 17, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

I have just got in. My men are all well, but one of Company D had a congestive chill. I found no considerable force of bushwhackers, not above a half dozen. Could not overtake those I did see. Will make a full report in writing or in person soon. Will be up Thursday, and will be able to make some suggestions that will be worthy of consideration. Captain Ogle and the adjutant have arrived.

Yours, truly,

B. K. DAVIS,
Major, Commanding.

P. S.—Please signify if you wish to see me sooner than Thursday.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., January 17, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, commanded by Capt. H. J. Lewis, is hereby relieved from active service. Captain Lewis will not transfer the ordnance and ordnance stores of his company until otherwise ordered by competent authority.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

OLATHE, *January 17, 1865.*

Captain HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola:

Eight bushwhackers were in Little Santa Fé and Oxford yesterday, according to information.

W. F. GOBLE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Omaha, January 17, 1865. (Received 2.50 a. m. 18th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I send herewith a copy of joint resolution passed this day by unanimous vote of legislative assembly. The case is urgent.

ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

[Inclosure.]

JOINT RESOLUTION AND MEMORIAL for the creation of the Department of the Plains.

Resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That the honorable Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to create at once a special department, to be designated the Department of the Plains, embracing this together with Colorado, Montana, and Utah Territories, all to be under the control of one competent officer, who shall be charged with the responsibility of protecting the overland commerce, telegraph line, and mail transportation.

Resolved, That it is the firm conviction of this body, founded on facts constantly within our observation, that without the adoption of this measure everything must be given up to the control of hostile Indians.

S. M. KIRKPATRICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
O. P. MASON,
President of the Council.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 17, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have been informed that an influential Mexican wrote to his brother in Valencia County, on the Rio Grande, that unless the people there opposed the colonization of the Navajoes at the Bosque Redondo, and unless they succeeded in having the Navajoes get back to their own country all of the Government business which has hitherto been so beneficial to that country, by passing trains of supplies to the old Navajo country and the employment of means of transportation for army purposes in that country, would cease. There can hardly be a doubt but that here are a set of demagogues who foresee that when the Indians are all colonized there will be no further need of the immense expenditures which have hitherto been incurred in keeping troops in New Mexico, and make that one of the points to oppose so important a measure. It is well to remember the machinations of parties to keep up the Florida war. In my opinion, this idea of losing the Government patronage for New Mexico when the Indian difficulties should come to an end with a certain set who care nothing for the poor or for the future of the country is one great element of opposition to the measure. I can prove by figures, if necessary, that to place and keep the Indians on any reservation in their own country—for example, on the San Juan, the only place which even those who wish them moved say they could occupy—would cost more than three times as much as to keep them where they are. If those who wish them moved will name the place west of the Rio Grande where they would put them I will measure the distances, survey the ground, get bids for freight, calculate the cost of the forts, the number and cost of the various garrisons, the cost of food, and prove by positive data what, without going into minute details, I here state. You had better by far move them to Kansas or Missouri, for then you take them where provisions are cheap.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., January 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a copy of private letter written by me to Hon. James Harlan, U. S. Senator from Iowa and a leading member of Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. I did not write the letter

because I supposed I could make these matters clearer than you have made them in your statement, but because Mr. Harlan and myself are from the same State, are personally acquainted, and a private letter from me will probably engage and direct his attention as soon as anything. Inclosed you will also find my answers to certain questions, in writing, propounded by Judge Woolson, special commissioner, &c. I found some difficulty in answering that portion of the second question touching the sum necessary to be appropriated for the year ending July 1, 1866, as I had never heard your views upon the subject. I hope, however, that my answer, as far as it goes, will be satisfactory to you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., January 16, 1865.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN:

DEAR SIR: This will be handed to you by the Hon. T. W. Woolson. Inclosed please find an address* to the people of New Mexico, written by Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding the department. Judge Woolson will have it in his power to explain to you sufficient of the facts to enable you to form a just opinion of the matters in controversy. The judge will also explain to you the nature of my duties at this post. Of course I have not been sufficiently acquainted with the history of the Indian difficulties in this country to entitle my opinion to any very great consideration. I only desire to say that in this Territory for more than 100 years life and property have been unsafe on account of the depredations of hostile Indians, and that of all the hostile tribes the Navajoes have been considered the most formidable. That since the commencement of the present war persons have been killed by these Indians within a few miles of Santa Fé. And that prior to the administration of General Carleton as commander of the department, no person could travel through the country in any direction without a military escort. A continual war was waged against the Indians, particularly against the Navajoes. Expedition after expedition was sent against them at an immense expense, all of them ending in producing no good results, for treaty after treaty was broken by the Indians as soon as made. The character of their country is such that they could after their forays withdraw to their mountain fastnesses and defy successful pursuit. From their strongholds they preyed with impunity upon the citizens, so that life and property were alike unsafe. General Carleton had served in this country before he was assigned to the command of the department, and was well acquainted with the history of this warfare against these Indians, and with their entire faithlessness in observing treaties, so that when he commenced his campaign against them he gave them notice that he would make no treaty with them, and conceived the, in my opinion, wise plan of removing these Indians from their strongholds and placing them upon a reservation so situated that he could effectually control them with the military force at his command. Accordingly, he gave the Navajoes to understand that those of them who desired peace might come in and be sent by him to this reservation, and that the war that he intended to wage against those who did not come in would be a war of extermina-

*Not found as an inclosure.

tion. None of them came in, for they expected, as had been customary when hard pressed, they would be permitted to make a treaty of peace; but General Carleton conducted his campaign in a manner that soon convinced them that he meant what he said, and the result was that about 9,000—over two-thirds certainly of the entire tribe—surrendered themselves to the forces under his command as prisoners, and were sent by him to this reservation for safe-keeping, where they now are. When they surrendered something had to be done with them. The general could not kill them. No humane Christian man would approve of that method of disposing of these savages. After all the fruitless campaigns and the immense expense of the Government in conquering this people he could not send them back to their country and thereby permit a renewal of the old horrors and difficulties.

The Indian Department was not prepared to take charge of them, for they had neither the supplies to feed them nor the force to guard them. The general then wisely, I think, sent them to this reservation, where ample ground, fit for cultivation, could be procured to make them as nearly self-sustaining as possible. The judge will tell you what a magnificent valley this is. He will explain to you fully the progress made in opening a farm for these Indians, and what reasonable prospects there are that the Indians will be able to raise sufficient to maintain themselves. He will tell you of all the efforts made by General Carleton to reclaim these Indians from their savage course of life and bring them to the ways of civilization, of the hospital, of the school, &c.; of the contentment of these people, and of their entire harmlessness under the military supervision now exercised over them. The judge will also explain the manner in which rations are issued, and will show you that there never has been the same number of people subsisted with the same economy. He has no more doubt than I have that with the aid of the military at this post these Indians will produce on the farm now being prepared for them sufficient for their subsistence. Every intelligent man in the Territory with whom I have conversed admits that it is better and cheaper for the Government to keep these people on the reservation, and feed them even delicacies, than to allow the former state of affairs to exist; but if they can be made to produce sufficient to subsist themselves so much the better. And the whole question resolves itself into this, would it be better to send them back to their own country and allow the old condition of perpetual warfare to be resumed, or would it be wiser, now that we have them where we can keep a military supervision over them, and where we have every prospect of making them support themselves, to continue the present state of peace and security and give these savages the benefit of the energetic efforts now being made for their civilization? That there is opposition to this settlement of the Navajoes on this or on any other reservation, where they will be under military supervision, is not surprising. Indian agents, whose duty it has been to pay the Indians their annuities, and to deliver to them the presents appropriated by Congress, and who have never visited the Indians at all, but have appropriated to themselves the bounty of the Government to these people, of course are not favorable to any arrangement that will take from them that which by custom they have come to consider their rightful perquisites. I send you by the judge the report of a board of officers to show you how faithfully the $100,000 appropriated by the last session of Congress was expended for the benefit of the Indians, and I really have no doubt but that they received more in this instance than they usually do from such appropriations. Contractors who furnish supplies for the Indian campaigns

and Indian traders also oppose any settlement of Indian difficulties, but no right-minded man in New Mexico desires that the present experiment be abandoned without a fair trial.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding at Fort Sumner.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., January 15, 1865.

Hon. T. W. WOOLSON,
Special Commissioner, &c.:

DEAR SIR: In response to your written inquiries handed me this day, I have the honor to submit the following: First. "For what length of time have you on hand supplies sufficient for the Navajo Indians in your charge?" Attached hereto you will find a very careful estimate made by the commissary of subsistence of this post, which answers that question. Second. "What sum will be necessary to be appropriated by Congress for the support of these Indians in addition to the products of the lands worked for their benefit for the year ending July 1, 1866?" In my opinion no appropriation will be necessary for their food. We will succeed this season in planting and cultivating at least 6,000 acres of land; 1,500 pounds of grain per acre is less than an ordinary yield, and should the season be favorable we may count upon a yield of 2,000 pounds per acre. Supposing the yield to be 1,500 pounds per acre, the products of the 6,000 acres would be 9,000,000 pounds of grain, which would furnish the Navajoes on the reservation a fraction less than three pounds for each Indian per day for 365 days. Should the yield be 2,000 pounds per acre, then the amount of grain produced will be 12,000,000 pounds, which would furnish two and three-quarters pounds each for 12,000 Indians for 365 days. Experience has taught that these Indians can be subsisted with a reasonable degree of comfort on two pounds of solid food per day. To the yield of the farm may be added the product of the gardens, which will be considerable, so that it is safe to conclude that there will be amply sufficiency produced on the farm to subsist the Indians now here in the most bountiful manner, and which by economy may be made sufficient to subsist not only those now here, but any others that may come into the reservation. It, remains, then to consider what appropriation will be necessary for clothing and farming utensils. It is difficult to estimate what will be necessary for clothing. They exhibit wonderful ingenuity in converting every conceivable thing that falls into their hands into some description of garment useful to shield them from the cold. The hides of all animals that come into their possession are at once converted into useful wearing apparel, and all the wool that they can procure is woven by their women into blankets of a very fine quality, and of which they make garments for the women and children. As to the farming utensils, it is hoped that by care those now in use on the farm, and which have already been estimated for by the commissary of subsistence of this post, will be sufficient or nearly so for the next season. I would say, however, that an appropriation of $100,000, to be expended by the commissary for such articles as may be estimated for by the commander of this department, would be sufficient, and in this connection I would recommend that instead of spending money in purchasing blankets in New York or other Eastern cities for the Indians, the por-

tion of money intended for that purpose be expended in this Territory for wool to be distributed among them, out of which they may manufacture their own clothing. This will furnish the women and children with useful occupation, and the clothing manufactured by them will be of much better quality and will please them much better than anything that can be distributed. In my opinion $10,000 expended in wool and distributed to the different families would be of more utility than $30,000 expended in blankets. Third. "What number of acres will the Navajoes under your superintendence be able to put in crops the coming season?" We calculate confidently that we will succeed in cultivating at least 6,000 acres. Fourth. "Please give me any further suggestions which you may esteem important to a correct understanding of the subject, *i. e.*, the support of the Navajoes." All the suggestions that I have to make on this subject are contained in my answer to your second question. Fifth. "What was the value of the goods, &c., distributed to the Navajoes, and that were bought by Leavenworth and Baker, commissioners, with the $100,000 appropriated by the last session of Congress, and what was the character of the goods, &c., and how and by whom distributed?" Attached hereto you will find the report of board of officers appointed by me for the purpose of making an examination of these goods and observing the manner of their distribution. This report contains all the information in my possession.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding at Fort Sumner.

[JANUARY 18, 1865.—For Halleck to Grant and Grant to Halleck, in regard to co-operation between Canby and Thomas, see Vol XLV, Part II, p. 609.]

CITY POINT, VA., *January 18, 1865—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

It will not do for Canby to rely on either Granger or Hurlbut as first in command of any important campaign.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP FAIRY,
Eastport, Miss., January 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Lieut. Commander J. P. Foster, commanding Third District of this squadron, reports to me, under date of January 8, that on the 7th instant he was informed by a man named Carr, who keeps a wood yard just above the mouth of Red River, that in a recent conversation with a man from Alexandria he had learned that the rebels had brought down most of their heavy boats from Shreveport for the purpose of protecting the workmen now employed on the fortifications at Pineville, opposite Alexandria; also that there is now more water on the shoals at Alexandria than there has been for years.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 18th day of January, 1865: Lars Larsen, a deserter from Jones' (rebel) battery, Brownsville, Tex., makes the following statement—He left Brownsville January 5, 1865. States that there are about 1,100 soldiers at or near Brownsville and 700 at or near Ringgold Barracks. All are mounted. At Galveston (which place he visited in September, 1864) there were about 1,400 infantry acting as heavy artillery, and two batteries containing eight guns and about 170 men. There were four forts, viz, Jackson, Fort Point, Magruder, and South Battery, each mounting five guns, and a small redoubt mounting two guns. Two forts (Bankhead and Moore) had no guns at that time. There were breast-works around the city. He states also that the crops in Texas during the past year have been heavy. W. C. Nations, a refugee from Texas, states that he crossed the Rio Grande September 5, 1864. At Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, are about sixty men; at Fort Clark about 150 men; at Brownsville are about 850 mounted men and one company of artillery (six guns). No new fortifications at Brownsville. Thomas H. Murray, a deserter from Hobby's (rebel) regiment, states that Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker commands the Department of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona (First District of Trans-Mississippi Department), and that Brigadier-General Hawes commands Defenses of Galveston. States that blockade-running was very brisk at Galveston, steamers running in shore and under the protection of Fort Magruder. Much discontent exists among the troops, who have not been paid for eighteen months. Rations are scant and soldiers are obliged to furnish their own clothing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 18, 1865.

Col. C. L. HARRIS, *Brashear City:*

You will at once send a gun-boat and seventy-five men, with three days' rations, up Lake Palourde as far as the water will permit toward Grass Lake, for the purpose of securing the rebel conscripting party, if possible. A party of cavalry will be sent out from Napoleonville, Lake Palourde, as far as possible toward Grass Lake.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:
B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 18, 1865.

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5. The Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers will concentrate at Hickory Station, on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and guard

that point and Fort Minor. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for equipage and stores if necessary.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SHALER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: In carrying out the inclosed Order, No. 6,* the major-general commanding desires that you will do it with firmness, but not harshly nor hastily. Able-bodied male persons will in no case be exempted. Attention is invited to the President's supplementary proclamation, dated March 26, 1864, in General Orders, No. 242, of 1864,† and to General Orders, No. 31, paragraph 5, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, of 1864.‡ In cases of females and aged or infirm men who own or control property that may be used for public purposes, the same general remarks will apply, but in deciding where they shall go, North or South, you will use your discretion after careful inquiry in each case, having always in view the public good rather than the wishes of the parties concerned. Where the head of a family (male) is permitted to take the oath of allegiance, it is not necessary, except in extreme cases, to extend the privilege to the females of the household.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Buford, Clayton, Thayer, McGinnis, Salomon, and Colonel Ryan.)

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
January 18, 1865.

Lieut. G. W. KNIGHT,
Comdg. Officer of Detachment on duty with the Telegraph Party:

You will move out along the line of telegraph poles now erected until you reach the working party. You will then notify Mr. Thomas Cunniffe, who has charge of the party, of your presence and your instructions. You will make such disposition of your men as will insure the best protection to the workmen and the telegraph properties, keeping your party always in such close proximity to each as to make it easy to unite on any one point. After reaching Saint Charles you may take river transportation back, if it is to be had, without delay, or otherwise you will march into camp as soon as the line is completed to Saint Charles. Beyond that point guards will be furnished the telegraph party. You are particularly enjoined not to allow your men to straggle during the trip, but keep them constantly on the lookout for small parties that might annoy the telegraph party. No marauding or pillaging will

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* See January 14, p. 516. † See Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 916.
‡ See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 465.

be tolerated under any circumstances. You are supplied with all the rations you are likely to require, but should you fall short they may be obtained at Saint Charles.

By order of Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

DARDANELLE, *January 18, 1865—8 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Last night camp-fires of the enemy were seen by our scouts in five directions. From other sources I learn that the enemy is concentrating for an attack on this place. They say they will compel the evacuation of Fort Smith, and will hold this place for that purpose. Last night they were within eighteen miles of us. I think it probable that they will attack to-morrow a. m. From pieces of charred wreck and a report received by a woman, I believe they have succeeded in destroying one of the boats last evening at or near Morrison's Bluff, seven miles above Clarksville. I do not think it advisable to send up another fleet; river falling too rapidly for them to go through.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., January 18, 1865.*

I. The Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry will at once embark on the transports they came on to this place and proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn. On arriving at that city the commanding officer will report to Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi. The command will take on board ten days' rations and ten days' forage. The quartermaster's department will furnish the steamers with coal and dry wood, if possible, sufficient to make the trip without any stoppage between here and Memphis. The commanding officer will give instructions to the officers in command of the detachments on the several boats that no stoppage be made between this place and Memphis but what is absolutely necessary.

II. The six companies of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry will at once get ready to embark and take with them all their camp and garrison equipage, horses, mules, transportation, and property. They will take on board the boats ten days' rations and ten days' forage, and proceed to Memphis, Tenn. On arrival there the commanding officer will report to General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi. The quartermaster's department will furnish, if possible, fuel sufficient for the boats to make the trip without stoppage from here to Memphis. The commanding officer will issue orders that the boats do not stop at any point between here and Memphis except absolutely necessary. Every officer or man in any manner detached from the Fifth Illinois Cavalry within this district will be at once relieved and sent to their command.

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By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., January 18, 1865.*

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2. Company G, First Infantry Missouri State Militia, is relieved from duty in the Third Sub-District, and will proceed to Saint Louis and report for duty to Colonel Weydemeyer, commanding First Sub-District. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Vols. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS POST SALEM,
Salem, Mo., January 18, 1865.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rolla District:

SIR: A scout of some citizens, which I sent out a few days since, came across one notorious bushwhacker, Dock Lawson. He endeavored to make his escape. They fired on him and killed him; captured his horse and arms. This Lawson has been one of the leading bushwhackers in this vicinity. They also brought in two prisoners belonging to Colonel Freeman's command, and brought in two Government wagons found hid in a cave on Piney Creek near Clark's. One of the wagons has been burned; the other is serviceable yet. Bushwhackers seem to be scarce in this vicinity for the present. To prevent them from coming into the county it would be a great benefit to the people to put some twenty-five men at Stephens' Mill, on Current River, as this is the only mill on Current River or [in] this county, and the only dependence for a great many loyal people and soldiers' families to get their grinding, and if there are no troops kept there it will be burned. The owner is a loyal man and would be safe, and the troops would be in no danger. It is sixteen miles from Salem and is on their pass way into the vicinity of Rolla, and there is plenty of forage there for that number of men. I can send that amount from here, if it is approved by the district commander, and would assist this place in routing them more than scouting all the time.

Captain, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Post, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *January 18, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Scouts all in from La Fayette and Saline. Five or six scattering brushmen found in former county. Report of bushwhackers in Saline false. A party claiming to be loyal men were detected stealing and marauding at night under the guise of rebels in vicinity of Miami. Proof seems clear. Will arrest them. Shall send scouts immediately back to these counties and keep them moving.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, *January 18, 1865.*

Captain MEREDITH,
Commanding, Lexington, Mo.:

Scout left here this morning for Sni Hills, and will pass down through Greenton Valley. You will co-operate with it.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 18, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri:

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular from department headquarters, I have the honor to make the following semi-monthly report of operations in this command for the information of the general commanding: On the 2d day of January, instant, a copy of General Orders, 234, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, was received, extending the district northward to the Osage River. Posts were at once established at Linn Creek and in the vicinity of Osceola, and detachments were sent to each of these places for the purpose principally of recuperating their unserviceable horses. Company K, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, having been transferred to the District of Rolla by Special Orders, 358, department headquarters, was ordered to proceed to Licking, in Texas County. With these exceptions the troops at the several posts in this district remain as before. A scouting party from Forsyth under the command of Captain Fenex, Company M, Seventy-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, returned to Forsyth on the 5th instant, having scouted through Carroll, Marion, and Newton Counties, Ark. Captain Fenex found no organized bands of rebels, but that some 200 or 300 were scattered about the country in various directions, disorganized, and without any concert of action. Col. John E. Phelps, Second Arkansas Cavalry, arrived at Cape Girardeau on the 11th instant. He reports that the brigades of Freeman, McRae, and Dobbin were in the vicinity of Batesville, Ark., scattered about the country and unwilling to concentrate for offensive purposes, and expresses his belief that they cannot be again concentrated. Captain Fenex has this day brought in eleven prisoners of Alfred Cook's band. He reports having caught Alfred Cook and fifteen of his men in a cave east of Sugar Loaf Prairie. Eleven of these surrendered, but Cook, Brown, and two others refused to surrender and were killed. Major Moore, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, has been absent on a scout in Arkansas for the last ten days with about sixty men. He moved from Cassville and has not yet returned or reported. Col. Buck Brown with about 200 men is in the vicinity of Cane Hill, Ark., and Colonel Snavels [Schnable] has about 150 men with him in the vicinity of North Fork of White River. These are the only organized forces of the enemy at this time near the district. There are no guerrillas in the district, unless a few prowling in Newton and McDonald Counties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, January 18, 1865.*

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5. Lieut. Col. P. B. Plumb, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will report with his command to Col. J. H. Ford, commanding District of Upper Arkansas, for duty.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, January 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copy of an extract from a dispatch of Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding Second Sub-District, dated [January] 12, 1865, detailing his operations in carrying out my instructions for the removal of straggling Indians to the west side of James River, &c. An application has been made by Maj. J. R. Brown, special military agent, for permission for the friendly Sisseton Indians to be located at some point not very distant from Fort Wadsworth and under the protection of the military force at that post, that they may be enabled to plant corn, &c., in the spring. I can perceive no objection to this proposition if intended only as a temporary measure pending the decision of the Government on the policy to be adopted in locating the Indians permanently. It would certainly be unjust to drive these people to a distance from our military forces before a general pacification takes place on the border, for they would be subjected to abuse and ill-treatment by the hostile savages for having made peace with the Government. In my judgment their present location near Fort Wadsworth would place them where they could be made serviceable as scouts in checking raiding parties bound for the settlements. For these reasons I respectfully recommend that Major Brown be authorized to select a proper locality within a specified distance of Fort Wadsworth, not more remote than the James River (between thirty and forty miles) from the post, whereon to concentrate these friendly Indians, and that authority be further given to me to furnish them with such seed corn, potatoes, and other vegetables as will aid them in subsisting themselves without other expense to the Government.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., January 23, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota, who will use his own judgment as to allowing the friendly Sissetons in question to be permitted to locate near Fort Wadsworth. General Sibley is authorized to furnish them seed corn, potatoes, and vegetables for planting in limited quantities.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

(Extract from dispatch of Lieut. Col. William Pfaender, commanding Second Sub-District, to Capt. R. C. Olin, assistant adjutant-general, District of Minnesota, dated Fort Ridgely, Minn., January 12, 1865.)

Patrolling over the entire line of outposts is kept up three times a week, and the troops are supplied with rations to the 1st of March. The health of the command is excellent, the number of the sick in hospital at this post from all the troops in the sub-district ranging from eight to twelve. There are at present seven lodges of Indians (mostly women and children) at and near Yellow Medicine, who have come across from Fort Thompson and beg to be allowed to stay until the severe weather is over. A party of Indians who have been trapping on the Big Sioux have left, and there are now only two small parties reported to be this side of the James River, the whereabouts of whom I hope to find out within a short time, and shall act according to circumstances.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1865.*
(Via Cairo and New York.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

It is reported by General Sherman that Beauregard has gone to Mississippi to bring against Sherman the remains of Hood's army. If so, you and Thomas can easily operate in Alabama to destroy the railroads and supplies of the enemy. If not, a demonstration on your part may prevent Hood from re-enforcing Charleston. General Grant, therefore, directs that you will prepare all your available forces for a campaign against Selma or Montgomery, moving from Pascagoula, Mobile Bay, Pensacola, or such other point on the Gulf as you may select. Mobile would seem the best, if it can be captured without too much delay. Should you select that point the Navy Department would probably be able to send you such additional vessels and monitors as you might desire. When once started the troops should move light and very rapidly, living as far as possible on the country. It is believed that there are abundant supplies at Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and in all the adjacent country. If General Thomas cannot move in time to co-operate with you, it is General Grant's intention to send you a part of Thomas' troops and leave him on the defensive. I have directed that you be furnished immediately with cavalry remounts. You will send your requisitions to the depot at Saint Louis and also to the bureau in Washington. You will communicate with General Thomas in regard to his co-operation, but General Grant directs that your expedition be organized whether General Thomas gets ready to move or not. The lieutenant-general directs me to say that he does not regard General Granger or General Hurlbut as proper for the chief command of the expedition.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 19th day of January, 1865: A letter from Capt. L. B. Nash, Little Rock, Ark., December 31, 1864, transmitting his monthly report of forces of the enemy serving in the Trans-Mississippi Department for December, states that the decrease in the forces since the November report is based on reliable information. He states that the command of General Price is still scattered through the country and that Shelby alone has an organization. Most of their cavalry and artillery horses have been sent into Southern Texas to be recruited. A report from Maj. George Webster, Pass Manchac, La., January 18, 1865, states that a detachment of Forrest's men (about fifty in number) is reported in the neighborhood of Madisonville. I have the honor to transmit herewith summaries of Captain Nash's reports for November and December, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Summary of the forces of the enemy serving in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

NOVEMBER.

Arm of service.	Command.	Strength.	Total.
Infantry	Forney's	4,700	
	Parsons'	4,300	
	Churchill's	3,200	
	Polignac's	3,350	
			15,550
Cavalry	Wharton's, including Logan's	7,800	
	Maxey's	4,950	
	Marmaduke's	3,500	
	Fagan's	3,825	
	Shelby's	2,720	
			22,795
			38,345
Artillery	Magruder ... pieces		66
	Maxey ... do		10
	Price ... do		4
	Total ... do		80

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Summary of the forces of the enemy serving in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

DECEMBER.

Arm of service.	Division.	Strength.	Total.
Cavalry *a*	Wharton's	5,125	
	Logan's	500	
	Cooper's	4,600	
	Marmaduke's	3,450	
	Fagan's *b*	3,825	
	Shelby's *b*	2,720	
			20,220

a Command very much scattered. *b* This force badly disorganized.

Summary of the forces of the enemy serving in the Trans-Mississippi, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER—Continued.

Arm of service.	Division.	Strength.	Total.
Infantry	Forney's	3,525	
	Parsons'	3,300	
	Polignac's	2,225	
	Churchill's	3,710	
			12,760
			32,980
Artillery	Magruder ... pieces		54
	Wharton ... do		12
	Logan ... do		2
	Shelby ... do		4
	Maxey ... do		10
	Total ... do		82

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *New Orleans, January 19, 1865.*

1. Company G, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, will proceed to Brashear, La., and report for duty to the commanding officer. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

2. Company H, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, will proceed to Fort Saint Philip, La., and report for duty to the commanding officer. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 19, 1865—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Three steamers left here on the 12th instant for Fort Smith with supplies for that command for about sixty days. A force was sent to occupy Dardanelle and protect the passage of the boats. They passed Dardanelle safely on the 14th instant, and have since been heard from in safety at Mulberry Creek, about twenty-five miles this side of Fort Smith. It is believed they arrived at Fort Smith safely. Our force at Dardanelle under Major Jenks, First Iowa Cavalry, was attacked on the 14th after boats had passed up. Enemy was handsomely repulsed. Our loss, 1 killed, 15 wounded. Fifteen dead rebels were left on the field; also 15 wounded. Another regiment and section of battery sent from this place are at Dardanelle, Colonel Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry, in command. Colonel Ryan reports yesterday 9 p. m. that enemy is assembling to renew the attack on Dardanelle, and from floating pieces of charred [wood] he supposes that one of the boats had been destroyed in returning from Fort Smith. River has fallen too much to warrant sending more boats up at present.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

Nothing new up to this hour from Dardanelle, 12 noon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 19, 1865—4.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

Order to send about 1,000 cavalry to Memphis received. The First Iowa Cavalry and Second Missouri Cavalry are ordered and will be put en route at once. Full report by mail.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

DARDANELLE, *January 19, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Via Lewisburg.)

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Courier in from Colonel Judson, commanding at Clarksville, states that a force of the enemy on south bank of the river near Roseville fired upon the boats coming from Fort Smith, capturing and burning the Chippewa. The other three ran to north side of river near Ivey's Ford, more or less injured by the enemy's fire. Judson sent them assistance. Scouts report firing in that direction last evening and this a. m. Scouts report the enemy to have moved camp to within eight miles on Rocky Crossing road, having been re-enforced by Parsons, of Texas, and waiting for the co-operation of the force now engaged on the boats before attacking him. Do you wish the force here to remain longer than to insure the safe passage of the boats down river; that is, if the rebels leave any of them in a condition to run down? The river will soon be fordable above this point.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 19, 1865.

* * * * * * *

5. The Sixty-sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry now at Saint Charles will proceed to Devall's Bluff, Ark., and report for temporary duty to Brigadier-General Shaler, commanding. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

12. The First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, for temporary duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

13. The detachment of Second Missouri Cavalry serving in this department will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, for temporary duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *January 19, 1865.*

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

My information (which I believe to be correct) is that Brooks' command was re-enforced by Colonel Gordon with 600 men and no artillery, being detached from a command under Shelby, who was on his way to occupy Fort Smith, but turned back at Waldron. The force operating on the river is 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery.

Respectfully,

I. W. FULLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I herewith inclose a petition presented by a number of the citizens of Memphis last night, remonstrating against the closing of the lines, and a copy of my reply. Some of the points are well taken, and doubtless there is some reason why a somewhat different policy should be adopted here, from the more rigid one found necessary in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas; still, I would have no hope of, by any liberality or laxity of rule, coming up to the desires of hopeful traders. So long as Hood's army lies at Corinth, or is in this district, I could not counsel any relaxation, but should Major-General Thomas force him out of Corinth, south, and cover this country by his operations, I would advise that the lines be partially opened. I also inclose a letter just received from Thomas M. Redd, esq., surveyor of customs at Paducah, bearing on this same subject. There is an evident necessity for a uniformity of action at Paducah, and the District of West Tennessee. General Meredith, commanding District of Western Kentucky, headquarters at Paducah, has again sent orders, under instructions from Brevet Major-General Burbridge, to Col. J. N. McArthur, commanding at Columbus, Ky., not to obey my orders, and threatening him. To prevent collision Generals Burbridge and Meredith should be restrained by orders from the War Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your petitioners, loyal citizens of Memphis, desirous to mitigate the sufferings of our people and to rekindle in their hearts their former "love of country," and thus add a moral victory to the brilliant successes that have recently crowned the efforts of our armies, deem it not only our privilege but duty to remonstrate against any unnecessary hardships being imposed upon them, and respectfully but urgently pray that the present orders closing the lines against the loyal residents of West Tennessee be revoked. We offer the following reasons: First. In West Tennessee there are many loyal men and women and helpless children (among them the wives, children, and parents of

some of our bravest soldiers), who are thus deprived of the protection of their Government, to which they are in honor and justice entitled. Second. In the counties surrounding Memphis there are numbers of men liable to military duty in the Confederate Army who have avoided it by coming to Memphis as an asylum when Confederate conscript officers were in their neighborhood, but being destitute of means enabling them to remain here, return home as soon as it is safe to do so; hence, closing the lines to such is virtually recruiting for the Confederate Army. Third. It forces very many to come within the lines as "refugees," to remain at the expense of the Government, who could live at their homes if allowed to bring in their products and exchange them for necessary supplies. Fourth. It ignores the traditional justice and magnanimity of our Government, by adopting the too common and pernicious practice of treating all citizens of rebellious States as rebels, though they may have sacrificed their all on the altar of their country. Fifth. It indirectly annuls the instructions of the President relative to the Treasury regulations, by introducing restrictions evidently not intended by His Excellency, thus preventing large amounts of cotton from coming in that would pay a handsome revenue to the Government, and causes most that does come to do so under "special permits," the encouragement of which stops the business of legitimate merchants who only want such privileges as others equally deserving are entitled to, and encourages an odious monopoly, the promoter of extortion, fraud, and corruption. Sixth. Since the recent signal successes of our armies there can now exist no military necessity for the continuance of these orders. This petition is respectfully and hopefully presented to you, the immediate representative of our Government, in no dictatorial or fault-finding spirit, but from an earnest conviction of duty, based on a long and familiar acquaintance with the necessities and deserts of the people we represent, and an abiding faith in our national justice and liberality, as so forcibly and beautifully expressed in articles 4 and 5 of "Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field."

Very respectfully,

P. MILLER & CO.
WM. R. MOORE.
F. S. DAVIS,
President.
WM. H. FITCH, JR.
L. S. KNOWLTON.
M. S. BROOKS.
I. M. HILL.
JNO. W. LEFTWICH.
R. HOUGH,
U. S. Collector.
H. F. COOPER,
U. S. Assessor.

ARTHUR W. YOUNG,
Assistant Assessor.
J. E. MERRIMAN.
F. H. CLARK.
NIXON WOOD & CO.
WM. M. FARRINGTON.
A. P. BURDETT.
LACY & McGHEE.
YEATMAN & THOMPSON.
CHAS. KORTRECHT.
GEO. W. TROTLER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 19, 1865.

Messrs. I. M. HILL, JOHN W. LEFTWICH, and others,
Memphis, Tenn.:

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in replying to your communication of 2d instant, which you presented to me last night. You are aware that I act under the orders of my immediate commander, the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, to whom it

would have been more appropriate your communication should have been addressed. I shall forward it to him, with such remarks as the case appears to render necessary. I can assure you, gentlemen, that so far from wishing to impose unnecessary hardships on loyal citizens, it will always be his desire to afford them all facilities, liberties, and protection compatible with a just regard for his high duties in protecting and furthering the interests of the Government, and bringing this war to a successful close. A soldier by instinct and education, his restrictions are only such as in his judgment will be required for the public safety, and it is not to be presumed, with his superior information in that regard, he will not, in some respects, differ in opinion with those whose profession is not war, but mercantile business and trade, and whose views would necessarily be more or less molded by their habits of thought and training. I proceed to remark, briefly, on the six points you present. First. This hardship is one of the consequences of war, not of unnecessary military orders, and grieves all just men, whether civilians or soldiers. Second. The class of men alluded to will always find asylum and protection within the Union lines, and would be welcomed and applauded should they express a desire to take up arms to assist in punishing and destroying their wicked persecutors. Third. This complaint also is against the hardships of war and the acts of rebels. Fourth and fifth. I think you have fallen into error in the latter of these two. The following figures will give you better information and enable you to correct the impression that orders are issued for the purpose of annulling the President's instructions: Up to noon of to-day the cotton-permit office had been fairly open fourteen and one half working days, and in that time had issued 370 safeguards and permits, amounting to 38,335 bales, besides 30,150 pounds of seed cotton. I very much deprecate the tone of the assertions and argument in these clauses. Whilst I decline to enter into any expressions of opinion or discussion of the propriety of any action my superiors may think proper, or of the orders the highest officials in the land see fit to give—my duty and inclinations being only to obey—I feel bound to differ entirely with you in your conclusions. Sixth. I wish I could congratulate you on the ground that your assertion is undeniable and an axiom, and I hope very soon to be able to do so. In conclusion, I invite your special attention to Paragraphs II and VII of General Orders, No. 33,* and to latter part of paragraph 6 to paragraph 12 of General Orders, No. 80,† both from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, series of 1864.

With sentiments of respect, I remain, gentlemen, faithfully, your servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Paducah, Ky., January 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have been thinking for some time that I would write you in reference to trade at this post, but have deferred the matter in the hope that military changes would transpire that would obviate such a thing. The trade from here to your district is very heavy at this time, all passing the picket-line at this place under permit from board of trade instituted here by the military authorities. These parties represent themselves as living in Kentucky. In this way the border

* See Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 533. † See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 787.

counties of Tennessee, and as low down as Madison, have become vast storehouses. There is no revenue collected on the goods now going into your district under present regulations. I would respectfully ask your co-operation with me to protect the interest of the Government. It would be better far if you would open West Tennessee to trade, then we could collect some of the revenue any way. Large amount of cotton is being brought in from Tennessee without a regular permit, which the military here ought to seize, still they will not do it. Under regulations of July 29, 1864, I can only permit goods to such districts and places where the military declare actual occupation. Now, the people of your district pay no respect to any of the orders prohibiting trade in insurrectionary districts. Would it not be better, in view of all the facts, to open trade and let the Government collect the revenue she is justly entitled to?

Believing you fully comprehend my object without saying any more, I respectfully subscribe myself, yours, &c.,

THOMAS M. REDD,
Surveyor of Customs.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } MISS. SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP FAIRY, *Eastport, Miss., January 19, 1865.*

I. So far as the provisions of the annexed General Orders, No. 1,* issued by Major-General Canby, concerns the navy, divisional and other commanding officers are hereby required to observe and enforce them.

II. Boats crossing the river at a military post are not subject to interruption by the navy.

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, *Natchez, Miss., January 19, 1865.*

1. The Fifth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry will at once embark for Memphis, Tenn. Ten days' rations and forage will be issued to the regiment. All officers and enlisted men of that regiment now serving on detached service within the District of Natchez are hereby relieved, and will proceed with the regiment.

2. The Second New Jersey Cavalry, having reported for duty in this district, is hereby assigned to the command of Col. F. W. Moore, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding Provisional Brigade.

3. Inclusive of his present duties Col. B. G. Farrar, Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, is assigned to the command of the post of Natchez. General Orders, No. 80, series of 1864, of Military Division of West Mississippi; circular of the Department of Mississippi of December 16, 1864; General Orders, No. 34, of 1864, of the District of Vicksburg, and the letter of Major-General Dana, of January 13, 1865, on the subject of passes and permits, are specially presented to his attention.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 400.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., January 19, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

I have the honor to report that Lieutenant Bates, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, in command of a scouting party from Waynesville, reports that he killed three noted guerrillas, named McCourtney, Anthony, and Stephens, and captured three horses on the Big Piney, near McCourtney's Mill.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
January 19, 1865—11.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Rolla, Mo.:*

Send a few mounted men up into Maries County to look after that gang of robbers. They will have to go quietly and stay a few days so as to catch them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., January 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

I have no information of any robbers in Maries County. Will you please inform me what part of the county they have been operating, and how the officers in command of the scout can get a clew to their movements?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *January 19, 1865.*

Colonel PHILIPS, *Commanding:*

Scouting parties just returned report bushwhackers cleared out as far south on the line of Cass and as far east as the line of La Fayette, in the neighborhood of Pink Hills, and thence to the Missouri. I intend to send Wyckoff to the country near Pink Hills, the runway of the bushwhackers of Clay County, and on this side. Three bushmen reported to have been seen near Mr. Santafee's with four men. All the tri-monthlies ready to-morrow.

CHESTER HARDING,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., January 19, 1865.

General J. B. SANBORN, *Springfield:*

Please inform me by telegraph the names of the guerrillas captured in a cave. There is important testimony said to be on file in the provost-marshal's office in this district against some of them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

OMAHA, *January 19, 1865.*
(Received 5.10 a. m. 20th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The renewal of hostilities by the Indians on our frontier and on the telegraph and mail line west calls for more troops. Can you send at least one regiment of cavalry to our aid at once?

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor.
A. S. PADDOCK,
Secretary.
O. P. MASON,
President of Council.
S. M. KIRKPATRICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nebraska.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., January 19, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT LYON, COLO. TER.:

SIR: The colonel commanding desires me to inform you that Brigadier-General Mitchell, commanding District of Nebraska, is now organizing a command at Cottonwood Station, on the Overland line, to strike the Indians congregated in that section of country. It is very probable that they may be driven down your way, so that you will by a careful scouting party inform yourself of their movements and be ready to strike them on their approach. They are making serious trouble on the Overland line, and it is possible that they may come this way, in which case you will be notified. The colonel commanding also directs that you keep constant communication with Camp Fillmore and these headquarters, and that you also keep your command compactly together, so as to be able to move to any point at a moment's warning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 19, 1865.

I. In order to have all the troops which can be spared from other necessary duties in a position in time to assist during the approaching spring and summer in making the routes safe leading from New Mexico to the Arkansas River, the following is ordered, viz: The company of the Fifth U. S. Infantry now at Fort Wingate, Company L, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, now at Fort Sumner, and Company C of that regiment, now at Fort Bascom, will without delay take post at Fort Union. Company M, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, will for the present remain at Fort Bascom. The commanding officer of Franklin, Tex., will send a portion of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, under an energetic officer to San Elizario, Tex., to relieve at that outpost Company F, First Cavalry California Volunteers, which will then march to Las Cruces, N. Mex. Here this company will be joined by Captain Ffrench's company, First Veteran Infantry Cali-

fornia Volunteers, when the two, under the command of Captain Ffrench, will proceed to Fort McRae. Here Captain Ffrench's company will receive the horses, horse equipments, and revolvers now in the possession of Captain Ayres' company, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, and Captain Ffrench will relieve Major Willis, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, in the command of Fort McRae. Major Willis, with Ayres' and Stombs' companies, will then march without delay to Fort Craig. Here Captain Stombs' company will take post. Company H, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and Company E, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will there join Major Willis' command and proceed with it to Fort Union, N. Mex. Captain Burkett's company, First Veteran Infantry, will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. Mex., where it will relieve Captain Cooke's company [First] New Mexico Volunteers. Major Shaw, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, will with this latter company march to Los Pinos, N. Mex. He himself will then proceed to Fort Wingate and relieve Major Eaton in the command of that post. Major Eaton on being relieved will proceed to Los Pinos, and then march with Cooke's company to Fort Union. Ffrench and Burkett will each leave one of his officers at Las Cruces on recruiting service. The officers of the First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers and the First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers will use every endeavor to fill up the ranks of those regiments as rapidly as possible, as many of the companies will be required for active service upon the plains. The chief quartermaster will give directions with reference to the necessary transportation for these movements.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp.

U. S. S. CHOCTAW, *Bayou Sara, January 20, 1865.*

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: In your communication of the 17th instant you state that there are a number of plantations along the river cultivated by "freed labor" under the orders of the commander of the Department of the Gulf. That there are "plantations worked by freed labor" I know, but that they are under the orders of or in any way controlled by the commander of the department is new to me. They cannot be visited without an armed force, and I am sure that any supplies landed for such plantations are immediately sold, or the greater part of them, to the highest bidder. If there are deserving people outside the lines of military occupation, which I doubt, it would be much better that supplies should go through the military posts, for if landings can be made at any point there is no telling what will be landed; for instance, the goods lately seized at Brulé Landing. There are not gun-boats enough to cover the landings, there being but four to patrol a distance of 130 miles. Article 38 of the Treasury Regulations, of July 29, 1864, seems to refer to plantations within our lines. Those in this district cannot be considered as such, although, as you say, they have heretofore been permitted to ship their products and receive their supplies. It was upon my understanding of the new trade regulations, and a conversation I had with you about a month ago on this subject, that I gave orders to prevent the landing of plantation supplies and the shipping

of products except on regular permits from O. N. Cutler. I wrote Admiral Lee a letter on this subject two weeks since, and hope to get an answer by next mail.

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. CORNWELL,
Lieut. Commander, Comdg. Second Div., Mississippi Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 20th day of January, 1865: A report from Lieut. J. M. Haff, Thibodeaux, January 18, 1865, states that four deserters came within the Federal lines on the 15th instant and made the following statements: Brig. Gen. Joseph Brent commands the rebel forces on the Lower Teche, headquarters at Bayou Bourbeau, six miles from Opelousas. His command consists of a regiment of cavalry (ten companies) and two independent companies, stationed, respectively, at Franklin and Fausse Pointe. These troops have not been paid in two years, and very much discontent exists among them. They talk freely of deserting. They state that there is no artillery this side of Opelousas, and they think none this side of Alexandria. Eighteen deserters came into Donaldsonville on the 17th instant. Captain Frederick H. Man, Morganza, La., in a communication, dated January 18, states that the Third Arkansas Cavalry (rebel) are on this side the Atchafalaya near Morganza, and that there are indications of an increase of the rebel force in that vicinity. His former reports of the position of rebel troops have been confirmed by deserters and prisoners. A further examination of the deserter Lars Larsen discloses the fact that there are four gun-boats in and around Galveston Bay, viz, the Colonel Still, mounting two guns; the Diana, well armed; the Bayou City, mounting two guns, and the John F. Carr. There is a small supply boat (the Island City) in the bay. There is at the mouth of the Brazos River a stern-wheel steamer, the Lucy Gwin, and at Sabine the Josiah H. Bell, mounting one 32-pounder and two mountain howitzers (6-pounders).

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 20, 1865.*

The Territory of Arizona is reannexed to the Department of the Pacific, under the command of Major-General McDowell, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 20, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT PLAQUEMINE:

General Ullmann telegraphs from Morganza that a large force is approaching your position. Throw out your scouts to watch their movements, and keep all the rest of your force in hand to meet any event in the defense of your position. Telegraph direct and immediately to these headquarters all the information you gain of the enemy's movement, if there be any enemy.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 20, 1865.

* * * * * * *

V. Commanding officer First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, will report with his brigade without delay to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr for temporary duty.

VI. Commanding officer Forty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers will report with his regiment without delay to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr for temporary duty.

VII. Commanding officer First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers will report with his regiment without delay to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr for temporary duty.

VIII. Commanding officer First Missouri Cavalry Volunteers will report with his regiment without delay to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr for temporary duty.

IX. Commanding officer Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery will report with his battery without delay to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr for temporary duty.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
January 20, 1865.

The early completion of the works laid out for the defenses of the post makes it necessary that every officer and soldier when detailed should use his best endeavors to hasten the progress. There is just so much to do, and all will have to contribute their services until completed, whether it occupies a week or a year. In this work, as in all of the soldier's duties, a cheerful and willing obedience to the orders of superior authority is essential and should be given unasked. Reports given in to these headquarters justify the belief that some of the officers in charge of the details have so far forgotten themselves and their duties as to allow the men under them to idle away their time and even refuse to require a proper application on the part of the men to their work. Such conduct is not only delaying the work, but damaging to the officer's reputation as a soldier and destructive to discipline and good order among the troops. Of course such conduct will not be tolerated. Hereafter the details at each fort and on the road will be under the charge of the senior officer present. Those on the forts will receive

their instructions through Lieutenant Daly, and that on the road through Lieutenant Moran. These senior officers of the parties will be held responsible for the conduct of the officers and men in their [charge], and will promptly report in writing to these headquarters any neglect or incompetency on the part of the officers under them, in order that the cases may be investigated. In making the details at regimental headquarters a captain will be selected for each party with reference to his efficiency. The other officers will be lieutenants. These captains will remain on duty for the whole day, and designate the moment at which the details may leave off work, observing the provisions of General Orders, No. 9, from these headquarters, 18th instant.

By order of Brig. Gen. Alex. Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DEPOT, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 20, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Comdg. Cav. Div., Seventh Army Corps, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your orders concerning the Second Missouri Cavalry have been received through General Shaler. Details have been ordered to report to their command, and the commanding officer ordered to have the regiment with arms, accounterments, &c., ready for the move immediately.

L. GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Depot.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January 20, 1865.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Information was received here on the 16th instant by General M. L. Smith, commanding, which he deemed reliable, that on the 13th part of the troops of the rebel Generals Lee and Howard [Hardee or Hood?] were at Oxford, Tenn., where re-enforcements were constantly arriving by rail from Grenada. Troops were moving out of Oxford toward Holly Springs, where the informant saw three regiments of rebel cavalry. Troops were also leaving Holly Springs on two roads leading toward this place. Twenty-one pieces of artillery were at Holly Springs with the rebel troops. A part of Forrest's force had moved from Corinth to Moscow. On the 13th Forrest was at Jacinto, and was said to have had an interview with Dick Taylor at Grenada on the 14th. Information goes to show that the rebel Generals Archer, Dick Taylor, Chalmers, and Lowry were absent with the troops mentioned. General Smith had probably received a dispatch from General Washburn dated on the 13th, twenty miles below Eastport, on the Tennessee River, directing him to look for an attack, in force, from Forrest, and at one time, on the 14th and 15th, everything indicated a large concentration of rebel forces at this point. General Smith had made the best disposition of his forces to meet the attack, and with the re-enforcements he received from the mouth of White River he had no fears of the result. With the exception of an attack upon one of the scouting parties this morning no demonstrations have as yet been made upon this place, and from all

the information that General Smith can get he is of the opinion that the rebel forces alluded to are moving by way of Tuscumbia toward General Sherman's communications, and that they number, when united with Forrest's troops, about 20,000. As the forces garrisoning Columbus and Paducah are very small, General Smith sends to-day 1,300 men to those points. They will arrive to-morrow night.

R. B. MARCY,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., January 20, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Company D, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will be at once relieved at Farmington and ordered to Cape Girardeau, to report to Col. J. B. Rogers, commanding Second Sub-District.

3. Commanding officer Second Sub-District will at once relieve Company A, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, at Charleston, with a company of cavalry, under the command of an efficient officer.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PILOT KNOB, *January 20, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Sixty mounted men left Patterson and fifty Centerville this morning to unite near Van Buren, and will go into Oregon County, returning if the officers in command think best. The Patterson party will go into Ripley and Butler Counties and the Centerville party through Shannon County.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, *January 20, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

Allow no military force to go into Illinois for any purpose except upon my order, and under no circumstances allow any military force to go over there to interfere in case of Ruby or Roby.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Same to commanding officers at Pilot Knob and Sainte Genevieve.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, January 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: Permit me to ask your attention to the necessity of mounting, as soon as practicable, the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Cav-

alry. There are about 500 serviceable horses in this district, a number entirely insufficient for the service required in it. The daily guards for the mails, escorts for trains, and other immediate special duties employs all the mounted men in the northern part of the district, leaving the entire southern counties open to the enemy's prowling bands. There is sufficient corn in the southern counties to forage as many troops as it would be necessary to send there, so that but little or any additional forage would be required at this post. I hear there are small bands of guerrillas prowling about, and the number will probably increase and thus endanger our trains unless active scouting can be done.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, January 20, 1865.

Sergt. HENRY GUINTER,
Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry:

SERGEANT: You will proceed quietly with your detachment of ten men to the bend of the Gasconade River, near Vienna, Maries County, Mo., and remain in that vicinity as much as possible unobserved by the people, except when necessary to ask for information, and, if possible, destroy or capture a gang of robbers or guerrillas infesting that county, and stopping in the bend above mentioned. You will return with your detachment within six days from this date, and report your success to these headquarters.

By order of the general commanding:

Very respectfully,

[W. D. HUBBARD,]
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 20, 1865.

WILLIAM MULLINS, Esq.,
Henry County, Mo.:

SIR: It having been represented to these headquarters that your neighborhood is being subjected to raids by an organized band of thieves and marauders, who make their descent in the night from Kansas on your neighbors, and rob, pillage, and murder them, and that you are peaceable, quiet, and well-behaved citizens, and being far removed from any military post, thus leaving you completely at the hands of these brigands and outlaws, you are therefore and hereby authorized to organize the following-named citizens of that locality into a provisional company to protect your lives and property against these bands and all similar ones under whatever name, profession, or color they may come, viz: R. P. Blivins, Jacob Armstrong, N. J. Dunn, George Hungerford, M. J. Elder, John B. Elber, Michael Shatley, William Childress, Jonah Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, Moses Gallif, and Ab. Colson. You will have command of this organization and can establish your rendezvous, signals, rallying points, and such rules for your government as may be expedient and necessary. You and your company are authorized to bear arms for the purpose above set forth, and I will

approve permits for you to purchase arms and ammunition. Impress upon your organization the object of this permission, and that it must not be abused or carried beyond its authorized powers. You will make frequent reports to these headquarters of your operations and keep the authorities fully advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 20, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Commanding Fourth Sub-District, Kansas City, Mo.:

COLONEL: Complaint has frequently been made to me by good Union men of Jackson County that self-constituted parties of men, claiming to be loyal, are greatly abusing and imposing on many quiet citizens of that county. Among these the following names have been reported: William Webster, Jim Reed, Daniel Quarles. These men probably once belonged to the Enrolled Militia and continue to wear their uniform, bear arms, and go out of their own motion, under the guise of hunting bushwhackers, and interfere with and pillage unarmed, well-behaved citizens. Such men are brigands, and not to be tolerated. I prefer to have no outsiders in our employ. We can do best with men organized. If these men wish to play soldier, let them join the army and they shall have ample scope and range to show their patriotism. You will stop their operations at once, and if necessary arrest them. You will doubtless find your district much annoyed by organized bands of horse-thieves hovering about the border. Deal with them with vigor and firmness. Such outrages must be stopped to encourage immigration and agriculture. I intrust to your good judgment and policy this means of correcting these wrongs.

I am, colonel, very truly, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

CASSVILLE, MO., *January 20, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Major Moore has returned. Had good luck, and his scout killed eleven rebels and captured some property without any loss on his part. The train to Cassville will be sufficiently guarded, but the escort from that place will be sent on to Fayetteville.

JOHN H. MOORE,
Captain and Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
January 20, 1865—4.25 p. m.

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp, Macon, Mo.:

I shall arrange for Colonel Beveridge to command the district in my absence. *Inter nos.*

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., January 20, 1865.*

Companies F, G, K, and L, of Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will be concentrated at Macon, Mo., on or before the 25th day of January, 1865, for the purpose of being mustered out of service. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *January 20, 1865.*

Major REYNOLDS,
Wyandotte:

Two pieces of artillery and one company of cavalry will be in Wyandotte at 5 o'clock. Have your troops in line and fire a Federal salute on the arrival of the train, and one to-morrow on its departure, and report by telegram.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., January 20, 1865.

Sergt. D. C. NETTLETON,
Commanding Indian Scouts:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant. I inclose for your information and guidance the following extracts from report of commanding officer of Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.:

No Indians have appeared in this immediate vicinity, yet two bands have crossed the Arkansas River near the Cimarron Crossing, traveling northward. One party attacked a small party of whites returning from New Mexico, wounding six. The particulars I have not learned. Ed. Gurrier, who was in the Cheyenne camp at the time it was attacked by Colonel Chivington on the 29th of November, has returned, and reports the Indians have moved from their camp on the Smoky Hill, and to have made camp again on Beaver Creek, more to the north, and about 170 miles from this post. They are about the same in number as previous reports have stated, viz, 1,080 lodges of Sioux, 400 lodges of Cheyennes, and 40 Arapahoes. This would give them about 2,500 fighting men. The trails that have crossed to the north were leading toward their camp, and must have been made by Little Raven's band of Arapahoes or by the Kiowas and Comanches. Black Kettle, Little Robe, and Knock Knee, who were reported killed, are at the main camp alive and well. Captain Soule has just returned from a scout about fifty miles to the north and east. He visited the camp on Sand Creek, where Colonel Chivington attacked them. No Indians had been there since Colonel Chivington left.

The colonel commanding directs me to state that it is his wish that you should remain in and around Fort Larned, scouting thoroughly in all directions, reporting often to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NATIONAL HOTEL, *Washington, D. C., January 20, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

SIR: As I telegraphed you, I came to this place a week ago. When I arrived I found yours of the 17th lying here. I found the Secretary

of War gone to Savannah. He has just returned. Our delegate, Judge Bennett, and Mr. Otis, of the Overland Stage Line, returned a few days ago from a visit to General Grant in reference to our matters on the plains. He made some recommendations, but it is not known what, upon which the Secretary of War has concluded to wait until he comes up, which, it is said, will be in a few days. In this state of affairs and delay it is difficult to move. The excitement in reference to Colonel Chivington's attack upon the Indians near Fort Lyon is much in the way of doing anything. General Connor has made some recommendations to the Department in regard to the defense of our line of communication, which it is rumored will be acted upon soon. In the meantime I trust our people will have been relieved of their terrible isolation by the troops you have sent forward, and that the line of communication will soon be open for their relief. Please inform me by telegraph the situation and prospects upon receipt of this, and very greatly oblige me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO, *Denver, Colo. Ter., January 20, 1865.*

As there seems to be a collision between the civil and military authorities regarding the rights of citizens and soldiers, and as the civil officers throughout the Territory seem efficient and capable of enforcing the laws thereof and city ordinances, the general order issued by the former district commander establishing martial law is hereby amended and modified as follows:

1. All officers and soldiers in this district are amenable to the civil laws of the land and the regulations and ordinances by which an incorporated city is governed. The fact of being in the military service is no warrant or authority to trespass on the rights and privileges of loyal citizens of the Government; but, on the contrary, military men should be models of subordination and obedience to recognized laws and orders, and should they by mistake or through ignorance violate the rules laid down for our guidance in the daily walks of life, they ought to be the first to make and show due penitence. All true soldiers will.

2. When an officer or soldier is arrested by the civil authority for violation of law and order he is clearly entitled to a fair and impartial trial before the proper tribunal, and the trial should be [immediate], that the country may not be deprived of his services. It is to be hoped that the civil officers will be as lenient and obliging as circumstances will permit, yet firm and equitable in their decisions. Military law at best is arbitrary, and the colonel commanding has been induced to make these modifications through a desire to harmonize and blend together the civil and military powers; yet he does not yield his right to act when in his judgment the civil officers are defied by lawless marauders, or when the interests of the Government are at stake.

By order of Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 21, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.:

Send to General Halleck the reports of General Curtis and General Connor on the subject of requirements for protection of Overland Mail Route.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., January 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the major-general commanding the following report of the Enrolled Militia at Memphis: On the 9th of December, 1864, this militia force numbered in the aggregate 2,445 men, of whom 1,319 were armed. On the 15th of December, 1864, a board of examiners was ordered, and all former exemptions and excuses revoked. This board has already added three new regiments to the previous forces and filled the old ones nearly to the maximum. The organization now is composed of seven regiments and two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, numbering in the aggregate 6,941. Arrangements have been made to have them all armed by the 20th instant. The arms are in good condition, as in most regiments they employ hired armorers for the sole purpose of keeping the muskets in order. There is a good prospect of bringing this militia force up to 7,000 men. General Dana has been earnest and active, and in this as in all else connected with affairs of his department he has displayed great energy and ability.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., January 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding the condition of the Department of Arkansas as reported by the assistant inspector-general. In the vicinity of Little Rock Major Nelson states the camps to be in an excellent state of police and the men looking well, the troops nearly all hutted, and the building of the huts of a superior character. The prisons are reported as under good management, clean, and convenient. The hospitals are in tolerable condition. At Devall's Bluff affairs are generally in good order, the infantry regiments doing well, drilling, studying, &c. The batteries are also improving, except Battery D, Second Missouri, a special report in reference to which I have made. The duties of the quartermaster, commissary, and provost-marshal are reported as well done. The Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, are garrisoning this

post and Pine Bluff, and have been working hard repairing roads, building fortifications, &c. The average sick in the division is $9\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. The Cavalry Division is divided into four brigades. Of the First Brigade the inspector writes as follows: This brigade is under a cloud, and requires the immediate attention of a firm, vigorous, and vigilant commander to bring it out of the difficulties which envelop it, and save the available portion from becoming a positive injury to the service. The affairs of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry are in the utmost confusion. Serious charges have been made against every field officer in the regiment whose official conduct has been under investigation. The quartermaster has been found guilty of selling Government property and appropriating the proceeds; the company kitchens of several squadrons were filthy, the rations squandered; the men complained of the smallness of the ration, while officers were found messing with them; arms and equipments were in a dirty and disorderly condition; discipline bad; personal cleanliness, dirty. The following-named officers mess with enlisted men, in defiance of orders from brigade headquarters to the contrary: Capt. E. Brown, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry; Lieut. N. E. Orton, Lieut. W. E. Sparrow, Lieut. W. B. Barton, Lieut. T. L. Bailey. The Seventh Missouri Cavalry is in bad condition on account of lack of officers; with 296 enlisted men there were but three officers for duty. The detachments of the Fifth Kansas are in a neglected, inefficient state. The detachment of the First Indiana Cavalry was in very poor condition. The commanding officer, Capt. James A. Pine, reports that the men receive only one-quarter rations of rice, beans, or hominy, and that the hard bread is wormy. Captain Pine is reported as inefficient and incompetent, and the irregularities in the command are mainly to be charged to his neglect of duty. This brigade numbers 1,000 men present for duty, 173 of whom are on extra duty. There are only 396 serviceable horses. The Second Cavalry Brigade, commanded by General Bussey, is composed of consolidated and broken regiments. The First Missouri is without a field officer. It needs a thorough efficient officer in command; its affairs run too loosely entirely. The Fourth Arkansas Cavalry is steadily improving. The First Iowa Cavalry is without its complement of officers. One company has been commanded by a private, there not being even a non-commissioned officer present. The duties of Captain Jenks, commanding, are very laborious. The stables are poorly policed. The arms of the Third Missouri are not in as good condition as they should be, and the men are dirty. The Third U. S. Cavalry is in good condition.

The Third Cavalry Brigade is under the command of Colonel Geiger, at Brownsville. The Eighth Missouri and Tenth Illinois are reported in fine condition. The Ninth Iowa is reported in tolerable condition, but the men look dirty, and the officers allow too much familiarity with the enlisted men. In enforcing discipline the smaller offenses are tried by a field officers' court, but heavier crimes have gone unpunished from the difficulty in getting the offenders before a court-martial. In this regiment offenders have escaped punishment who were charged with desertion, sleeping on post, theft, and mutinous conduct. Courts are now being organized. The Eleventh Missouri Cavalry is reported in tolerable condition. They complain bitterly of their arms (the Merrill carbine), and state Merrill's cartridge-box to be a nuisance that the service should be rid of. They are now being armed with the Sharps carbines. The Fourth Brigade is much scattered. The Third Michigan, at Brownsville Station, stands very well in everything pertaining to its general police, but its discipline and steadiness in the field hardly

stand as high as it does in other respects. The Ninth Kansas, from the want of thorough discipline, is in the field more like a band of independent rangers than a compact body of soldiers. In regard to military bearing, instruction, drill, care of horses, police, and personal cleanliness it is far below the standard of good soldiers. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry is reported generally in good condition. The Third Arkansas Cavalry is on outpost duty at Lewisburg. Since it has been there, in different skirmishes, the regiment has killed about 500 of the enemy. They have suffered much from the want of forage. The records of my office will afford particulars in reference to any regiment or supply department, works of defense, &c., in the Department of Arkansas except the District of the Frontier, which is now being evacuated.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 21st day of January, 1865: J. D. Howell, a refugee, left Mobile December 27, 1864. States that a part of Forrest's cavalry (about 2,200 men), under Actg. Brig. Gen. Robert McCulloch, with three small pieces of artillery (6-pounders), and Col. John Scott's command, from Clinton, Miss. (composed of from 1,200 to 1,500 cavalry), armed with Sharps rifles and navy revolvers, and Colonel Maury's regiment of cavalry (numbering 1,200 men), composed of citizens of Mobile and vicinity, armed with miscellaneous weapons and very inefficient, are on the Pascagoula road facing and watching General Granger. McCulloch's command, 2,200; Scott's command, 1,350; Maury's command, 1,200; total, 4,750. The horses of these commands are in extremely bad condition, and the men are supplied with only about one-quarter rations. Colonel Fuller commands the artillery defending Mobile. The most important battery is a naval battery called the Missouri Battery, situated on the point just below the site of the old light-house. This battery mounts nine guns (7-inch) and is commanded by Captain Bennett, late of the U. S. Navy. The rebel gun-boats are the Nashville, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, and Morgan. The Nashville is a powerful side-wheel boat, at least equal to the ram Tennessee (captured last August); is 268 feet long, 75 feet beam, carries the best engines (two in number) in the Confederacy, and runs twelve or fifteen miles an hour. She mounts ten guns—two bow guns, throwing 210-pound shot, and eight 7-inch rifles. The missile used is called the "punch-headed shot." The iron plating of the boat is about six inches thick from the bow back to the wheel-house, formed of transverse bars six inches wide by three inches thick. Her crew numbers 250. The Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, which are floating batteries rather than gun-boats, run only about four miles an hour. They mount four guns each. Torpedoes, containing each 100 pounds of powder, are planted across the mouth of Dog River, and thence at an angle of 90 degrees to the middle channel of the bay, a distance of one

mile and a half. They are also planted up the Dog River to within fifty yards of the ferry. Mr. Howell (the informant) assisted in planting 200 of these torpedoes, and is willing to point out their locality. There are three blockade-runners (the Red Gauntlet, Virgin, and Mary), armed with 12 and 18 pounder howitzers, in Mobile Bay used as picket-boats. The water on the western side of the bay is becoming more shallow on account of the obstructions, and there is a greater depth of water on the eastern side from the same cause. About the 6th instant Mr. Howell saw thirty luggers, of between three and five tons burden, in Louisiana Marsh, bound out. They are loaded with flannel, coffee, spirits, medicines, &c. They visit Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Shieldstone, Pass Christian, and Bay, &c.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I left Lakeport on the 16th instant on U. S. steamer Planter. Arrived at Fort Morgan on the evening of the 17th, and successfully repaired the telegraph cable on the 18th instant, putting in 200 feet of new cable. I returned on the U. S. tug Blossom, inspecting the line in process of construction to Ship Island. The land portion is completed to Bayou Biloxi. The marsh is much softer than I supposed. Many of the poles require cross-pieces spiked on at the ground to prevent them from sinking out of sight. On account of the bad weather, two days' lost time by the Mexican Gulf Railroad failing to furnish a train for poles as agreed, &c., the progress of the line has not been as great as I had hoped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. FULLER,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Assistant Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 21, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER DONALDSONVILLE:

General Ullmann telegraphs from Morganza that a large rebel force is approaching Plaquemine and the La Fourche country from the Atchafalaya fords. You will at once send a party of cavalry toward Bayou Goula to watch the approaches from that direction. Keep a bright lookout; have your fort in good order, and hold your men well in hand in case of an attack. Report anything you may be able to learn in reference to their numbers, destination, or probable route, to these headquarters without delay.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLAQUEMINE, *January 21, 1865.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Brigadier-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 20th is received. Nothing has occurred, and I have the scouts out, &c.

RICH'D G. SHAW,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 21, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER PLAQUEMINE:

General Ullmann telegraphs from Morganza that a large rebel force is approaching Plaquemine from the Atchafalaya fords. You will at once send out a force of cavalry to watch these fords. Send out some good, trusty men in different directions as scouts to find out something of their numbers, destination, and by what route they are coming. Report anything you may be able to learn in reference to them to these headquarters without delay. Hold your men well in hand and give them a warm reception should they attack you.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 21, 1865.

Colonel SAYLES,
Commanding, Napoleonville:

A large rebel force is reported as approaching the La Fourche country from the Atchafalaya fords above Plaquemine. Should they pass Donaldsonville and attempt an attack upon Napoleonville you will be ready to receive them. This report comes through General Ullmann, at Morganza.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that an infantry force of 3,000 men be detached from the Department of Arkansas for service in the field. The necessary orders will accordingly be given with the least possible delay, and the force sent to this place to report to the major-general commanding the division. This force is not intended to include the Twenty-third Wisconsin and the Ninety-sixth Ohio Regiments, both of which (or their equivalents) should also be sent to this place as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., January 21, 1865.*

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II. Capt. J. B. Wheeler, chief engineer, will furnish to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr a sufficient pontoon train for the expedition now organizing, to report as early as possible.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 21. 1865—9.45 a. m.*

General A. SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

Please make arrangements for boats to recall Colonel Geiger. Two will be preferable to cross him, both at Augusta and West Point. Let me know what you can do and I will send the orders to you.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 21, 1865—12.45 p. m.*

General SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

Please send the Ella to Colonel Geiger to carry out the movement indicated in the accompanying dispatch to him. The boat will need a guard. Be good enough to let me know when she has started for Augusta.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

LITTLE ROCK, *January 21, 1865—12.45 p. m.*

Colonel GEIGER,
Augusta:
(Care General A. Shaler, Devall's Bluff.)

You will return with your command to Brownsville by easy marches. The steamer that carries this dispatch to you will be at your service for crossing the White and Little Red Rivers, meeting you at such point on the latter as you may direct.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., January 21, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEST,
Little Rock:

The Ella has this moment returned from Colonel Geiger and brings the accompanying dispatch* to Lieutenant Martin. I can send the Ella to recross the cavalry. She is the only boat available.

ALEX. SHALER,
Brigadier-General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 21, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff, Ark.:

You will hold in readiness to move all the force that can be spared to move in your front from Pine Bluff, and cause it to be reported to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr on his arrival at Pine Bluff, which will be on the 24th instant. The Seventh Missouri Cavalry will turn over all its serviceable horses to the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. The Seventh will be held in readiness to move to Little Rock for remount.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *January 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

Am I to infer from your dispatch that I am to turn over to General Carr any infantry force? If so, two regiments can be spared. My effective cavalry force is but 222, but if required can spare them.

Respectfully,

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DARDANELLE, *January 21, 1865—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, *Little Rock:*

The enemy declines attacking and I think has retraced his steps southward. At 4 o'clock this a. m. sent Captain Hamilton with sixty mounted men of the Third Arkansas Cavalry to Ivey's Ford to ascertain condition of transports and cover any one of them down if in condition to run. Sent fifty infantry twelve miles on same road as support. Also 150 infantry and one piece of artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Chickalah to draw attention from Hamilton. The infantry and artillery to return to-night. Hamilton to return on north side of river, if he finds the enemy in force on south side. River falling, with three feet of water on bar. Troops getting along well.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HDQRS. FRONTIER DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., January 21, 1865.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: Upon receiving intelligence that the enemy had attacked the boats at Ivey's Ford, forty-seven miles below here, I immediately sent two regiments of colored troops (they not having left) with one piece of artillery, under command of Col. J. M. Williams, down on the south side of the river, with instructions to keep the river clear of the enemy. I sent one regiment down on the north side with a train. The three regiments comprise all the colored troops there were here.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., January 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I request that the Indian Territory be made a separate geographical command, district, or department, for the following reasons: The three Indian regiments in the Federal service as home guards, for the protection of the loyal element in the Indian Nation, when the white troops retreated from the Indian Nation in July, 1862, were left at Baxter's Springs, on its northern border, except the First Regiment, which retreated to Le Roy, Kans. Under orders from General Blunt, commanding Department of Kansas, I marched the Second and Third Regiments and section of the First Kansas Battery with it to Carthage, Mo., in September, 1862; and, with the Kansas division, these regiments did efficient service in that fall campaign. After the battle of Prairie Grove Major-General Schofield, commanding the army, detached the three Indian regiments (the First Regiment also having rejoined) and added to them part of the Sixth Kansas and Hopkins' battery, and made it once more a separate command in the field, directing that it be employed for its original and legitimate purpose. Leaving their homes exposed, the men of these regiments had cheerfully partaken in the campaign, although out of their own country. January 13, 1863, I received from Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of the Missouri, the command of the two districts of Western Arkansas and of the Indian Nation (Eighth and Ninth), which I held until June of said year, when the districts of General Schofield and General Blunt were extended to the Arkansas River, throwing my command in the Indian Nation into the District of Kansas. These district orders, I submit, merely affected me personally and did not change the separate character of the Indian command, which never has been changed. I was directed by Major-General Curtis, when department commander, to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior and Indian Commissioner which were sent to me from time to time. When the Indian Nation was attached to the Department of Arkansas there seemed to be some misunderstanding as to the purposes and character of the command. When I left Fort Smith recently I understood that my command would be again defined as a separate command in orders. I have just received a notification to forward all court-martial cases to Fort Smith. I make the recommendation believing that it is for the interests of the Government, the benefit of the loyal Indians, and essential to carry out the purposes for which this command was created. I do not deem it necessary to multiply the other numerous reasons which might be alleged for the request which I desire to bring to your attention.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel Third Indian Regiment, Comdg. Indian Brigade.

[JANUARY 21, 1865.—For George H. Thomas to Dana, in regard to operations of Hood's army, see Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 626.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., January 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: Consequent to my communication of date the 7th instant, asking that a regiment of cavalry might be sent to this district, I have the honor to report the arrival from Memphis of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, and the departure for Memphis of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, each in compliance with orders from the major-general commanding the Department of Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 21, 1865.

* * * * * * *

5. Companies D and E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, will forthwith report for duty to Col. E. A. Kutzner, commanding at Glasgow, in the District of North Missouri. Colonel Kutzner is hereby authorized to mount these companies from the contraband stock in his possession, in order that they may be used as cavalry in scouting and hunting down guerrillas in that neighborhood. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to Glasgow.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 21, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that the instructions of the major-general commanding of the 14th instant have been complied with. The detachments at Caledonia and at Potosi (except twenty men at the latter place which are needed for escorts for supplies to Webster) have been removed to Webster, that point, in my judgment, affording a better cover to Potosi and the country north than troops at Potosi. The garrison at Patterson has been strengthened and the post at Centerville reoccupied and temporary shelters for public animals ordered to be built. Company D, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry, has been ordered to Cape Girardeau from Farmington. Bloomfield has been strengthened by two companies from Caruthersville, a post now abandoned. The Seventh Kansas Cavalry having been recently remounted, those of that regiment lately guarding the bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad have been relieved by dismounted men from the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry and ordered to rendezvous at Pilot Knob. I would also state that the evils complained of in Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy's inspection report would have been promptly corrected at the time had the report from which extracts referred to me from department headquarters were taken been submitted to me before being sent

to department headquarters. Inclosed you will find an official copy of a letter* from Col. J. L. Beveridge, commanding Third Sub-District, in relation to the matter, and your attention is respectfully invited to his statements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.
By H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 21, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that two of the companies that were stationed at Caruthersville have arrived at Bloomfield to garrison that post.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 21, 1865.

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

Company D, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry, has been ordered from Farmington to report to you. With the two companies from Caruthersville, what will be the strength at Bloomfield? How many infantry and how many cavalry?

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 21, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I beg leave to state that I observe among the proceedings of the State legislature that the representative from this county (Houts) has moved that the legislature request the major-general commanding the department to order the commanding officer of the District of Central Missouri in future to permit loyal men of Johnson County to hold demonstrations whenever they think proper, and further requesting him to dismiss from the service any officer who may hereafter prevent the loyal men from holding meetings to celebrate the late ordinance of emancipation. To prevent misapprehension, and to advise the major-general commanding of the cause of this proceeding, I submit the following facts: On the evening of the 13th instant the town of Warrensburg was illuminated and quite a gathering was had on the streets. The colored people were brought out, and one McGinnis, keeper of a restaurant, drugs, &c., had begun to address them. The

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*Not found.

crowd grew quite noisy, and a number of soldiers who had left camp began to discharge revolvers near by. Myself and the commanding officer of the post (Lieutenant-Colonel Crittenden) were both absent from the post that night, and unapprised, as were other commanding officers, of any intention on the part of citizens to celebrate the emancipation ordinance. The provost-marshal, unaware that any one was speaking, on hearing the unusual uproar on the street and the discharging of arms, sent word to the commanding officer of the provost guard to suppress the disorder. This officer, attracted by the noise, was perhaps already repairing to the spot, and quickly dispersed the soldiers and crowd. There was no disposition whatever to interfere with the right of peaceable assembly or the right of speech, the measure sought to be celebrated having the full sympathy of the officers who dispersed this mixed crowd, the sole object being to preserve the peace and good order of the town. On hearing of the disturbance on my return to headquarters next day I made inquiry into the cause, and found nothing to condemn in their conduct under the circumstances. Had the officer known that a speech of the character alluded to was being delivered it was his duty to have suppressed the disturbance and enabled the speaker to proceed. No order is required on me to secure loyal citizens in the right of lawful assembly and free speech. I pledge them the force of arms at my command for their protection when required whenever they may desire to celebrate the ordinance of emancipation, or any other cause in the interest of loyalty, and if complaint is made against any soldier or officer in this command for interference with such meetings the matter shall be promptly investigated and the offender duly punished.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,

Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,

Springfield, Mo., January 21, 1865.

LEWIS WILLS, Esq.,

Secretary of Homestead Agricultural Guards, Neosho:

SIR: Your communication of the 11th instant came duly to hand and the contents are noted. The plan proposed by the patriotic citizens in your vicinity to protect their persons and property more fully from guerrillas and robbers meets my hearty approval. United and determined effort on the part of the people now residing in Newton County to protect themselves and maintain law and order cannot fail to secure protection to all, and will soon induce that feeling of security which is essential to prosperity and progress. All citizens able to bear arms in that section should organize into one or more military companies, under General Orders, No. 107, series 1864, department headquarters. I will cheerfully lend every assistance in my power to procure arms and ammunition for the men, and will have the company so organized called into active service for a short time before warm weather, that all marauding bands may be driven out by that time. Any man in that section able to do military duty who refuses to attach himself to such an organization should be sent beyond the limits of the district without delay. There will probably be far less trouble from guerrillas the ensuing year than there has been the past, and what is required to keep

the country quiet now and have every citizen fully protected is to have all work in concert and harmony to the same end, viz, the suppression of all disorder and speedy punishment of every evil doer and evil deed. It is encouraging to know that as the great work in which we have all been engaged is about to be accomplished there is no weariness or faint-heartedness on the part of those who have suffered and endured the most. Troops will be kept in that section while I retain command of the district.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *January 21, 1865.*

His Excellency THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to recommend that in the event of the passage of the militia bill now before the house the First Division be divided into districts, as follows: First District to include the counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Worth, Harrison, Daviess, Gentry, Andrew, Holt, Buchanan, De Kalb, Caldwell, Platte, Clay, and Ray. Second District to include the counties of Carroll, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Chariton, Howard, Randolph, Macon, and Adair. Third District to include the counties of Schuyler, Scotland, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Shelby, Marion, Monroe, and Ralls. Fourth District to include the counties of Pike, Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren, and Saint Charles. I have the honor to recommend that you appoint Col. A. F. Denny as brigadier-general of Missouri Militia for the Second District; Hayward for the Third District, and Col. D. P. Dyer for the Fourth District. The unfortunate difference existing among the loyalists of the First District will render it difficult for you to select any one for the position of brigadier-general who will at first give general satisfaction. Of all who have been named in connection with the appointment I believe Col. W. R. Penick to be the best man. Your Excellency is fully aware that his appointment would be very unsatisfactory to some most excellent Unionists in Saint Joseph. If Col. R. C. Bradshaw, of the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, should recover from the serious wounds with which he is now suffering, and his services could be obtained, his appointment would doubtless be acceptable to all parties. I have no doubt of my ability to produce harmony among our friends with the appointment of either of the valued officers named for the First District.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Comdg. District of North Missouri.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *January 21, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that Companies D and E, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, be ordered to Glasgow, District of North Missouri, where they can now be mounted on contraband stock and be

used to great advantage in hunting down the guerrillas. I also recommend that Adjutant Tripler, of the same regiment, be ordered to report to Colonel Kutzner, at Glasgow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Columbia, Mo., January 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: You will in a few days receive petitions by the bushel asking you to relieve citizens of Boone County from going to that blessed country where Jeff. Davis reigns supreme. They will claim to be the best Union men in the whole country. Be firm, and do not permit your sympathies to do away with your judgment. These men, or at least many of them, are men of means and influence, hence the necessity of making examples of them. Every one of them are, and have been, rebels of the worst sort; have done us great harm. I would like to have an order banishing John W. Corliss, jr. He lives in Columbia. Left here last summer during our troubles and went to Canada. I offered him a gun to defend his house, and he refused and told me plainly he would not help defend the town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bascom, N. Mex., January 21, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of the general commanding that the Comanche chief Sheer-kee-na-kwaugh made his appearance here under a flag of truce for the purpose of making overtures for peace. This Indian is the same who the general commanding saw at this place in May last, and who, by the death of some other chief, has now become the principal chief of the whole of the Comanche Nation. He is actually desirous to live in good faith with us, and from what I have seen of him during my stay here I am inclined to believe his desire sincere. According to instructions he was kindly treated, and taught that the general commanding the Territory could only decide the question of peace; that his desire would be laid before the general, and that he had to wait here until the conditions under which peace would be granted could be learned. He however objected to remaining here, stating that he had to see all of his subordinates (who lived at present scattered and were with their people a great distance from here) before he could do anything conclusive, but that he would return and bring them here in the last quarter of the moon, next month, and that he would compel them to submit to whatever conditions there should be stipulated by the general commanding. He furthermore promised to me (voluntarily) that he would not allow, as far as in his power, any traveler on the roads to the States to be molested, and that he would give me information without delay should the Kiowas and Apaches, whom he mistrusts, contemplate a rapacious

excursion toward this quarter; and although I am confident that he will do so, for he has proved himself to be true on another occasion, I will this time not place too much confidence in his assurance. In regard to other affairs at the post, I am sorry to say that during the past week we have made little or no progress in the erection of buildings. It is impossible to do anything as long as the weather remains in its present state. The animals here were gradually improving, but another severe snow-storm set in last night and the ground is covered with snow to the depth of several inches. This does not only prevent my cutting grass in the prairie, but it will be the ruin of a great many animals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. BERGMANN,

Captain, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Commanding.

[JANUARY 22, 1865.—For Special Orders, No. 16, paragraph 2, headquarters Armies of the United States, directing Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace to visit the Rio Grande and Western Texas on a tour of inspection, see Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 201.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, Ark., January 22, 1865.

(Received February 2.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,

New Orleans, La.:

The force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry to threaten Camden and co-operate with General Dana left here at 10 a. m. to-day. Will be joined at Pine Bluff by two regiments of infantry and some cavalry, and will carry out our part of the programme as laid down in orders from division headquarters. Dana's force is to disembark at Gaines' Landing on 27th. The whole co-operating force, under command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, will number about 4,000. It is hoped this movement will also have the effect of causing the rebels to withdraw from Dardanelle, and in case of another rise in the river enable us to throw more supplies into Fort Smith. One boat of the three that arrived safely at Fort Smith was destroyed by the enemy while returning. Fate of the other two still uncertain. The river is not navigable above Lewisburg. Advices from Dardanelle are to noon of the 21st. Attack from enemy had not been renewed. Garrison was ready for them, but too weak to advance against them.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LITTLE ROCK,

Little Rock, Ark., January 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,

Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have been informed that a portion of the cavalry picket on the Benton road, some five miles out, has been captured. The Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry is camped some four miles out on that road, and is in readiness to do what it can. I have communicated

these facts to Major-General Reynolds, and at his suggestion I have the honor to request that you will send a squadron of cavalry to report to Major Hamilton, commanding the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, to enable him to advise us if anything occurs through the night. Please advise us of your action in the premises.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 22, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you turn over to General Carr both infantry and cavalry named in your dispatch of yesterday.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

DARDANELLE, *January 22, 1865—3 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

GENERAL: Captain Hamilton has returned from scout to Ivey's Ford. Reports the steamer Chippewa's upper works destroyed; hull and machinery in pretty good condition. Steamers Ad. Hines and Lotus expected here to-night; Annie Jacobs aground on Ivey's Ford. Colonel Williams' brigade of colored troops will reach here to-morrow. The enemy have all gone south. Will send the section of Fifth Ohio Battery down with Colonel Williams' brigade. Do you wish this place held after Colonel Williams' troops have passed?

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Clarksville, Ark., January 22, 1865—11.50 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: The steamers Ad. Hines and Lotus will leave here to-day for Little Rock. The Chippewa was captured and burned, and the Annie Jacobs is eighteen miles above here on this shore with machinery damaged, but being repaired. She is guarded with part of my force. The rebels attacked the boats with artillery and a force said to be 1,500 strong. The Jacobs received eighteen shell and solid shot through her, but was saved by the coolness and daring of Col. T. M. Bowen, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteers, who was on the hurricane deck during the whole engagement, directing the pilot. He was on leave of absence, but assumed command when the enemy approached.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. JUDSON,
Col. Sixth Kansas Cav., Comdg. 3d Brig., 1st Div., 7th Army Corps.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 22, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are two companies of cavalry at New Madrid and one of infantry. I need one of the cavalry companies. I think one would be sufficient there. Can I order one up here?

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I desire that you send to me five or six good reliable Navajoes, and with them Jesus, the interpreter. I wish to send them into the Navajo country to tell the remainder of the tribe to come in. The Mexicans and Utes wish to make a campaign against those who have not come in, in order to get captives and stock. Tell the chiefs this, and that I wish to get them in not only to avoid such a calamity, but so that they can help plant at the Bosque.

I am, general, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, January 22, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Northwest:

SIR: An official communication has been received from Colonel Dimon, First U. S. Volunteers, commanding at Fort Rice, dated December 19. About 300 lodges of the North Yanktonnais heretofore hostile, but now friendly, under Two Bears, Black Catfish, and Black Eye, are still encamped near the fort at the mouth of Beaver Creek. The colonel ordered them across the river from his post that he might distinguish the friendly from the unfriendly Indians. This was done after the killing and wounding of three of his men, which I reported. The soldier I reported missing has been found dead. A party of Uncpapas were guilty of the attack, and not Santees, as I reported. They are encamped on the headwaters of the Heart River and refuse to give up the murderers. A party of miners from Idaho reached Sioux City a few days ago. They came by the way of Fort Berthold, where Big Head's brother, a Yanktonnais, escorted them to Fort Rice. Near the Painted Woods they came on a camp of Santees who treated them well for Minnesota Indians. They stole their rations and one gun, but did not kill them, which is a remarkable instance of forbearance on their part. I hope the authorities at Washington will take some action in regard to these Indians, for I think there will be no trouble in making a permanent peace with them. But do what they will, there will always be some little trouble in that country so long as there is an Indian and a white man in it and the line of the British Possessions is so near to it. However, a few military posts judiciously situated will put an end to that.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 23, 1865.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

The couriers (eleven in number) coming down from Plaquemine were attacked to-day. Colonel Fiske reports that three of them have come in. Their horses were so poor that the remainder were probably captured. I have ordered the system of couriers suspended by telegraph. Meanwhile the tri-monthly report from Plaquemine for the ten days ending January 20 has not yet been received. If you require it, I will make my report from the last previous tri-monthly. If so, shall I drop the Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry? I have had no official notice of their departure.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

Memorandum of additional guns required in accordance with proposed modifications for the places named.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, January 23, 1865.

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING:

Fort Grant, Vicksburg, as modified, four rifled siege guns, twenty 8-inch siege howitzers, three siege mortars. Fort McPherson, Natchez, four 8-inch siege howitzers, one 10-inch siege mortar, three Cochorn mortars. Morganza, six heavy field howitzers. Port Hudson, one 8-inch siege mortar, three Coehorn mortars. Baton Rouge, none required.

Respectfully submitted.

M. D. McALESTER,
Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will cause a salute of 100 guns to be fired from the levee at noon to-morrow, the 24th instant, in honor of the fall of Fort Fisher, N. C., and the sublime heroism displayed by the army and navy in the capture of that key to the city of Wilmington, N. C., heretofore notorious as a blockade-running port of inestimable value to the rebels.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 23, 1865.

1. Capt. Daniel Webster, First Wisconsin Battery Light Artillery, is announced as acting chief of artillery at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Kennerville, La.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that the Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, when it arrives from Natchez, will be instructed not to disembark at Kenner, but to proceed to New Orleans and land at some point near the depot of the Lake Pontchartrain Railroad, this office to be notified by telegraph of its arrival at Kenner. Transportation by rail from New Orleans to Lakeport, and thence by steamer to East Pascagoula, will be held in readiness. On the arrival at the latter place the commanding officer will without disembarking his troops report for further orders to Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, or to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding District of West Florida and South Alabama.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Kennerville, La.:

The commanding general desires that the troops of the Third Brigade be at once held in readiness to embark as soon as transportation can be furnished. One thousand will go by the sound to Pensacola, the balance, including the Eighty-third Ohio, to arrive from Natchez, will be sent, via Lakeport, to East Pascagoula, where they will receive orders from General Granger. Please instruct General Andrews to report to these headquarters as early as possible.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, Kennerville, La.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with the Thirty-fourth Iowa and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers to Lakeport (selecting such route as will not necessitate their passing through the city) and embark at that place on the transportation which is now held in readiness. You will then proceed to East Pascagoula, and without disembarking the troops report for orders to Major-General Granger, commanding District of West Florida and South Alabama. The Sixty-ninth Indiana and Ninety-seventh Illinois, now in that district, will join you as soon as practicable. The Eighty-third Ohio has been ordered down from Natchez and will be sent to you without delay. The Twenty-fourth Indiana has been ordered to Pensacola, Fla.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Generals Hurlbut, Granger, and Steele.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of information received at this office this 23d day of January, 1865: William Ross, a deserter from the Second Alabama Battalion, left Mobile January 14, 1865; states that there was at that time much talk of evacuating the city. Scott's command left on the 12th instant for Tupelo and it was expected that McCulloch's cavalry would shortly follow it. McCulloch's command is from Forrest's cavalry, and is composed of the Second Missouri, numbering about 260; the Second Mississippi, numbering about 200; the Eighteenth Mississippi, numbering about 200; total, 660. The troops left in Mobile were the First Louisiana Heavy Artillery, numbering about 250; Twenty-second Louisiana Heavy Artillery, numbering about 150; Winston's battery (five 12-pounders), 60; Buchanan battery, or Missouri Battery (a naval battery manned by sailors from the gun-boat Gaines, which was beached last summer), 100; total 560. All other troops are home guards and militia, numbering about 2,500 men, armed with Enfield rifles and muskets. About twelve miles from Mobile, at Hall's Mills, on the Pascagoula road, is Colonel Maury's regiment (Fifteenth Regiment Confederate troops), numbering 1,200. General Thomas' command is on the Pascagoula road, facing General Granger. General Thomas' command consists of Colonel Rice's brigade (three regiments) State Reserves, 1,200; brigade (two regiments) State Reserves, 1,500; total State Reserves, 2,700. These troops are pretty well armed, well clothed with a late importation of gray suits from England. The gun-boat Nashville is plated only on the side fronting the bay, and is pierced for six guns (two bow, two stern, and two side guns). The Morgan has seven guns (7-inch). Battery Buchanan is nearest the city, and mounts nine guns, including the "great gun." Opposite Battery Buchanan, 700 yards distant, in the bay is Battery Gladden, numbering 100 men and mounting seven 7-inch guns. Nearly opposite this, and 1,200 yards distant, is Battery McIntosh, numbering 150 men and mounting eight guns—four 10-inch and four 7-inch smooth-bores. The Nashville is in the channel, about one mile below Battery Gladden. H. G. Montague, a deserter from the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, states that he has been on duty at headquarters post of Mobile as permanent courier for the general commanding. He left Mobile December 12 with dispatches to Biloxi, &c. He states that with Colonel Maury's regiment, which is 1,200 strong, is Tobin's battery of flying artillery, numbering 150 men and twelve guns (six howitzers and six 12-pounder rifles). This is supposed to be the most efficient light battery in the vicinity of Mobile. There are about 150 Pelham cadets and 200 Tuscaloosa cadets (all boys about sixteen years of age) in Mobile. The commanding officers and others had sent their families away from Mobile. Military men proposed to burn the city in case it was evacuated. The large gun in Battery Buchanan is supposed to be the largest gun in the Confederacy. Below Battery Buchanan, on the Shell road, are three or four 1-gun (10-inch) batteries, extending three miles from the city. About 15 men are required to man each gun. At the time informant left they were not manned. Two light guns are

taken down the Shell road on picket duty six miles on tours of three days each. The bay shore is picketed by a few cavalrymen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

(Copies furnished General Granger and Commander Palmer for information.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Comdg. Dist. of West Florida and South Alabama,
East Pascagoula:

SIR: Information from various sources induces the belief that a considerable portion of Hood's army has been sent down in the direction of Mobile, either for the defense of that place or for an attack upon Pensacola, or upon your position at East Pascagoula. Both intentions are alleged. I do not place any faith in the statement, but it is natural that Hood should attempt to do something to restore the morale of his troops and of the people of Mississippi, and as he can reach the vicinity of Mobile more readily than he can any other point where he could damage us, I send over 1,000 of General Andrews' brigade direct to Pensacola. The remainder will go through the sound and will report to you as they pass. General Andrews will report to you at East Pascagoula for any service you may have for his command. As Pensacola will be of the utmost importance, not only on account of the military and naval depots, but as a probable base or auxiliary base for further operations, its security must be placed beyond danger. As a part of General Andrews' brigade is already in your command, I desire to concentrate the whole of it at Pensacola, with a view to the organization of the division he is to command, and I desire that the regiments now detached should be assembled there as soon as possible in order that their equipment may be made as perfect as possible. One of the brigades will be made up from the troops now under your command, and with this object I wish you to designate as soon as possible the permanent garrisons for the posts in Pensacola Harbor and Mobile Bay, and report the remainder in order that the assignments may be made. General Thomas is now at Eastport with his army, and for this and other reasons, which I have already explained to you, it is desirable that the troops should be withdrawn from Pascagoula, the permanent garrisons designated, and the troops for the field collected and prepared as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 23, 1865.

I. A military court, to be known as the provost court of the Department of Arkansas, is hereby established, for the purpose of investigating and passing judgment in cases of violation of orders and breaches of the peace, and, in the absence of civil tribunals, of rendering decision

in cases of that class in which jurisdiction is exercised by police and municipal courts. Punishments awarded soldiers will conform to those awarded under existing laws by field-officers' courts except stoppage of pay. The court will hold its sessions in this city or at such other points as may be hereafter designated in orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary rooms, furniture, and stationery.

II. Col. William D. Wood, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby appointed judge of the court herein constituted, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT PINE BLUFF, *Pine Bluff, Ark., January 23, 1865.*

I. The commanding officer of the Second Brigade, Second Division, will relieve from duty the One hundred and sixth and One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and have them in readiness to join the expedition starting from this post on the 25th instant. Companies on detached duty will not be relieved.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Powell Clayton:

S. MONTE CAMBERN,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP MAUMELLE ROAD, NEAR LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,
January 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I was ordered to report to Major Hamilton with one squadron on the Benton road, three miles from Little Rock, yesterday at 7 p. m., which order I complied with immediately, and on reporting was ordered to remain there until this morning. Was then ordered to proceed out on the Benton road fifteen miles and see if I could discover any enemy or rebel force in that vicinity; if not, to return and report. I proceeded out and discovering no enemy, returned and reported to Major Hamilton, and was then relieved by him and ordered to report to my regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WAGNER,
Captain Company B, Commanding Third Wisconsin Cav. Vols.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 23, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Colonel RYAN,
Lewisburg:

You will not occupy Dardanelle after the colored troops and boats pass down. You can withdraw your troops to Lewisburg.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez, Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your interesting reports of the 17th instant, and to say that he regrets that he cannot allow the Eighty-third Ohio to remain with you in consequence of its being needed in its proper organization for important pending operations. When some of the troops from Arkansas have been received he may possibly be able to spare you a regiment from there, but the decision thereon will greatly depend on the extent of prospective operations, and the direction from which they will be undertaken. Be pleased to give orders for the immediate embarkation of this regiment, and instruct the commanding officer to telegraph me from Morganza the probable hour of his arrival at Kennerville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 23, 1865.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER, *Governor of Missouri:*

GOVERNOR: I respectfully request that companies of militia be raised by volunteers from such classes as you deem best for service in each of the following counties:

Mounted.—One company for Warren and Montgomery; one company for Callaway and Audrain; one company for Boone; one company for Ralls, Monroe, and Marion; one company to be raised at Hannibal; one company for Howard; one company for Randolph; one company for Chariton; one company for Carroll and Livingston, to be stationed in Carroll; one company for Ray and Caldwell, to be stationed in Ray; one company for Clay and Clinton, to be stationed in Clay; one company for Platte; one company for Jackson; one company for La Fayette; one company for Saline; one company for Cooper and Moniteau; one company for Osage and Maries; one company for Stoddard; one company for Johnson; one company for Pettis; one company for Morgan; one company for Mississippi; one company for Scott; one company for Perry; one company for New Madrid; one company for Cape Girardeau; one company for Sainte Genevieve.

Infantry.—One company for bridge on Pacific Railroad; one company for bridge on Southwest Branch [Pacific] Railroad; one company for bridge on Iron Mountain Railroad; one company for bridge on North Missouri Railroad.

As soon as raised to be turned over to the sub-district commanders for the respective counties. I will order them subsisted as soon as they rendezvous. I most earnestly request that none but experienced officers and also old soldiers be placed at the head of these organizations—men who will enforce orders and maintain strict discipline. The Government will issue clothing, forage, arms, and equipments (when the State has not sufficient arms and equipments to supply them, already issued to the Enrolled Missouri Militia) upon proper requisitions. I deem it important that this force be put in the field within the next thirty days.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 23, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The aggregate force at Bloomfield is: Infantry—Aggregate, 89; present for duty, 53. Cavalry—Aggregate, 218; present for duty, 182. The time of one company is already out, another company is out on the 28th, and the time of the three companies of cavalry is part out now.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *January 23, 1865.*

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

The expedition you desire to make can be made. State how many mounted men you can raise, and how many you want from the Third Sub-District, and where you want them to meet you, and when.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 23, 1865.

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

You can withdraw one cavalry company from New Madrid temporarily, if advisable.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *January 23, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

How many mounted men can you spare to co-operate with an expedition starting from Cape Girardeau? What do you hear from that expedition sent out by you, and do you know if they met at Van Buren according to plan?

By order of Brigadier General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, January 23, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of General Orders, No. 3, from these headquarters which, if approved by the major-general commanding, please send to the printers, with an order to print and for-

ward 100 copies to me. The main features of the order are the same as one I issued in the Central District last spring, and it worked admirably. This embodies the experience of last year, and I think that it will work well in connection with No. 7, which is a most excellent order.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., January 23, 1865.*

In order that the citizens of this district may be enabled to co-operate in carrying out the policy of the major-general commanding the Department of the Missouri, as has been indicated in General Orders, No. 7, current series, from his headquarters, and thus defend themselves and their property from thieves, robbers, marauding bands, guerrillas, and rebels, and to more effectually assist the civil officers and courts in the discharge of their duties, and by these means restore peace and quiet to the country, it is hereby ordered that all persons capable of handling a gun, and who can be trusted with one, do form themselves into companies of citizen guards, composed of such numbers as may be most convenient for the protection of their immediate neighborhoods. The basis of the organization of the companies as above directed must be unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States and to that of the State of Missouri; a willingness to give an active co-operation to the civil and military authorities in their efforts for the restoration of the civil law in the land and safety to the person and property of its inhabitants, and to assist in a war of extermination, by lawful means, of all guerrillas, bushwhackers, robbers, thieves, and rebels, or other disturbers of the peace and quiet of the country. Without further action from these headquarters, the people will immediately form themselves into companies in the manner prescribed for the organization of the militia under the laws of the State, nominate their officers, who will make out muster-rolls and forward them for the approval of the general commanding the district, through the commanding officer of the nearest military post or station, who will certify to the loyalty and integrity of the officers, and, as far as practicable, of the members of such companies. If the organizations are approved special orders will be made confirming them. Company commanders will forward in the same manner an application for permits for each member to keep or purchase arms and ammunition. No resident citizen in this district will be allowed these privileges unless he is a member of a company of citizen guards organized under this order by the 1st day of March next. All commanding officers of posts or stations in this district will assist the people, as far as practicable, in this enrollment and organization, and report all failures after reasonable time to comply with this order. While the citizen guards organized under this order will not be considered a regular military force, entitled to pay or other remuneration for their services, yet they are so far hereby legalized as to make them subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations, and are entitled to the same immunities as are applicable for the police of the troops in the United States, and officers are expected to enforce obedience to their orders. Any person who fails

to enroll after receiving proper notice to do so, or, after enrolling, fails to assist in the common defense when ordered, will be reported to these headquarters, and after an examination and proof of his neglect of duty he will be sent out of the district. It is not expected that the citizen guards will be on active constant duty, yet as many as may be deemed necessary are expected to patrol the country, and thus be able to learn of the movements of bad men, and give the alarm if there is danger. As a general rule, one-tenth of the company should be constantly scouting, and give three continuous days each month to this duty, so that, either in person or by substitute, each person will give one-tenth of his time for the common good, and have nine-tenths for himself, being in turn guarded by his neighbor, but all to turn out in case of an emergency. The citizen guards will thus become an organized armed *posse comitatus*, and can be made a powerful auxiliary to the civil courts in the country, and at the same time relieve the army of a large amount of labor that legitimately belongs to the people to perform in guarding their own firesides. Regular rations of subsistence will be issued to each citizen guard while on active duty, to be drawn monthly by the company commanders on the usual provision return. Ammunition in small quantities will be issued by the ordnance officer, on the proper requisitions. The being a member of a citizen guard company will not exempt any person liable to do military duty in the militia or volunteer service, nor will exemption from duty in the regular military service by reason of age, physical disability, alienage, or other causes exempt any person from duty as a citizen guard. All authority heretofore granted from these headquarters to any citizen of this district to keep arms or ammunition for their own use, who is not now or does not become a member of a citizen guard company by the 1st day of March next, will be revoked, and the arms taken for the use of the guards. All arms, horses, or other property captured from guerrillas or other law breakers by the citizen guards will be reported to district headquarters, and an order will be made giving the company making the capture the right to use the property until it is required by the Government. Great care must be observed in the organization of the citizen guard companies and the selection of the officers, else they may become, in the hands of bad men, engines of oppression and a terror rather than a blessing to the people. Persons guilty of any irregularities will be severely punished. While it may be necessary in some cases to subsist on the country, it should not be done without providing compensation to the parties from whom it has been taken.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 23, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Overland stage agents represent that the station at Julesburg has been attacked by Indians and requires assistance. If this has not already received your attention, please see to it.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

KANSAS AGENCY, *Council Grove, January 23, 1865.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Volunteers, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 13th instant. In reply I have to say that the Kaw Indians are in the buffalo country by special permit of General Blunt, given when he was the commander of this district. The permit and letter of advice were taken by Indians, and I made two copies of the same, so that there might be one of them in each of the bands. I enjoined on the Indians to avoid all hostile Indians and the usual routes of travel. I was in all their camps on Smoky Hill, Sharp's Creek, Little Arkansas, and Big Turkey about eighteen days since, and then charged them not to go west, but south. Before receiving your letter I had written to the commander of Fort Zarah requesting him to send the Kaws in east of the Little Arkansas. I also sent a letter to the keeper of the ranch on Little Arkansas requesting him to send the Kaws word that it was my order that they should not go west of the Little Arkansas. If you are in possession of later information which in your judgment makes it desirable that I should go out and order them in, I will do so if you will send me word by return mail. I am pretty well satisfied that it is a mistake that Kiowas have been seen among them. When I was at Little Arkansas ranch hunters there told me that Kiowas were among the Kaws, and pointed out one to me who was a Kaw with whom I have been acquainted several years. I hope the Kaws will be permitted by the troops to remain in the buffalo country, but that they will be sent southeast. The Government will have to feed this tribe if they are not permitted to hunt buffalo. I therefore hope while the Kaws behave well they will be protected by the troops.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FARNSWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO, *Denver, Colo. Ter., January 23, 1865.*

1. The object of existing orders prohibiting citizens from carrying arms having been accomplished, the same is hereby revoked. Surrounded as this Territory now is by hostile Indians, it is but right that every man should be prepared to defend his home, and this can only be done by force of arms.

2. Reports are daily being made to these headquarters that parties wearing the uniform of U. S. soldiers visit ranches, take stock, and arrest citizens on the plea of being provost guards and in the name of the Government, while in fact they are not in the service. All such persons are thieves and marauders, violators of the peace, and will henceforth be treated accordingly. The punishment for this species of offense will be summary and severe, and all law-abiding citizens are invited to furnish these headquarters with such information as will insure justice and fix the guilt.

3. Hereafter all citizens and soldiers employed to make arrests or take possession of property of any description in the name of the Government must be clothed with written authority direct from these headquarters or the provost-marshal; none other will be recognized.

By order of Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 24, 1865.*

1. Asst. Surg. S. M. Horton, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf and will proceed without delay to Saint Louis, Mo., and report for duty to the medical director, Department of the Missouri.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf and will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, for assignment to duty. Capt. B. K. Roberts, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is permitted to accompany General Roberts.

4. Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Mississippi and will proceed without delay to Little Rock, Ark., and report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 24, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 24th day of January, 1865: Reports of Horace Bell and J. M. Smylie, scouts, just returned from an unsuccessful attempt to visit Alexandria, La., via Morganza. Citizens and refugees concur in stating that great discontent and insubordination exist among the rebel forces, mainly on account of lack of pay, scantiness of rations, and the destitution of the soldiers' families. Desertions occur daily. If captured the deserter is treated with rigor. Military executions take place weekly—on Fridays. Fifteen men have been shot at one time recently for desertion. One brigade at Alexandria is said to have mutinied not long since. Thirty-five of the ring-leaders were shot. Harrison's brigade has been left at Alexandria. Two brigades (names unknown) are along the Washita River, Ark. All other troops in Louisiana and in Arkansas south of the Washita River are reported to be moving toward and through Shreveport into Texas. Citizens also, to some extent, accompany this movement, caused by the difficulty of obtaining subsistence. This report is from parties who asserted that they met the troops in motion. S. B. Buckner is lieutenant-general, and General Magruder reports to him. On east side of Atchafalaya River are Captain Ratliff's company of scouts, 30 men; Captain Collins' company of scouts, 30 men; Captain Pruyn's company of scouts, 30 men; total, 90 men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *New Orleans, January 24, 1865.*

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3. The One hundred and thirtieth Illinois Volunteers are temporarily relieved from duty at Lakeport and will at once proceed to Wood's Press, in this city, and report to Col. D. P. Grier, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers.

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5. The Thirteenth Massachusetts Battery is withdrawn from the District of Carrollton, and will report to Col. J. H. Sypher, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, commanding Artillery Camp of Instruction, for duty.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 24, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON:

The following troops will take post at Bayou Goula, or its vicinity, on the 27th instant and there remain until further orders: Five companies of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, with two field officers; five companies of the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry from Bonnet Carré, under Major Hatch. Colonel Sayles, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, will command, and to him Major Hatch will report on the day above named with his battalion. Special instructions will be given Colonel Sayles. The men will be supplied with ten days' rations and eighty rounds of ammunition each.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to commanding officer at Bonnet Carré, and Col. W. Sayles Third Rhode Island Cavalry.)

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 24, 1865.

Col. WILLARD SAYLES,
Third Rhode Island Cavalry:
(Through General Cameron.)

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to communicate the following instructions: The object of the expedition with which you are charged is threefold—First, to clear the country between Donaldsonville and Plaquemine of the enemy, and to break up their haunts; second, to insure a more thorough police hereafter of that region, by putting a stop to the illicit keeping and use of fire-arms and the other violations of military orders; third, to obtain and report the complete topography

of the strip of practicable country lying between the Mississippi River and the swamp back of Bayou Goula, with the view of ascertaining the easiest and most practicable mode of thoroughly observing this general avenue of approach to the La Fourche country, and checking the passage by the enemy. A topographical officer will be sent to assist in this reconnaissance, if practicable. You will take up a position which, in your judgment, will present the best opportunities of carrying out these instructions, and which will at the same time be convenient to a good steam-boat landing. The commanding officers at Plaquemine and Donaldsonville will be instructed to throw out all their available cavalry upon the roads leading north into the Grossetete country and south into the avenues to the lower Grand River, to intercept the guerrillas, &c., who may have escaped you, and will maintain this watch over the roads for several days after your occupation of Bayou Goula. All arms found in the hands of citizens without the proper permit will be seized and turned over to the chief ordnance officer, Department of the Gulf, and any persons who can be convicted of having made an unlawful use of their arms will be arrested and sent with their charges to the city for trial, but care must be taken that no plunder or license be permitted by the troops (see orders and instructions on this subject heretofore issued), and all examinations and seizures must be made under the orders and under the superintendence of a commissioned officer. A temporary line of communication will be established between Bayou Goula and Donaldsonville, and all important information will be telegraphed direct to these headquarters, and a duplicate to those of the district. You will also report your location as soon as you get well into it, and make short daily reports to these headquarters by telegraph of your action. A full supply of ammunition and ten days' rations will be taken.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER DONALDSONVILLE:
(Through General Cameron.)

I am instructed to inform you that Colonel Sayles will occupy Bayou Goula on the 27th instant. Brigadier-General Sherman directs that you send out all your available mounted force upon the roads leading south into the avenues to the lower Grand River, to intercept the guerrilla fugitives who might escape and evade the force of Colonel Sayles at Bayou Goula, and leave the Bayou Goula region upon these roads. This will continue for several days after the occupation by Colonel Sayles.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar to Commanding Officer Plaquemine.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Kenner, La., January 24, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

COLONEL: I got here this morning at 7 o'clock in the Kate Dale. Sent her after the Adriatic and Cowles. She afterward had to haul the Corinthian from aground. The Thirty-fourth Iowa is now embarking on the Kate Dale. Am sorry that the Cowles has been sent up river after wood and will not return till night. This may delay me, for it is doubtful if the Kate Dale and Adriatic can take both regiments. The Twenty-fourth Indiana is ready to embark in the Corinthian, but has as yet no orders to do so.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The expedition ordered to Helena, via Augusta, has been ordered to return to Brownsville, the recent rains having made the country almost impassable. While this force, about 1,000, under General Geiger, has been at Augusta it has collected nearly 400 beef-cattle, over 100 animals, and found part forage in the country.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following telegram is just received from General Clayton, Pine Bluff:

Captain Davis, sent upon a scout five days ago down the Arkansas River, has just returned. He went ten miles below the mouth of Red Fork; captured 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 8 men, and 150 head of beef-cattle.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 24, 1865.

Exhibit of the cavalry force, Department of Arkansas (exclusive of the cavalry regiments appertaining to the command at Fort Smith, which are nearly all dismounted, and it is not proposed to remount them).

Regiments.	Number of men in the department.	Number of horses in the regiments.	Number of horses required.
1st Missouri Cavalry	649	353	296
2d Missouri Cavalry *a*	268	.....	.....
3d Missouri Cavalry	480	183	297
7th Missouri Cavalry	357	80	277
8th Missouri Cavalry	628	369	259
11th Missouri Cavalry	677	272	405
1st Iowa Cavalry *b*	924	639	285
9th Iowa Cavalry	857	387	470
10th Illinois Cavalry	1,200	677	523
13th Illinois Cavalry	633	113	520
15th Illinois Cavalry *c*	.....	.....	.....
3d Michigan Cavalry	1,015	589	426
3d Arkansas Cavalry	795	139	656
4th Arkansas Cavalry	647	.....	647
9th Kansas Cavalry	550	248	302
3d Wisconsin Cavalry	604	169	435
3d United States Cavalry	317	220	97
1st Indiana Cavalry	145	73	72
5th Kansas Cavalry	93	61	32
87th Illinois Mounted Infantry	500	350	150
Total	11,339	4,922	6,149
Deduct 1st Iowa and 2d Missouri (to Memphis)	1,192	639	.....
	10,147	4,283	.....

a Reorganized and supposed transferred to Tennessee.
b Temporarily detached to Department of Mississippi.
c Consolidated with Tenth Illinois.

Disposition of the foregoing:

Little Rock	1,000
Lewisburg and Dardanelle	1,000
Pine Bluff	500
Devall's Bluff	500
Brownsville Station	500
Helena	500
Saint Charles	100
Mouth White River	150
To be held in hand (say)	750
Total	5,000
Remaining for a field division	5,147
	10,147

From this exhibit and the accompanying order, Special Orders, No. 22, it appears that the minimum cavalry force required for the defense of this department absorbs all the cavalry horses now in the department. If horses can be furnished a field division of about 5,000 cavalry will be held ready for orders. The Second Missouri (Merrill's) has been reorganized and ordered to Tennessee. Presuming this department will lose that regiment the detachment has been sent to Memphis. The First Iowa is understood to be temporarily detached, and will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., in obedience to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, on the return to Pine Bluff of the expedition now progressing toward Camden.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., January 24, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

7. The present organization of the Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps, will be discontinued after the 31st instant. The following assignments of cavalry to posts are hereby made to take effect on the 1st proximo: Post of Little Rock, Third U. S. Cavalry and Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, to constitute a brigade; Post of Devall's Bluff, Ninth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers; cavalry depot, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry; Post of Pine Bluff, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry; Post of Lewisburg, Third Arkansas Cavalry; Post of Brownsville Station, Ninth Iowa Cavalry; Post of Saint Charles, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, detachment; Post of White River, First Indiana Cavalry, detachment; Post of Helena, Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry. These regiments will constitute the cavalry force of the respective posts and will be borne on the post returns. Enough serviceable horses will be transferred from other commands to the above named to completely mount them. All unserviceable horses will be sent to the cavalry depot. The division commander is charged with the execution of this order.

8. The Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps, will be reorganized for the field on the 1st day of February next, as follows, viz: First Brigade—First Iowa Cavalry, Third Michigan Cavalry, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. Second Brigade—First Missouri Cavalry, Third Missouri Cavalry, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. The headquarters of the Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. J. R. West commanding, will be established at Little Rock.

9. Brig. Gen. C. Bussey is hereby assigned to command of the cavalry brigade at Post of Little Rock.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DARDANELLE, *January 24, 1865—5 p. m.*,
(Via Lewisburg, 6.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Scout in at 10 p. m. last night brought information of Newton's regiment arriving at Boggs' Mill, on the Chickalah, after dark, for the purpose of grinding flour during the night, to leave at sunrise. At 12 p. m. started Lieutenant-Colonel Steele with 150 of the Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry and detachment of Third Arkansas Cavalry, Lieutenant Wishard commanding, who arrived at the mill at 5 this a. m. Charging, captured their camp, papers, flour, 18 horses, and 20 stand of arms. The enemy fled in every direction. Colonel Williams' brigade train will not complete crossing till to-morrow. Will get away from here to-morrow noon.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LITTLE ROCK,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Little Rock, Ark., January 24, 1865.

Capt. LEG. BENEDICT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I am informed by Mr. S. Downs, a reliable man who lives twenty miles out, that Webb's guerrillas have to-day run in on the remaining mill and burned it (Pine Bluff road). He says he will volunteer to guide a scout after them if one goes out. He had just started out himself, and learning these facts came in for safety.

Very respectfully,

C. C. WHITE,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *January 24, 1865—1 p. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

I have just arrived with my cavalry. The infantry and trains will not reach here till to-morrow. I will telegraph fully when my reports and plans are prepared. I have sent 150 cavalry to Jenkins' Ferry to scout down the Saline.

Respectfully,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *January 24, 1865—2.45 p. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

General Clayton can furnish me with only 300 infantry, 150 cavalry, and one section of artillery (colored). He shows a disposition to furnish all he can. General Clayton recommends that the cavalry be sent as far as the bank of the Washita, opposite Camden, which is about thirty miles from Mount Elba. He thinks the enemy's pickets can be driven into Camden and they can be induced to take up or destroy their bridge. I have not yet consulted Colonel Thompson, who commands the cavalry. Would the general approve of that move provided I find upon arrival at Mount Elba that it appears to be feasible? It would be a dashing thing to do, but it involves some risk, and a certainty of marching the horses sixty miles in two days. I suppose I should send about 1,000 cavalry, leaving back the poorest horses. I understand that the bottom on the south side of the Saline is very bad for several miles, and I do not propose to march my artillery and trains over it, but will make a show of crossing. A citizen told one of my guides to-day that they had news in Camden a week ago that there was an expedition fitting out at Little Rock, destined for that place.

I am, very respectfully,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 24, 1865.

Brigadier-General CARR,
Pine Bluff, Ark.:

Your dispatch received. Suggestions for operations appear feasible and are approved.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, referring to the organization of a cavalry expedition in accordance with his orders of the 21st ultimo, and to say that the plan proposed by you meets with his full approval. The commanding general's views in relation to the property of the rebels (either Government or private), whenever met with on expeditions of this character, accords with your own views. Whenever it is impracticable to capture and transport it it will invariably be destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., January 24, 1865.

The lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States in this district are hereby defined to be within the picket-lines of the posts of Natchez, Vidalia, and Bullit's Bayou, the public wood-yards, freedmen's camps, and plantations which have been leased by the Government and are worked by freedmen employed under the regulations of the Treasury Department, by agreement heretofore entered into and now on record in said Department. Beyond these lines no supplies whatever can go, except as is indicated in paragraph 7, General Orders, No. 80, series of 1864, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Memphis, January 24, 1865.

I. The Eleventh New York Cavalry and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, having reported to these headquarters for duty, are hereby designated as the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of Mississippi, and the senior officer, Lieut. Col. H. B. Dox, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, will assume command of the same.

II. The Fifth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry having reported to these headquarters for duty, are hereby assigned to the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Col. J. P. C. Shanks, commanding.

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By order of Col. E. D. Osband:

JAMES H. S. LOWES,
First Lieut., Seventh Indiana Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
January 24, 1865—10.22 a. m.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

What is decision of War Department on application to recruit new regiments or fill up old cavalry regiments?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 24, 1865.

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14. Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General U. S. Army, will at once return to Saint Louis, Mo., and continue his inspection duties in the West.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 24, 1865.

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

You will hold 200 mounted men ready to march to such places and at such times as Colonel Rogers commanding Second Sub-District may direct. The horses better be shod if not already well shod. Detail a good, energetic field officer to take command of the detachment and send his name by telegraph to Colonel Rogers, who will give the necessary instructions and arrange the details of the expedition, which will be kept as quiet as possible. Communicate with Colonel Rogers on the subject.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 24, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I can raise 250 mounted men; about 150 reliable and 100 raw troops. I would like to have 250 good troops from Third Sub-District under a

strict officer, and as many of the Second Missouri State Militia as possible. I find that we can do a good thing. I have found where those arms are that were supposed to be on Horse Island. We can also break up a formidable organization. I cannot tell when I march until I find when the company from Farmington will reach me. The company from New Madrid and Charleston are marching here. Please order the detachment at Pilot Knob to shoe their horses and be ready to move at a moment's notice. If you will order the officer who will command them to report to me by telegraph, I will give him full instructions as to rations, ammunition, transportation, &c., also time and place. I think likely he will require a day or two to shoe horses.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 24, 1865.

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

Colonel Beveridge has been ordered to hold 200 mounted men ready to march when you order. Let your movements be as quiet and secret as possible, and when you move telegraph the number of men you have and what time you start. It is reported that Dick Berryman is fitting out an expedition to start for Missouri from Northeastern Arkansas. Keep a little watch of him. It is not credited here, but it is well to be prepared for him. Communicate with Colonel Beveridge at Pilot Knob.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, January 24, 1865.

General EWING,
Commanding:

I would like to leave Company A, Fiftieth [Missouri] Infantry Volunteers, at Charleston, or send another infantry company to relieve them until after this expedition, so I can use the cavalry company intended for there on the expedition. Lieut. Robert Davis, Company F, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is in the city under charges. I understood that the charges were withdrawn. If so, I would like to have him ordered here, as I am short of good officers.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 24, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. H. Hilliard, commanding detachment of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with said detachment and will report at once to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Pilot Knob, for duty.

* * * * * * *

IV. Col. E. A. Kutzner, Thirty-ninth Regiment Infantry Missouri Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in accordance with provisions of paragraph VII, Special Orders, No. 10, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, for assignment to command of Sub-District of Glasgow, Mo., will at once relieve Maj. S. A. Garth, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, in said command.

V. Captain McNutt's company of Provisional (107) Enrolled Missouri Militia, Monroe County, Mo., is hereby called into active service, to date from December 20, 1864, since which time the company have been on duty.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PATTERSON, MO., *January 24, 1865—10.50 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have been thirty miles south of this post and heard of no force only the bands of guerrillas reported by my last scout. Captain Bostwick, commanding at this post, has a scout from his command on the Arkansas line and a number of reliable citizen scouts in North Arkansas, and expects reports from them soon. I start from here again this morning.

W. J. MORRIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 24, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Omaha or Cottonwood:

How are matters at Julesburg and elsewhere on Overland route?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Colonel Carson's report* of his fight with the Kiowas and Comanches on his expedition, as ordered by General Orders, No. 32, of last year, from these headquarters. Had General Blunt gone on to the Palo Duro, near the scene of this fight, those two tribes would doubtless have received a severe punishment. I find that it is impossible for me to guard the lines of communication hence to the States with the limited force at my command and at the same time guard the 9,000 Indian prisoners I have, and whip other hostile Indians within New Mexico and Arizona. It is simply impossible for me to do it; therefore, I must depend on your help to this end. Permit me to suggest that if you will send six companies of cavalry and two of infantry and a section of artillery via the bend of the Arkansas, near Walnut Creek, to the Palo

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* See Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 939.

Duro (there is a fine road leading to New Mexico by that route), and there to encamp for the summer, the cavalry to scout, the infantry and artillery to hold an intrenched camp with the hospital and supplies, the efforts of the Comanches and Kiowas would be paralyzed, for that point is in the very heart of their country, is easy of access, and has an abundance of fine wood, water, and grass. If, then, you would have two companies of infantry and four of cavalry at old Fort Atkinson, twenty-six miles below the Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas, and two companies of infantry, one section of artillery, and four companies of cavalry at Fort Larned, which in all would amount to one regiment of cavalry, six companies of infantry, and two sections of artillery, I think that with what I could do from Fort Union to the crossing of the Arkansas, the route would be rendered safe during the summer. I suggest what is here written from having some knowledge of the country and of the summer haunts of the Indians. I am getting troops prepared to occupy the Lower Cimarron Springs, Cold Spring, Rabbit Ear, and Whetstone Creek. These will furnish escorts from point to point to the crossing of the Arkansas, a distance of 350 miles from Fort Union. Unless what is here suggested be done, and done by the 1st of May next, there will be many lives sacrificed and much property destroyed. I beg that you will furnish at least what is here suggested. If you know of better points than those named where troops should be placed, having these objects in view, of course you will place them there. I only offer the result of my observation and experience on the road to be guarded, and would not be understood as desiring to influence your own judgment in the matter. General Sumner, when in command here, employed myself upon this road for two seasons, which gave me some knowledge of the country. I inclose herewith a newspaper having paragraph I of Special Orders, No. 2, current series, from these headquarters, by which you will see that troops are moving toward Fort Union preparatory to taking up the positions upon the road here indicated. The Government should at once make the continuation of the telegraph from Denver to Santa Fé, then we could act in concert and produce lasting results. If I had influence it should be exerted to this end. The proposition is self-evident. Once you bring the whole matter of the good results to be attained by having telegraphic communication with Santa Fé, movements can be combined and timed by the commanders of these two military departments which must result in the total subjection of the Indians of the plains. The economy of such an enterprise, when considered in connection with the cross purposes with which, for want of rapid communication we now have necessarily to work, is its principal recommendation.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT,
Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., January 24, 1865.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD P. TEN BROECK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Iowa:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that I arrived at this post from Fort Sully on the 21st instant, and found everything quiet. Received same date a communication from Captain Moreland, commanding at

Fort Berthold, a copy* of which I inclose. Of the fact of the concentrating of hostile Indians in the vicinity of Fort Berthold, under Medicine Bear and the Man Who Strikes the Ree, rejecting all overtures of peace and being incited to unlawful acts and encouraged by presents and munitions of war by certain parties, said to be from the Red River of the North, I have already informed your headquarters some three weeks since. Captain Moreland does not ask for assistance; in fact, I do not know the number or strength of his garrison. I shall send to-morrow by two trusty Indians and open communication with him, and if he needs assistance shall send it. I held a conference to-day with Two Bear and The Shield and some representatives sent from the Gros Ventres on the Little Missouri River. They came in to hear what the whites had to say. They had heard much before, but would not believe it. I told them what was contained in the general's letter of instruction to me. On the evening of the 19th instant some thirty warriors from the hostile camp below Berthold came down opposite the fort and stole sixty horses from Two Bear's camp. Sixteen of Two Bear's young men came down from the camp above, intercepted them, and recovered most of their horses. These young men report the following, the truth of which is vouched for by Two Bear: Half-breed traders from the British lines came into the hostile camp below Berthold with ten sleigh loads of goods. They rode into camp with the English flag at their head and said: "This flag will not be put down for anybody, only for God Almighty. Those who join us will not get hurt. Those who join the Americans will get hurt. We will return the last of the month with more powder, ball, and arms, and some Santees, and will take Fort Berthold and then Fort Rice." They then gave a feast and presented the Indians with five kegs of powder and some sacks of bullets and traded more. At the feast the Man That Strikes the Ree said: "As long as I live I never shall shake hands with the whites." Medicine Bear said: "I am the man to make war with the Americans; kill all you can, I shall say nothing against you." There are over 1,500 lodges of Santees at Devil's Lake and Mouse River. Of the hostile camp seventy lodges have quarreled and are starting down here for peace. Five hundred lodges of half-breeds have started for Fort Abercrombie to join the whites.

Mr. F. T. Pease, trader, whom, after I had seized his powder and ball, I perhaps unwisely allowed to proceed to Fort Berthold, was stopped by the Indians at the hostile camps above mentioned. All his horses, some oxen, and about $4,000 worth of goods were stolen. His life was only saved by the intervention of some of his relations. I still believe that the war spirit among the Indians is broken, and that the peace party is yet predominant, but would again urgently request of the general commanding permission to break up these trading parties from the British possessions and execute summary justice on the principals engaged this winter. I have no doubt but what there is a Confederate element at work. And again I repeat I fear the consequence in the spring if their influence is allowed to have full sway with the Indians this winter. I would very respectfully urge upon the general commanding the evident necessity of some more stringent rules and regulations governing traders at different posts on this river. There are now at Fort Sully and the camps immediately adjoining some ten unauthorized petty traders who are governed by no law whatever; also here at Fort Berthold there are four that are allowed to visit Indian camps and trade promiscuously. Feeling the necessity of the case at

*Not found.

my own post, I published General Orders, No. 10, series of 1864, which I trust will meet with the general's approval. The health of this command is poor—disease principally scurvy. My supply of anti-scorbutics is limited, but I trust will be sufficient to soon check its progress.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. A. R. DIMON,
Colonel First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Davenport, February 22, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

I concur in everything said in regard to the evil effect of these half-breeds of the North. I have already reported this matter. I also agree in the matter concerning traders. Orders have been sent regulating this, which I suppose Colonel Dimon did not receive when he wrote this.

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 1, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Pope, commanding division, for his information.

As soon as the river opens I design going up to Saint Paul to make personal observations.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 4, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded through Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, chief of staff, U. S. Army.

It seems impossible to restore quiet among the Northwestern Indians until some steps are taken to prevent interference of English subjects.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

General Reynolds' dispatch of the 14th instant is received. It corresponds with what were my own views, but is very far at variance from those expressed by General Steele and others whose statements were submitted some time since. It will be well to get from General Reynolds his views of the line that should be taken up and held next spring. His views will be given entirely independent of what may be said by speculators and others interested in having this and that place occupied by troops.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 25th day of January, 1865: A report from Lieut. George G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, January 18, 1865, states that he has since last report examined seven deserters and eighteen refugees, from whom he gleans the following information: The rebel General Hodge has been exonerated by a court of inquiry and reinstated in command of his former district. General Joe Johnston was reported in command of Hood's army, headquarters at Corinth. This report is confirmed by later ones. Colonel Scott's command has returned from the vicinity of Mobile and was last Saturday (January 14) at Woodville, Miss. A colored refugee from Jackson, La., reports that the rebels have stored in the cellar of the insane asylum at that place four boxes of arms and thirty-three kegs of powder; also an iron safe containing a large amount of specie. This negro was the body servant of the surgeon in charge, and assisted in placing these articles in the place indicated. Col. Frank Hatch, rebel collector of customs for the port of New Orleans, lives with one Captain Gilman, about three miles from Camp Moore. At the time of the capture of this city the valuable books and papers were removed by him, in part to a house in New Orleans and in part to his present residence, where is a kind of headquarters for smugglers from New Orleans. If the books and papers are of sufficient importance Lieutenant Curtiss, knowing parties who will assist him, thinks he can discover them if ordered to New Orleans for one or two days.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 26, 1865.

Official copy respectfully furnished the commanding general Department of the Gulf for his information and with the recommendation that Lieutenant Curtiss be ordered to this city as herein suggested.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:
ALFRED FREDBERG,
Capt., Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that safe-conducts for transportation to pass up Red River may be granted subject to the approval of the commanders of the squadron and division, or the officers to whom this authority may hereafter be delegated by either. I am also directed to say that salt in limited quantities for family use may be permitted.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Dana.)

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON, *Thibodeaux:*

Your telegram of this a. m. is received.* The general hopes that Colonel Sayles will be able to catch some of the men who captured our party near Bayou Goula. The horses of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry were issued as serviceable horses. The general has never heard any material objection to them until recently. Have you received the dispatch marked confidential, sent up to-day.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 25, 1865—3.20 p. m.
(Received February 3.)

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis:

Our expedition under Brigadier-General Carr left Pine Bluff to-day toward Camden.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 25, 1865.

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2. The garrison now at Hermann (except the post quartermaster) will march to Pilot Knob without delay and report to Colonel Beveridge, commanding Third Sub-District.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *January 25, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please answer regarding troops at Charleston immediately.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 25, 1865.

Colonel ROGERS, *Cape Girardeau:*

The company at Charleston may remain until the expedition returns, when the changes proposed will be made. Lieutenant Davis started for his command yesterday.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 62.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 25, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The Second Arkansas Cavalry left this post for Memphis on the 13th instant.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

ROLLA, *January 25, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have the honor to report that scout from Maries County has returned and reports that there had not been any robberies near Vienna or elsewhere in the county, except that four men stole a yoke of cattle and two horses near the line of Miller County about a week since. The scout followed their tracks until the snow fell and covered them. There is another scout from Waynesville looking for the thieves, who went in the direction of Houston.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOUR.,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 25, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: In compliance with requirement from your headquarters to make semi-monthly reports of military operations and state of affairs in district, I have the honor to submit the following: The only organized force of the enemy seen in the district since the 10th instant was in La Fayette County. This was a small squad of about fifteen, which appeared in the vicinity of Lexington. The squadron stationed at Lexington promptly attacked and scattered them. I sent heavy scouts to that county and thoroughly scattered it. A few straggling guerrillas were found, one or two killed, and some horses and equipments captured. I found it necessary to station an additional company at Lexington, which enables the commanding officer there to hold the post and keep a scout continually moving. I have for twelve days past kept scouts moving through La Fayette, Saline, and Cooper Counties. They have found no bands, only occasionally a straggling bushman, which indicates that there are bands in the community. I am satisfied in my own mind that there are rebels concealed in the river counties, awaiting the coming of spring, but they are most difficult to find. I will have La Fayette thoroughly searched in the coming week, and will spare no efforts to find the haunts of the villains. I have given special instructions to officers scouting that county to arrest all families against whom evidence can be found of their harboring or feeding guerrillas. General Orders, No. 7, current series, from your headquarters, is received. My purpose is to furnish copies of these orders to the subdistrict commanders, with instructions to have every commanding officer of a scout take a number with him and leave them at the houses of families resident in locality frequented by guerrillas. The thorough circulation of these orders through the country will have, in my opinion, a wonderful effect. Either guerrillas or their aiders and abettors will soon have to quit the country. But how am I to get copies of these

orders to circulate? I respectfully suggest that you have a large number forwarded to me for this purpose. Facilities for printing are very poor in this district. It is my design to have this order executed with energy and earnestness. The disposition made of the forces in the Fourth Sub-District, Colonel Harding's, has quite effectually routed the small bands of brushmen annoying certain localities there. The railroad company have the protection asked for, and I presume are progressing with their work. I have received a communication in form of a memorial from the representative Union men of that county, representing the wasted, depopulated condition of that county, the finest agricultural in the State, and anxious to have foreshadowed the policy of the military for repeopling the county, and for the encouragement of agriculture, husbandry, &c.; to which I replied at length, prescribing for the cure of the ills complained of, in accordance with the views and policy of the department commander, as far as known and as far as I was permitted to develop it. My answer was satisfactory to them, and if we are able to organize one good company of militia, properly officered, there, I hope to be able to make good my promises.

Since the receipt of a communication from the major-general commanding, expressing a desire to organize companies under the militia bill in process of completion by the legislature, I have deferred organizing local companies until the development of the plan so suggested by the major-general commanding. I herewith send for your consideration an order I had drawn on this subject, but shall not act on it until so advised by the major-general. Delay in organizing these home forces is dangerous. They should be ready for action when the woods begin to grow green. There is a source of trouble existing in some parts of the district which I am pained to mention, but a sense of duty and justice compels me to notice it. Self-constituted organizations of men, claiming to be Union men, many of them discharged soldiers or disbanded Enrolled Missouri Militia, are committing most diabolical outrages on peaceable and unarmed citizens. Often they assume the guise and deportment of bushwhackers and go around at night robbing and pillaging, and again, assuming the character of soldiers, they exercise the right of search, seizure, and arrest. Such things produce great terror and uneasiness among the people, and if endured will lead to all sorts of excess in vice, outlawry, and murder. A few nights ago a party of these brigands, having their rendezvous near Stanton, Miami County, Kans., made a descent on the western border of Henry County, pillaged the neighborhood, and hung one man till dead to extort from him the knowledge of the hiding place of his money. The radical Union men of that county, headed by Weaver, present member of the legislature, visited these headquarters and appealed to me to put an end to these things and to authorize the citizens of the troubled neighborhood to organize provisionally for the purpose of defending their firesides and property against these men. I have done so. The dealing with men claiming to be loyal for depredating and pillaging done under the specious pretext of hunting down bushwhackers, &c., is full of delicate responsibility, but I shall meet it and doubt not I shall be sustained by the major-general commanding. The officer of Enrolled Missouri Militia commanding at Boonville seems wanting in ability to administer the affairs of so large a town. His soldiers are under miserable discipline. I will send a company there of regular troops, under an officer that will control matters for the interest of loyalty, order, and peace. The plan for block-houses sent me has been submitted to the engineer, and he is having the workmen conform

thereto. The Gasconade is the boundary line between this and the Saint Louis District. Who shall have block-houses built there? I shall be unable to do it until I complete the work begun at other points. A large portion of cavalry, being all Missouri State Militia, are now dismounted in consequence of the quartermaster's department rejecting many horses for not coming up to the required standard, and others were not purchased because their value exceeded the ultimatum which the inspectors were authorized to pay. Requisitions have been ordered to be made to remount the men, and they should be filled. The want of a full and competent corps of staff officers has thrown on me a great amount of work, the effects of which are telling on me. I hope I may soon have an assistant adjutant-general and an assistant quartermaster.

I am major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,

Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT,
DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Kansas City, January 25, 1865.

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that during the month this county has been pretty thoroughly scouted both by cavalry and infantry. Between Westport and Hickman Mills a few guerrillas were ranging prior to my occupation of those points. Since then Dan Vaughn, with five or six men, has been seen near New Santa Fé. The road from this place to Independence is now safe. Soldiers in uniform travel it singly without interruption. Guerrillas have been driven from along the Little Blue all the way from near High Grove to its mouth. Still, they may return again. I sent two companies of infantry down onto the Sni, and thence upward to the Missouri River, having the cavalry out in other directions at the same time. The result of this was to discover about twenty bushwhackers, sometimes together and sometimes divided. Only one was killed, a Bill Watson, residing in the Pink Hill region. In fact, I do not think it possible to catch the rascals, except by stationing infantry near their "runways" to bushwhack them and let the cavalry make the drive. What is to be done to replace the First Missouri State Militia Battalion, which I now have and which will be mustered out early next month? Are detailed instructions to carry out General Dodge's General Orders, No. 7, current series, to be sent to sub-district commanders? Can you not procure the requisite order to have my four companies now stationed at Saint Joseph sent to me? If I am to protect the railroad line I shall need them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

HDQRS. CO. H, SEVENTH CAV. MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 25, 1865.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

COLONEL: I beg leave to submit the following statement connected with the killing of Allen McReynolds: I ordered Lieutenant Crain with

a portion of the command to proceed to Grand Pass Church, some six miles east of Waverly, and to remain there until joined by me. While there he sent two men of his command to the house of Allen McReynolds to get something to eat and to palm themselves off as bushwhackers, which they did successfully. While there McReynolds told them he was willing to feed them and aid them in any way he could, but declined to carry provisions to the brush for fear of being caught and killed by the Federals. He also informed them that they were unsafe where they were, as squadrons of Federal troops had left Warrensburg, Sedalia, and Marshall the day before to thoroughly scout the country thereabouts, and to then concentrate at Miami. He also advised them to proceed to one Tracy's for safety and security, it being an out-of-the-way place and where Federal scouts seldom traveled; that he (Tracy) had plenty of forage and would take pleasure in entertaining them. When the command were through feeding, Lieutenant Crain arrested McReynolds and brought him out to the command. Soon after I joined them; heard the evidence above given, which he (McReynolds) acknowledged, as also to the fact that Quantrill and band had stopped with him several times, and other bands of bushwhackers which he had never reported to the Federal authorities. On consultation with the squadron commanders (Captain Hamblin and Lieutenant Crain) it was decided to execute McReynolds, which was carried out under my orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. BOX,
Captain Company H, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 4, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. John F. Philips, commanding District of Central Missouri, for a full statement of this case.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, February 8, 1865.

Respectfully returned to headquarters Department of the Missouri and attention invited to inclosed reports.

There is no doubt but McReynolds was an intense rebel, and that he wore the cloak of loyalty as a disguise under which he was secretly engaged in the meanest acts of treason, giving succor, information, food, and encouragement to bushwhackers. The entire community where he lived were confirmed secessionists, and whether from the effects of early associations or existing sympathy, the fact is notorious that bushwhackers frequented, or habitually traversed that neighborhood, and its citizens made no effort to destroy or get rid of these pestilential outlaws, and when so prominent a member of that community as Allen McReynolds confessed his support of and adhesion to these bands in the face of his sworn allegiance, and in view of the terrible outrages so recently committed by guerrillas, it was beyond all endurance and it was deemed a necessity to teach this community and its like a warning lesson by executing summarily the chief among its citizens.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 19, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I gave this matter a thorough investigation at the time, and as it was clearly proven that McReynolds defiantly and openly assisted bushwhackers under a guise that deceived us, I took no action, though I do not approve of unlawful acts. This was done by an officer, and such things sometimes tend to bad results. I have given such orders as will prohibit any such action recurring. Hereafter men caught in arms will have no mercy shown them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 25, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 25, 1865.

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II. Companies F, G, K, and L, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, having been ordered to this post for the purpose of being mustered out of service, the commanding officer of each company will immediately turn over all Government property in his possession to proper staff officers. Ordnance and ordnance stores to Capt. J. A. Adams, acting district ordnance officer, and quartermaster property to Lieut. C. G. Holme, post quartermaster, Macon, Mo.

* * * * * * *

IV. Commanding officer Company I, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed at once with his command to Weston, Mo., reporting on his arrival at that place to Lieut. Col. H. M. Matthews, commanding Sub-District of Platte, for duty. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for dismounted men and company property.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., January 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch received. Our troops repulsed attack on Julesburg two weeks ago, and an expedition is seven days out from Cottonwood hunt-

ing down Indians. They stole 300 head of cattle near Alkali Station recently. Otherwise, nothing important on either route since I wrote you. Station will be strengthened again when troops return from pursuit.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

OMAHA, *January 25, 1865.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

General Mitchell left the road at Morrow's Ranch on the 16th instant, going southeast with expedition. Have had no communication with him since that date. On the 19th Indians drove off 300 head of cattle near Alkali. Indians, estimated from 70 to 100 lodges, crossed the Platte, going north.

Respectfully,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., January 25, 1865.*

1. First Lieut. Robert S. Roe, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

2. Second Lieut. J. E. Tappan, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby announced as acting assistant adjutant-general, District of Upper Arkansas. All communications will be addressed to him accordingly.

By command of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, January 25, 1865.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I respectfully inclose herewith copy of a communication from Special Agent Brown, dated Fort Wadsworth, 9th instant, stating the condition of affairs among the upper bands of Sioux Indians within this district. There are now nearly seventy lodges of the Sissetons in the friendly camp on the James River, and they are kept under military surveillance, keep out regular guards of their own people, and make regular reports through Scout Gabriel Renville, who has general direction of the camp, to the commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth. The number of lodges will be increased, as you will perceive, to nearly 200 by the opening of spring, unless, indeed, the British traders and half-breeds shall succeed in deterring those now on their way down from surrendering themselves, by the reiteration of the falsehoods that they will be punished if they do so. This augmenting force of friendly Indians can be made available to intercept raiding parties from the

hostile camps on their way to the settlements, as the feeling of enmity between the Indians disposed to resume their friendly relations with the Government and those determined upon a continuance of the war is becoming more and more bitter, and, indeed, relentless.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL MILITARY AGENCY,
Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., January 9, 1865.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding:

SIR: On the evening of the 7th instant the son of the Standing Soldier with another young man came in from Buffalo Fish Lake, at which place four lodges of friendly Sissetons have arrived from Devil's Lake. These messengers inform me that they left Devil's Lake about a month ago and came down the Cheyenne leisurely, as they were compelled to hunt for subsistence. There were no buffalo at Devil's Lake, and they killed but four on their way down. They think the buffalo are west of the James River. These messengers confirm the report that there are about 100 lodges of friendly Sissetons at Devil's Lake that will be down early in the spring to surrender themselves and join their chiefs who have already come in and are now at the scouts' camp on the James River. As these Sissetons are without buffalo it is probable they will start down early (say in February), and will probably be down as low as the Bear's Lodge early in March, if not the latter part of February. I propose to send Paul and the Scarlet Plume to the Bear's Lodge the last of February to await the arrival of the camp from above, to quiet the fears of the Indians and take them direct to the scouts' camp. I am confirmed in the necessity of this course from the apprehensions of the messengers just arrived. They were by no means satisfied that they would not be taken and lodged with Curritonka on their arrival. That fate was predicted before they left Devil's Lake, and they were strongly urged to remain where they were. As soon as the Indians have provided meat to leave with their families, I propose sending three or four good men from the James River camp (say about the 1st of February) to visit the camp at Devil's Lake and disabuse the Indians in regard to the punishment which the Red River half-breeds assure them will be inflicted upon them when they are once within the power of the authorities here. I fear that unless this is done the Indians may be so far imposed upon as to prevent their coming down, which is a matter of importance to the Red River traders, of whom there are quite a number now trading at Devil's Lake. These messengers report that the Standing Buffalo braced up his courage to a pitch that enabled him to reach the end of the woods on the James some time since on his way to this post. Upon his arrival there, he began to reflect upon the dangers upon which he was advancing, and he expressed some doubts as to the propriety of pursuing the journey he had undertaken until he could obtain the latest news from this part of the country, and for that purpose he visited Devil's Lake, which visit resulted in his returning in great haste to his camp on the Mouse River. The latest intelligence these messengers have from Turtle Mountain is that there are a few more than 100 lodges of Medawakantons and Wahpetons encamped there. The remainder of the hostile Indians

are on the Mouse, Assinaboine, and Missouri Rivers. The camp on the Turtle Mountain is said to be in an absolute state of destitution, the rabbits furnishing their food and clothing. When these messengers return to their camp I will direct their moving to the James River instead of coming in here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BROWN,
Major and Special Military Agent.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., January 26, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, the following extracts from the report of the assistant inspector-general, U. S. forces at Kennerville, La.:

On the 20th instant the force consisted of four brigades of infantry, numbering nineteen regiments and four batteries of artillery. The command is encamped on the left bank of the river at Kenner, La., in consecutive order, by brigades, the first occupying the farthest position up the river. The ground is naturally exceedingly flat, low, and damp, and the violent and continued rain-storms that have prevailed since the arrival of the troops have so softened it that with the little drainage the whole surface is transferred to yielding mud, greatly increasing the difficulties of transportation, and almost annulling the usual requirements of troops in military drills and exercises. The sick report has greatly increased since the arrival of the troops at this point, though the prevailing complaints are not of a serious nature. The men are generally well provided with tents and camp equipage, though a large proportion of these supplies have been greatly damaged by field service. The worthless articles are being rapidly condemned and replaced. The hospital department is well supplied and cared for, the sick requiring extra attention being forwarded to the hospitals in New Orleans. The ambulances are in good condition and number about forty, and an efficient ambulance corps is being organized. The quartermaster's and commissary departments are well and promptly supplied. There are no depots at the post, for want of proper accommodations, and everything is brought up from New Orleans. If the camp continues here I think it advisable to erect depots, however temporary, to avoid delay in important cases, as stores cannot be kept on hand here without exposure to the weather. The transportation in the command amounts to 147 wagons and 938 mules, which is now being distributed in accordance with general orders from these headquarters, and will allow about seven wagons to a regiment and two to a battery. The discipline is generally good. The men are respectful, tractable, and obedient, and the morale, already favorable, would, with a compact organization of the command and the routine of drills and military instruction, become excellent. The arms are generally in good, serviceable condition, except in the regiments armed with Enfield rifles, a larger proportion of which rifles are found unserviceable than in the same number of Springfield muskets. Accouterments are generally in good order. There are deficiencies in some regiments arising from the wear and tear of service and not being timely replaced. These are being rapidly filled by requisitions. Ammunition is of good quality and well supplied. The horses of the artillery are in good condition, well fed, groomed, and cared for. In general, it may be said that the condition of the command is ordinarily good and efficient. It is rapidly being supplied and refitted with what is necessary, although such deficiencies are unusually great. Its general health is good, and although the troops are not now in a fit condition for a long campaign, they are rapidly approaching such condition, though the unusually wet weather and bad condition of the camps and roads have much interfered and delayed the results sought.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF W. FLORIDA AND S. ALABAMA,
East Pascagoula, Miss., January 26, 1865.

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Commanding:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi desires to concentrate the whole of your brigade at Pensacola with a view to the organization of the division you are to command. You will therefore proceed at once to Barrancas, Fla., and disembark your command, immediately thereupon ordering all your transports that can come into the sound to report to me at this place. The detached regiments of your brigade, Sixty-ninth Indiana and Ninety-seventh Illinois, will be ordered to you as soon as transportation is furnished.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 26, 1865.

Col. W. SAYLES,
Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Donaldsonville:
(Through General Cameron.)

It is very important that the cavalry and infantry arrive at Bayou Goula about the same time on the appointed day. General Sherman directs that you telegraph to Bonnet Carré the time you will be there, so that the infantry will regulate themselves accordingly. Acknowledge receipt.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1865.*

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

General Grant wishes you to report your views in regard to the line which should be held and occupied next spring by the troops in your department, and also the number and character of the troops required for such occupation. The abandonment of Helena has been recommended by inspecting officers, both on account of its unimportance and its unhealthiness.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 26, 1865.

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5. The commanding officer in charge of detachment of First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, now at this post, will proceed with the detachment and horses, stores, and equipage of the regiment to Memphis, Tenn., reporting on arrival to Major-General Dana, commanding Depart-

ment of Mississippi. All officers and men of this regiment in this department will accompany this detachment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *January 26, 1865—8.30 a. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

My command is all on the road, except the Pine Bluff brigade, which is to form the rear guard. It consists of 582 infantry, 157 cavalry, and 2 pieces of artillery (James rifles). General Clayton turned out more than he at first thought he could spare. My whole command consists of 2,459 infantry, 1,060 cavalry, and 6 pieces. Total infantry and cavalry 3,519. Number of men with artillery not reported, but a full complement for the guns.

Respectfully,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 26, 1865.

Major-General DANA,
Memphis, Tenn.:

About ten days since McCray ordered two captains of his command, then at home about Batesville, to report to Colonel Lyles, in the Mississippi Bottom, near Memphis, on the 22d of this month. The order stated that he wanted none but young, able-bodied men, and 400 was the number required. It is reported in his command that 2,000 stand of arms are in waiting to be taken across the Mississippi River at or near Buck Island. The arms crossed in July last were crossed at that place. He has told his men that he has sufficient cotton to clothe his whole command, and that he has arrangements made to get the clothing. The cotton is supposed to be in the Mississippi Bottom, most probably in the vicinity of Island No. 40. Island No. 40 is a point for smuggling. My informant states that he has seen in the last few months fifty or sixty barrels of salt which were procured at that place, and is satisfied that several hundred barrels have been procured by rebels from that place during the period above named. James Henderson, now living at Cottonwood Point, some twenty miles above Memphis, is a smuggler and partner of John Gridler, who recently escaped custody at Saint Louis, and may be concerned in some way with the cotton and arms. Gridler is now in this State; was not long since at Hopefield (opposite Memphis), and procured a pair of boots which were brought across the river for him. There is a man by the name of Thompson at Hopefield who is engaged in getting salt from Memphis and selling it to rebels. Reves, with about 400 men, is now in the neighborhood of New Madrid, Mo. D. C. Cross, of this State, spends much of his time in Memphis and assists in smuggling. He lives on Crowley's Ridge, and guerrilla chiefs not unfrequently make his house their headquarters. William

Cikin, who formerly lived at Batesville, in this State, has recently moved into the Mississippi Bottom, near Memphis. He is frequently in that place, and there are good reasons for believing that he is in partnership with those who are smuggling from that place.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January 26, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters for duty in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 5, from the Secretary of War (L. Thomas, Adjutant-General), dated Louisville, Ky., January 18, 1865, is hereby assigned to the command of the Post and Defenses of Memphis. He will receive instructions from these headquarters.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch:

R. G. CURTIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. POST AND DEFENSES OF MEMPHIS, *Memphis, Tenn., January 26, 1865.*

In pursuance of paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 24, dated headquarters District of West Tennessee, January 26, 1865, I hereby assume command of the Post and Defenses of Memphis. All previous orders from these headquarters will remain in force, and the present staff will continue on duty as heretofore. All communications for these headquarters will be addressed to Lieut. John S. Lord, acting assistant adjutant-general.

A. L. CHETLAIN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Memphis, Tenn., January 26, 1865.*

I. The Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry is hereby temporarily detached from the Third Brigade, and will report to the commanding officer Cavalry Division for duty, as provost guard and pioneer corps for the present expedition. The commanding officer Fourth Illinois Cavalry will cause his quartermaster to receipt to Lieutenant Whiting, acting assistant quartermaster, Cavalry Division, for all pioneer implements in his possession.

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By order of Col. E. D. Osband:

JAMES H. S. LOWES,
First Lieut., 7th Ind. Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. of Cav. Div.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

The Forty-fifth Missouri Infantry has been ordered to Saint Louis for reorganization. Any forces you can spare from your department should be immediately sent to New Orleans for a winter campaign. There can be no danger of rebel raids in Missouri during the winter, and by spring we can give you other troops if required.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *January 26, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is not, in my opinion, really necessary to keep a company at Farmington. Captain Lonergan thinks it is the loyal citizens of Farmington and vicinity lately petitioned to have a company remain there, saying it is necessary for their protection. The company has quarters and stables there which are wanting here.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *January 26, 1865.*

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

My forces will concentrate at Patterson, and if there is no necessity for going to Greenville they will move to the right of Greenville to Ash Hill, being a nearer and better route.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *January 26, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The scout from Patterson into Oregon County has returned. Killed seven bushwhackers. Could learn nothing definite about any force concentrating below.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

PATTERSON, *January 26, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

The scouts that went to Alton, in Oregon County, have just returned. All well. Killed seven bushwhackers. Left Captain Austin at Eleven Points Creek. Learned nothing definite about any force concentrating below.

R. BAKER,
Captain, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., January 26, 1865.*

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2. Capt. William Monks, commanding Company K, Sixteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, will immediately on receipt of this order move with his command, camp and garrison equipage, to Houston, Texas County, Mo. On arriving at Houston, Captain Monks will at once proceed to construct, under the direction of Maj. O. P. Newberry, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, a stockade fort for the protection of the troops against surprise.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *January 26, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The troops have returned to Overland route without finding Indians. Colonel Livingston, who commanded, says the route is all clear and mails should run through, as we are again ready to furnish escort.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., January 26, 1865.*

1. The commanding officer Company D, Second Colorado Cavalry, will report with his company for duty to the commanding officer Fort Riley, Kans.

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By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 27, 1865.*

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3. The following batteries of light artillery, now under the command of the chief of artillery and ordnance, Military Division of West Mississippi, will report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele for assignment to duty with the troops under his command at Kenner, La., viz: The Second Connecticut, the Second, Fourth, Seventh, and Fifteenth Massachusetts, the Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth New York, the First Indiana and Seventeenth Ohio Batteries. The major-general commanding at Kenner will cause these batteries to be carefully inspected, their deficiencies ascertained, and the whole put in thorough condition for immediate and active field service.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January 27, 1865.*

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9. The detachment of the First Texas Cavalry now at Brazos Santiago, Tex., will without delay proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and rejoin the remainder of the regiment at that post. All Government horses with this detachment will be turned in to the post quartermaster at Brazos Santiago. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT PIKE, *January 27, 1865.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

There is one armed launch in Jordan River. They came down as far as Bay Saint Louis on Saturday evening. I send the reports I have of the matter by first conveyance.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED G. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

BAYOU GOULA, *January 27, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m. 28th.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place at 3 p. m. to-day with five companies of my own regiment. I have encamped my command in the village, and shall to-morrow proceed to complete your instructions. I found on my arrival here Major Hatch, Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, with five companies of his regiment on board the steamer Iberville. The strength of the command is: Third Rhode Island Cavalry, 2 field officers, 1 adjutant, 6 line officers, 162 enlisted men; Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, 1 field officer, 2 staff officers, 8 line officers, 339 enlisted men. Please state whether the couriers between this post and Donaldsonville are to be furnished from my command exclusively. Lieutenant Miles, of the engineers, joined me at Donaldsonville.

Respectfully,

WILLARD SAYLES,
Colonel Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Sayles should furnish his own couriers. It was expected that his cavalry force would be much larger than he reports it.

T. W. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 27, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER BONNET CARRÉ:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 23d instant, and to say to you that this report shows, if anything, that the picket-post was attacked from below, and it is understood that there were no pickets or sentinels below the station to guard its approach. This lesson, it is hoped, will be advantageous. These picket stations will hereafter be visited daily by an officer, and a daily report made to the commanding officer. A further reconnaissance will be made of the topography of this country, and pickets be placed wherever they are found requisite to prevent smuggling or the invasion of guerrillas. There should be a picket above Gaines' (say two miles) to watch approaches by the river roads and the whole width of the belt of fast land. The picket at Grand Point is not sufficient for this purpose. There should be one near the high road, and an intermediate one between that and Grand Point, and besides the whole width and occasionally the country above should be constantly patrolled by detachments under the lead of an officer. A close watch must be kept upon the persons residing in the country who you report to be in connection with the guerrillas and the guerrillas themselves arrested if possible.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *January 27, 1865—5.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Last of the troops left Dardanelle at 10.30 this a. m. Steamer Alamo and flat with dismounted cavalry arrived here safe and will leave in the morning for Little Rock. Fortieth Iowa Infantry will camp to-night near Galla Rock. Colonel Williams' colored brigade is encamped here. This morning the ice was running quite heavily at Dardanelle, causing great difficulty in crossing the infantry. Will push everything forward to Little Rock rapidly as possible, retaining the section of Second Kansas Battery here till further orders. When the rebels were last heard from they were in vicinity of Caddo Gap, moving south. Troops all well and in good spirits.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., January 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: A copy of the inclosed order is forwarded.* When I started from Fort Smith, a former order of General Blunt which had been complained of was revoked, and I was directed to make needful regulations. For your information it is further added that the Indian

* For order (here omitted) see General Orders, No. 4, p. 516.

Nation occupies a peculiar position. No Treasury agent is sent to it, on the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is not a "State in rebellion." The Indians have been connected with us by treaties. The purpose of the order is merely to check existing abuses, and conform as closely as possible to orders elsewhere and all the rules that are known. Copies of two communications already forwarded through district headquarters are also inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., January 27, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of date the 23d instant in reply to my request that the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry might be retained in my command, and to report that I have this day ordered this regiment to embark for Kennerville, La. I have to request that I may be authorized to retain Maj. S. S. L'Hommedieu, of that regiment, as acting assistant inspector-general of this district. He has been acting in that capacity since I assumed this command, and has performed his duties as such to my entire satisfaction. In this connection I inclose a letter in his behalf from Major-General Sherman to Major-General Canby, which letter please return after perusal. Colonel Moore is at present on duty as member of a general court-martial for the trial of a case of outrages committed by negro troops. So soon as this case is concluded he will rejoin his regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 27, 1865.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Shall I send cavalry? If so, shall it go dismounted?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Any cavalry that you can spare for General Canby will be mounted at cavalry depot at Saint Louis.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully request that you give the necessary orders directing that portion of the Merrill Horse now serving in your department to proceed to this point and join the detachment sent to my command for duty. The detachment now in this department is serving at my headquarters as couriers, and I am desirous to have the entire organization together and thoroughly fitted out for active service at as early a date as possible. The orders, I understand, have been issued from your headquarters for the remainder of the regiment to report to me, but as yet they have failed to do so. I would respectfully request your early action in this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 27, 1865.

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3. The Sixth Regiment Minnesota Infantry Volunteers will move to-morrow, proceeding by cars to Cairo, Ill., thence by steamer to New Orleans, La., reporting to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, on arrival at that point. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation and telegraph the quartermaster at Cairo to have boats ready there for the regiment to leave immediately on its arrival. No teams or surplus baggage will be taken with the regiment.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 27, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that hereafter no persons will be banished from this department except by sentence of a military commission or by orders or instructions from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 27, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Beveridge, commanding Third Sub-District, as follows:

The scout from Patterson into Oregon County has returned. Killed seven bushwhackers.

Captain Bostwick, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding at Patterson, reports information obtained from scouts and spies in relation to the concentration of Confederate troops in Northeast Arkansas, as follows:

* * * * * * *

General McRae, commanding in Northeast Arkansas, issued an order about the 15th instant, ordering his command into camp at Jacksonport on the 25th of January, with the promise that they should be clothed and furloughed to go home and make a crop. General McRae has from 200 to 400 men in Lost Bottom, North White. They are not in camp, but scattered through the country at their homes. Col. Tom. Freeman, of McRae's command, by virtue of General McRae's order of the 15th of January, ordered his men together about fifteen miles below Batesville, and got only nine officers and no men, the men declaring that they would not go; they would die at home first. Colonel Reves, of General McRae's command, is not trying to get his men together. Lieut. Col. B. Austin Johnson, of Reves' regiment, has from forty to eighty men on the border. Major Berryman is in Oil Trough Bottom, below the White River, with from 80 to 100 men, camping wherever he can find forage for his horses and provisions for his men. Captain Pratt, Captain Boso, Captain Denis, Captain Philips, Captain Wever, and Lieutenant Williams have independent companies, and roam through the southeastern counties of Missouri and the northern counties of Arkansas, having with them from ten to thirty men each. There are numerous squads of outlaws straying in the hills and plundering from all parties. From the best information that I can obtain, I do not think that they have any intention of making a raid into Missouri, only by those bands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 27, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that to-morrow morning 200 men march from Patterson, 170 from Cape Girardeau, 50 from Dallas, and 75 from Bloomfield, in all 495 men; all to be concentrated at Ash Hill under command of Col. J. B. Rogers, who is to move thence to or beyond Jacksonport to break up any Confederate forces he may find in that region.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *January 27, 1865.*

General EWING,
Commanding:

Two hundred men march from Patterson to-morrow and 170 from here, 50 from Dallas, 75 from Bloomfield at 7 o'clock; all to be concentrated at Ash Hill, from which place I intend to move to Pocahontas, scouring the country from there. Intend to move rapidly to Jacksonport and endeavor to cut up McRae, who is said to be near there with parts of three regiments. I intend to go as far as circumstances will admit, and advance and retreat as I can. Do you approve?

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *January 27, 1865.*

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

Dispatch received. I approve of the plan for the expedition.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 27, 1865.

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

When will your expedition get off?

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *January 27, 1865.*

Captain GILSON,
Assistant Inspector, Saint Louis District:

The expedition under Major Robbins had three skirmishes with the enemy. In the first he killed 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 6 men, and captured 24 horses. In the second engagement Captain Cochran's detachment killed seven men and captured a few stand of arms. In the third engagement, under Lieutenant Rinne, Second Missouri Artillery, killed 19 men, captured 50 horses and a few stand of arms. I will forward a full report to General Ewing in a few days. In making out the report of the 23d instant it was unintentionally omitted.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Commanding District of Rolla, Mo.:

GENERAL: Select from the accompanying list* twenty of the worst families of bushwhackers and order them to leave the department within twenty days from date of issue of the order, directing them to go by the way of the south line of the State, and to proceed 100 miles beyond the limits of the State and department. If found within that distance they will be promptly arrested, their property seized, and themselves imprisoned. In the issuing of the orders state that they are banished by my orders, and for being the families of notorious bushwhackers and for openly persisting in aiding, feeding, harboring, and giving all encouragement in their power to guerrillas, bushwhackers, and outlaws. These families will be allowed the privilege of taking with them sufficient of their personal property, such as clothing, &c., to render them comfortable. The inclosed papers will be returned with a complete list of families banished in accordance with these instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

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* Not found.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., January 27, 1865.

The following-named officers having reported at these headquarters in accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, are hereby assigned to duty as members of the district staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Capt. J. H. Steger, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, assistant adjutant-general, to date from January 14, 1865; First Lieut. Rufus Campion, aide-de-camp, to date from January 4, 1865; Capt. T. S. Slaughter, district provost-marshal.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
January 27, 1865—10.10 a. m.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Macon, Mo.:

Concentrate the Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry at some point on North Missouri Railroad immediately. Where it is necessary replace them with militia or dismounted cavalry. Will send Thirty-ninth to take their place in a few weeks.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, *January 27, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

The Forty-ninth will be concentrated at Mexico.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
January 27, 1865—5 p. m.

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon, Mo.:

As soon as Forty-ninth is concentrated send them to Benton Barracks. How long will it take to get them together? Hurry them up.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, *January 27, 1865.*

Colonel KUTZNER,
Commanding Sub-District, Glasgow:

General Dodge has ordered the concentration of the Forty-ninth Infantry at some point on the North Missouri Railroad. You will at once relieve Captain Benecke's company by some other troops, and send him to report to Colonel Smart, at Mexico, Mo. Let there be as little delay as possible in this movement.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *January 27, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SMART,
Commanding, Mexico, Mo.:

General Dodge directs the immediate concentration of the Forty-ninth at some point on the North Missouri Railroad. You will execute the order at once and report by telegraph to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIBERTY, MO., *January 27, 1865.*
(Received 2.45 p. m. 28th.)

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

John Reton was killed by a squad of men belonging to Captain De Smith's company (L), Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, stationed at Plattsburg, Clinton County, Mo. That company has been ordered to Macon City to be mustered out of service. John Reton, sr., is not dead. Madison Morris was wounded, not killed, while in the streets of Liberty. The firing party was concealed, but it is believed that a man from Kansas is the person, as he has not been seen since that time. Morris is getting well.

ANGUS BARTLETT,
Major, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DISRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., January 27, 1865.

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5. Company L, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Ellsworth, Kans., and will proceed without delay to Fort Larned, Kans., reporting upon their arrival to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

6. Company H, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., and will proceed without delay to Fort Ellsworth, Kans.

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By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., January 27, 1865.

Messrs. BAUM & CO.,
Kansas City and Santa Fé Stage Co., Booneville, Colo. Ter.:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication relative to the danger anticipated from the Indians, and your designs to withdraw the stage stock and discontinue the carrying of the U. S. mail, is before me. I regret very much that the existence of such a state of affairs renders it, in your judgment, unsafe for the coaches to travel. You are well aware that the Overland route is entirely shut up except for very large trains, so that with your withdrawal we would be entirely cut off from all com-

munication from the eastern world. You also know that my hands are being and have been tied ever since my arrival here; that not 200 available men were at my command in the entire district, and although Fort Lyon is now in my command, yet the regiment is just being consolidated, and therefore hardly in a fit condition to be moved until the transfer going on is completed. I will instruct the commanding officer at Fort Lyon to give you all the protection he possibly can and the commanding officer at Camp Fillmore will do the same thing with the limited means at his command. I sincerely trust, gentlemen, that you will continue with the coach on the line, at least until the Indians really make open demonstrations of hostility against you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., January 27, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT LYON, COLO. TER.:

SIR: I have just received a communication from the Kansas City and Santa Fé Stage Company, in which they threaten to stop running the coaches owing to the hostility of the Indians. This must be avoided if possible, as it is the only route now open to the eastward. You will afford the stage company all the protection you possibly can, and use your efforts to prevent so great a calamity as is likely to befall us should the company adhere to their expression. I have communicated with them on the subject, and they are aware that you are receiving these instructions. Push on the work of the fortifications, as it is very likely your command will soon be reduced. I have ordered that Assistant Surgeon Smith be sent you for duty at Fort Lyon. Should Captain Jacobs not have left for this place in compliance with original instructions, have him do so at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 28, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, transmitting a copy of General Sherman's letter of the 25th ultimo,* in relation to supplying the want of forage for armies in advanced positions by a system of foraging in the enemy's country. This important matter has heretofore and shall continue to receive my earnest attention, and your views agree perfectly with my own on the subject. Copies of General Sherman's and your own letters have been furnished to the commanders of departments and armies in this command, with instructions to carry out these views whenever applicable and practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Vol. XLIV, p. 807.

CITY HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, LA., *January 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: An old acquaintance, reliable and intelligent, has just arrived from Texas who has had peculiar facilities for mixing with the people of the State generally. He informs me the people generally are sick unto death of the rebellion and only await an invasion in sufficient force to gain confidence of ability to protect them to inaugurate an extensive and formidable rebellion against the existing rebellion. He represents the disaffection wide-spread and general. At Brownsville he states there are 800 rebel troops under command of Slaughter, and he says fully one-half of these troops will cross into Mexico if a movement is made upon them, and the balance will scatter and go home. He represents them completely demoralized, and says when any reported movement on Brownsville has been reported the rebels have had their arrangements made to evacuate. At a called session of the legislature of the State recently held one of the best intellects in the State boldly announced a return to their allegiance as their only salvation. He estimates the rebel force in the Trans-Mississippi Department as follows: Price's army at Lanesport, above the Red River raft, 8,000 men; Magruder's army at Monroe, Fulton, and vicinity, 9,000; Buckner's army, 4,000; Cooper and Stand Watie, Indian Nation, 3,000; at Houston, Tex., and vicinity, 1,000; at Brownsville, Tex., and vicinity, 800; at Galveston, Tex., 1,500; Colonel Beard, Falls and adjoining counties, 400; total, 27,700. County militia organizations might be added which would probably swell the number 5,000 men. They are generally most reliable to do no fighting. Mr. W. thinks that a very large per cent. of those now in the army would avail themselves of the first opportunity to abandon the service.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. C. PHILIPS.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January 28, 1865.*
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Gulf:

The following telegram just received from Port Hudson and furnished for information:

It is rumored that Colonel Scott is concentrating a considerable force at some point between Jackson and Woodville. A party has been seen in the vicinity of Jackson wearing the Federal uniform. Five hundred men and two pieces of artillery left Jackson a week ago Friday, it is supposed for the above point.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 28, 1865—10.45 a. m.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding Post, Lewisburg:

A scout came in last night who reports that Newton has crossed to the north side of the river above Dardanelle with about 1,600 men and one piece of artillery. Is there any truth in the report?

R. F. PATTERSON,
Lieut. Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Department of Arkansas.

LEWISBURG, *January 28, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. R. F. PATTERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Little Rock:

I left Dardanelle Thursday morning last. At that time what was left of Newton's regiment was going for Caddo Gap as fast as horseflesh could carry them. After his stampede at Boggs' Mill I do not think he had 150 men left. He has had no artillery with him. Brooks had one piece. Send for Major Jenks, First Iowa Cavalry, who arrived in Little Rock last evening. He can post you fully as to affairs above.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

Prepare 2,500 infantry from the District of Memphis for service in the field and send them with as little delay as practicable to report at this place. Direct General Washburn to detach in like manner 2,000 infantry from the District of Vicksburg. Both detachments will bring with them not only the field transportation required by existing orders, but also a supply train for a march of twenty days. Fuller instructions will be sent to-morrow.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, February 16, 1865.

Official copy respectfully transmitted to the commanding general Department of Mississippi, with the remark that up to the present writing only the Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry has arrived from Memphis. The detachment from Vicksburg arrived here nearly a week ago.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding department I have the honor to inform you that Colonel Osband has landed at Gaines' Landing, La., with 3,000 men (cavalry), with the purpose of engaging and punishing the rebel forces under Harrison, and of driving them beyond the Washita. The transports, after lying about a week at Skipwith's Landing, will proceed to Vicksburg and coal, and from there will probably proceed to Natchez. He also directs me to

say that you will please render any assistance called for and give immediate notice of any information you may obtain in regard to the expedition.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. FOX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding department I have the honor to inform you that Col. E. D. Osband, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Mississippi, has landed at Gaines' Landing with 3,000 men, with the purpose of engaging and punishing the rebel force under Harrison, and of driving them beyond the Washita. The transports, after lying about a week at Skipwith's Landing, will proceed to Vicksburg and coal, and from there will probably proceed to Natchez. He also directs me to say that Colonel Osband expected to come out on the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Vidalia about the 10th of February. You will please furnish the transports with what fuel they may require, and upon the arrival of Colonel Osband facilitate his immediate return to Memphis. You will please furnish such information as you may obtain regarding the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. FOX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Steamer John Raine, Eunice, Ark., January 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Without any accident worth the mention we landed here at 2 a. m. and will be ready to leave here in about one hour and a half, or the moment it is daylight. The fleet laid at Island 63 yesterday about six hours and took on 300 cords wood, thus having fuel enough to run them back to Memphis. I send nine small steamers back and retain the five large. My orders are that these boats remain at Gaines' Landing forty-eight hours and at Skipwith's six days and then report to Brigadier-General Brayman, at Vidalia. All I learn of the country is against the probability of successful movements at this time, but I shall not fail, except to succeed be impossible. I have landed here at Eunice, the terminus of the railroad, because it has a better landing than Gaines'; has no one on the lookout to watch our landing, and the road to the interior is a little better through the first swamp. The roads join six miles from here.

I have the honor, general, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Bayou Macon, January 28, 1865.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: The command will have crossed by 12 m. to-night. I move at daylight toward Harrison's camp, but have made a diversion toward Monticello. Have taken two prisoners; learn from them that Price is alive and gone to Texas, where a part of his command are; that the bushwhackers, &c., brought out of Missouri by him are devastating all Western Arkansas. All Confederate troops are concentrated at Alexandria; only one brigade at Camden. Could co-operate with troops from Little Rock and take the city if I had the orders. I believe Shreveport can be taken by the cavalry from Little Rock. Troops in excellent condition and roads very good. Shall be at Gaines' Landing again in nine or ten days. Have ordered the boats to remain there and have sent to the mouth of White River for a barge of coal for their use. This I decided upon because I found the swamp from Tensas River to Black River an impassable swamp.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 28, 1865.

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III. Lieut. Col. W. R. Lackland, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry, is assigned to duty as provost-marshal of the Post and Defenses of Memphis. The following assistants are assigned him: Capt. John L. Wilson, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, in charge of Irving Block Prison and records pertaining to prisoners; Capt. J. E. McDermot, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry, in charge of the pass department; Capt. John W. Plummer, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry, inspector of permits for goods; Capt. D. R. McCutchen, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry, acting quartermaster of provost-marshal's department, in charge of property; Capt. S. E. Rankin, Eighth Iowa Infantry, evidence department. Maj. J. M. Raum, One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry, is relieved from the charge of the Irving Block Prison and will report for duty to these headquarters. The above assignments to duty are temporary until approved at department headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch:

R. G. CURTIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 28, 1865.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: I have just received from Colonel McArthur, Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), commanding Post of Columbus, Ky., a dispatch stating that Brigadier-General Meredith, commanding District

of Western Kentucky, had issued an order relieving him from command of said post, and upon his declining to obey the order of General Meredith he was placed in arrest under guard and carried to Paducah, Ky. I beg leave to call the attention of the major-general commanding department to the case, and ask that prompt measures be taken to effect the release of Colonel McArthur from this arrest. I do not wish to involve officers in difficulty by pursuing a course which would lead to conflict of authority and violence, if persisted in, and therefore most respectfully request that the proper authority, vested with the power, will settle all questions of dispute by definite orders. A statement of the authority upon which Colonel McArthur was acting will show how unjust and improper it is that he should be placed in arrest for obeying the direct and positive orders of his superior and commanding officer. General Orders, No. 277, from the War Department, dated November 7, 1864, directs that all troops on the east bank of the Mississippi River be detached from the several department and corps commanders and be required to report to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi. The official letter of Major-General Canby, of November 27, 1864, attaches the Post of Columbus to Major-General Dana's command, and Special Orders, No. 21, from headquarters Department of Mississippi, dated December 26, 1864, requires the Post of Columbus, Ky., to report to the headquarters District of West Tennessee. Being placed in command of the District of West Tennessee, in obedience to the orders referred to above, I required Colonel McArthur, Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), commanding Post of Columbus, Ky., to report to me and obey my orders. On the 28th of December, 1864, I prepared and delivered to Colonel McArthur two letters of instructions relative to his duties as post commander, and directing and commanding him not to obey the orders of any officer who did not derive his authority from major-general commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, or from headquarters District of West Tennessee. These instructions were again repeated in official letters from me to Colonel McArthur on the 10th and 16th days of January instant. During this time Brigadier-General Meredith, commanding District of Western Kentucky, was claiming the Post of Columbus, Ky., as a part of his command, and issuing orders to the post commandant in direct conflict with my orders. To remove all cause for any misunderstanding between General Meredith and myself, and to prevent any difficulty which might arise from conflicting orders, I addressed to him an official communication on the 28th December, 1864, calling his attention to the orders above referred to, and asking him for the orders upon which he was claiming command of the Post of Columbus. No answer has been received to that letter. General Meredith has finally asserted his claim by force and has placed Colonel McArthur in arrest and carried him under guard to Paducah, Ky. The Post of Columbus is on the east bank of the Mississippi River, about twenty miles below the mouth of the Ohio River, and it has been repeatedly declared in orders and dispatches from the War Department to be within Major-General Canby's command. Colonel McArthur could not obey the opposite orders of two commanders. In obeying my orders he was compelled to refuse to obey the orders of Brigadier-General Meredith. For this he is made a close prisoner, deprived of his command, and carried under menace of force to Paducah, Ky. I beg leave to call attention to the correspondence and orders referred to in this

communication, copies of which are herewith forwarded. The most important of these have been heretofore forwarded, as will be seen by note attached.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
January 28, 1865—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

I sent one regiment of infantry yesterday; will send another to-morrow or next day.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
January 28, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. ROY STONE, *Alton, Ill.:*

Send down four companies. I have troops on way here. As soon as they arrive will return them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

ALTON, ILL., *January 28, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Four companies One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois Volunteers will leave for Saint Louis this evening by special train.

ROY STONE,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *January 28, 1865.*

Colonel BONNEVILLE, *Benton Barracks:*

Order Merrill's Horse, with camp and garrison equipage, to march to the city early to-morrow morning and report to Colonel Weydemeyer, commanding Post Saint Louis, for duty,

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HERMANN, MO., *January 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

The river blocked by ice. Government stores and boat here exposed to attack of bushwhackers from counties opposite Hermann. Cannot the order for removal of Company I, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, be countermanded? The citizens claim protection. Please answer.

JOHN B. MICHE,
Postmaster

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 28, 1865.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding Central District of Missouri:

Your favor of the 24th instant came duly to hand. There is no objection on my part to Captain Morton continuing to report to you and drawing his supplies from your district. I will have the general orders of the district sent to him, and he will be governed in his general conduct and management by them. I will write to him to-day to continue to report to you. There seems to be considerable party bitterness and ill feeling in that section yet. Captain Morton should avoid as much as possible a connection with either party, and devoting himself to the duty of arresting and punishing all promoters of strife and violation of law without regard to fear or favor. I have some troops of the old Seventh Provisional in the vicinity of Osceola, but do not expect for him to keep them there a great while. The people and families in Arkansas are talking loudly of a general guerrilla crusade into this State again in the spring, so my scouts from Arkansas say. If the people will meet them with spirit and determination when they first come in, my opinion is that they will not remain all summer, as was the case last year. I expect to be fully advised as to the plans of the enemy for the spring campaign in about two weeks, and will communicate my information to you. The telegraph wire should be put up from here to Sedalia, I think, that you may be earlier advised of the movements of the bands north. The only force wintering north of the Arkansas is Dobbin's brigade, which is camped on Crowley's Ridge, between the Saint Francis and Blue Water Rivers. Men from this command say that bushwhacking will open vigorously as ever as soon as the leaves come out. Write when convenient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, January 28, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Commanding, Lexington, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding directs that on Wednesday morning, February 1, you will start from your command a scout of all your available cavalry to act upon the following basis: The move to begin on Wednesday morning next, February 1, 1865, and continue five days; a force of fifty men to move from Warrensburg to Tabo, La Fayette County, to patrol the creek. A column will at the same time move from Warrensburg and pass east of Columbus and to the vicinity of Wagon and Buck Knobs, throwing out a flanking party to Renick Mills. All the available cavalry will move from Pleasant Hill to the left and a little south of Buck Knob. The balance of Colonel Harding's cavalry in the Fourth Sub-District will be thrown toward Lisbon, on the Missouri River, with instructions to patrol toward Wellington. Colonel Harding will also press in as much infantry as he can into the Snibar Hills and vicinity of Chapel Hill, to scour the brush and hills. Your force will move from Lexington to Greenton Valley. All officers connected with the move will be advised of the plan, to prevent any mishaps. To insure recognition, let the party who hails ask, "Who

comes there?" Answer, "America." The party hailed then asks, "Who are you?" Answer, "Dodge." You will report fully the result of your co-operation immediately on return of the scout. You will also instruct the officers in charge to ascertain the names of all families belonging to bushwhackers, their aiders and abettors, and report their names, age, and number of each sex.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CONKLIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 28, 1865.

COMDG. OFFICER FIRST CAV. MISSOURI STATE MILITIA:

The colonel commanding directs that you detail Captain Burris and fifty men to move on the morning of Wednesday, February 1, 1865 (scout to continue five days), east of Columbus and to the vicinity of Wagon and Buck Knobs. Captain Burris will throw out a flanking party to Renick Mills. A column will move at the same time from Pleasant Hill to the left and a little south of Buck Knob. The balance of Colonel Harding's cavalry in the Fourth Sub-District will be thrown toward Lisbon, on the Missouri River, to patrol toward Wellington. Colonel Harding will also press [as large] a number of his infantry as possible into the Snibar Hills and vicinity of Chapel Hill. A force will also move from Lexington to Greenton Valley. All officers connected with this move will be advised of the plan, to prevent any mishaps. To insure recognition, let the party who hails ask, "Who comes there?" Answer, "America." The party hailed then asks, "Who are you?" Answer, "Dodge." You will report fully the result of your co-operation immediately on return of this scout. You will also instruct the officer in charge to ascertain the names of all families belonging to bushwhackers, their aiders and abettors, and report their names, age, and number of each sex.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CONKLIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 28, 1865.

COMDG. OFFICER SEVENTH CAV. MISSOURI STATE MILITIA:

The colonel commanding directs that you detail fifty men of your command, under a competent officer, for a scout of five days, who will move from this post on the morning of Wednesday, February 1, 1865, to Tabo, La Fayette County, patrolling and scouring the creek. At the same time another column will move from this post east of Columbus, and to the vicinity of Wagon and Buck Knobs, throwing out a flanking party to Renick Mills. Colonel Harding will move from Pleasant Hill with his available cavalry to the left and a little south of Buck Knob. The remainder of Colonel Harding's cavalry will be thrown toward Lisbon, on the Missouri River, and patrol the river toward Wellington. Colonel Harding will also send infantry into the Snibar Hills and vicinity of Chapel Hill. The entire command all to co-operate. A

column will also move at the same time from Lexington to Greenton Valley. The officers connected with this move will be advised of the plan, to prevent mishaps. To insure recognition, let the party who hails ask, "Who comes there?" Answer, "America." The party hailed then asks, "Who are you?" Answer, "Dodge." You will report fully the result of your co-operation immediately on return of the scout. You will also instruct the officer in charge to ascertain the names of all families belonging to bushwhackers, their aiders and abettors, and report their names, age, and the number of each sex.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CONKLIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 28, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Commanding Fourth Sub-District, Kansas City, Mo.:

COLONEL: Yours of the 25th instant is received. I am gratified at the favorable aspect of affairs in your district, and most sincerely hope we shall, through your energy and wisdom, be able to compose that troubled country and see it once more prosperous. I am unable to say how the place of the outgoing Missouri State Militia is to be supplied. I have some time ago laid the whole matter before the department commander. My own impression is that the main reliance for Missouri for military protection in the coming season is on the militia to be organized under the bill in process of completion. The horses (public) of the Missouri State Militia being mustered out will be reissued to the remaining companies, so as to keep them mounted. I am having large number of copies of General Orders, No. 7, prepared and will send you your proportion with detailed instructions. I leave in the morning for Saint Louis to advise with General Dodge, and will urge the transfer to your district of the residue of your regiment. I propose the following scout, the movement to begin on Wednesday morning next and continue for four or five days: I will send from here a force to Tabo, La Fayette County, to patrol the creek; a column from here to pass east of Columbus and to the vicinity of Wagon and Buck Knobs, throwing out a flanking party to Renick Mills. You send your available cavalry from Pleasant Hill to the left and a little south of Buck Knob. Throw the balance of your cavalry toward Lisbon, on the Missouri River, with instructions to patrol toward Wellington, and then press in as much infantry as you can into Snibar Hills and vicinity of Chapel Hill, to scour the bush and caves. I will also move at the same time a scout from Lexington to Greenton Valley. Keep the infantry on the center and cavalry on the circumference, and I think if there is a den of the rebel beasts in that locality we will stir it up. Look well to the rear of your infantry; advise your officers of the plan, to prevent mishaps. To insure recognition, let the party who hails ask, "Who comes there?" Answer, "America." The party hailed then asks, "Who are you?" Answer, "Dodge." Report fully the result of your co-operation immediately on return of the scout.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., January 28, 1865.*

I. Lieut. Col. J. F. McMahan, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as commanding officer of the Post of Lebanon, Mo. He will assume command of the post without delay, and relieve Maj. R. K. Hart.

II. Maj. R. K. Hart, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, upon being relieved from duty as commanding officer of the Post of Lebanon, Mo., will without delay assume command of the regiment.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 28, 1865.

Capt. ANDERSON MORTON,
Commanding at Osceola, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: Your communication of the 23d instant is received and contents noted. No application on the part of the citizens has been received here for any change at Osceola. If any is received it will not be acted upon until after a report from officers in that immediate vicinity. In answer to a letter from Colonel Philips, I have informed him that you would continue to report to him; but in your conduct and management of affairs be governed by the general orders of this district. You will therefore report and be governed accordingly. If there are two or more parties in your section, avoid connection and favors to each, but arrest all guilty of crime and disorder without fear or favor. Inform me of the condition in your locality from time to time as circumstances may require.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 28, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER LEBANON, MO.:

The general commanding directs me to say that the numerous complaints which reach these headquarters as to the conduct of the troops at your post reveal a state of demoralization and insubordination that calls for his severest censure. That this condition of affairs, so subversive of all discipline and good order, must be the result of neglect of his duties on the part of the commanding officer at that post, or of ignorance as to the nature and extent of those duties, only less culpable than willful neglect. The duties of a commanding officer are clearly defined in Army Regulations and existing orders. Prominent among these is the duty of enforcing and preserving discipline and good order, and a punctual and faithful compliance with existing orders on the part of the troops of his command. Within the limits of his command his authority in respect to this paramount duty of a commander is absolute and unquestioned. The fruitful source of all the disorders com-

plained of is to be found in the fact that this rightful authority of the commanding officer is not exercised to enforce existing orders, which, when properly enforced, will be found amply sufficient to maintain that quiet and subordination which are the distinguishing characteristics of a good soldier. These orders require, among other things, first, that soldiers be prohibited from leaving their camps without written permission, unless on duty, and from lounging about the town in bar-rooms, saloons, or the streets; second, that drunkenness must not be tolerated in any command. You are directed and required to see that these rules are strictly enforced for the future at your post. Especially is it your duty to see that the provisions of the inclosed order (General Orders, No. 9, district headquarters, of 1864, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors) are strictly complied with to the fullest extent. While this order makes it the special duty of the local provost-marshal to confiscate the stock of merchants and others violating its provisions, it also requires you, its commanding officer, to see that this is done, and if necessary, in the absence of the provost-marshal or otherwise, to cause it to be done yourself. You will establish and maintain a sufficient provost guard to enforce these rules. You will place this guard in charge of an efficient and discreet officer, and hold him and them responsible for a prompt and faithful discharge of their duties. Direct them to arrest all soldiers absent from camp without a pass, unless on duty, and all found drunk, and see to it that men thus offending are summarily punished by confinement, extra duty, or otherwise, as the nature of the case may demand. Appoint an officer of the day each day and hold him to a rigid discharge of his duties. By these and other means, which will readily suggest themselves, it is hoped that the evils complained of will shortly cease. Quiet and good order must be re-established and maintained at your post for the future, and you will be held strictly responsible that this is done, and will if necessary use the entire force at your disposal to accomplish this end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 28, 1865.

M. H. RITCHEY,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

SIR: Your communication of the 24th instant came duly to hand and the contents are noted. I am and for a long time have been fully aware of the irregularities and crimes committed by some of our troops, and know more fully than anybody else can the difficulty in suppressing them entirely. The whole difficulty in this matter is with the people and those against whom these wrongs and crimes are committed. How are these evils to be remedied unless the parties inflicting them are punished? How are the parties to be punished unless they are reported and known? And how are they to be known unless reported by the persons who suffer by them? I have made every effort since I have been in command here to induce the people to report every wrong and irregularity committed upon their persons and property at once to me or to the district provost-marshal. In those sections of the district where this is done quiet and good order prevails. Where the people cannot be induced to do it irregularities and lawlessness to some extent

do and will abound. Since my return I have issued an order on this subject, which I inclose, and the people must act in conformity with the order or suffer from constant depredations. If they continue to act the part of cravens and cowards, when fully assured that they have to support and aid them the strong arm of the law and the military power of the Federal Government, I can see no way to correct existing evils. Every soldier and man complained against for crime in that section has been at once arrested and speedily tried and punished. Complaint has been made of two soldiers killing the Bell boy, and both are arrested and will soon be tried. In a command so large, temporarily, it is utterly impossible for me to get at the individual cases of crime unless the people promptly report them. When the time comes that every citizen feels it his duty to and does report every case of crime that comes to his knowledge, then law and order can be speedily restored, together with public confidence and a universal feeling of security.

Respectfully. yours,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MACON, *January 28, 1865—11.40 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Forty-ninth Infantry Missouri Volunteers will be concentrated at Mexico by Monday evening, with the exception of Company I, now stationed at Brunswick. Shall I order the nine companies to Benton Barracks at once, or await the arrival of the one company?

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 28, 1865.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE:

Send forward at once the nine companies of Forty-ninth Missouri. Forward the other company as soon as possible.

By order:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 28, 1865.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE:

Are the points vacated by the removal of the Forty-ninth being filled by other troops?

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *January 28, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have not the troops to fill all points vacated by the removal of the Forty-ninth. Shall send company of Ninth Missouri State Militia dis-

mounted to Mexico and Warrenton, and one of Kutzner's companies to Fulton, Callaway County. It will answer until the reorganization of the militia, or until other troops can be sent to the district.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., January 28, 1865.

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IV. Company M, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed without delay by rail to Mexico, Mo. The commanding officer will detail a sufficient guard to report for duty, guarding commissary stores at Warrenton and the bridge over the Perruque. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MACON, *January 28, 1865.*

Col. E. A. KUTZNER,
Glasgow, Mo.:

One company from your command will be ordered by you to march to-morrow to Fulton, Callaway County, with as little delay as possible. Send one company of the Ninth, if practicable.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *January 28, 1865.*

Capt. C. C. BYRNE,
Warrenton:

A detachment of Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia will be sent you on Monday, sufficient for guard duty.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *January 28, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Three hundred Indians attacked Valley Station to-day; burned 100 tons Government hay, drove off 650 head of cattle of Moore & Co. Lieutenant Kennedy, commanding, with sixty men fought them and are pursuing. Twelve Indians killed. Only 100 soldiers on the entire route, 190 miles.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., January 28, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding all quiet this side of Fort Larned. Small guerrilla bands and war parties of Indians between Lyon and Larned. Streeter & Strickler's train was attacked, and train and escort returned to Fort Larned, with a loss of 1 killed and 2 wounded. The sergeant in command of escort has been arrested, and the affair will have a thorough investigation. I forward by this mail the report of the sergeant in command. I would also respectfully invite the attention of the general commanding to the reports of Major Anthony, commanding officer at Fort Lyon, as giving a brief outline of affairs upon the western edge of my district. The report of Captain Booth, district inspector, made in pursuance to Circular No. 80, Adjutant-General's Office, and Special Orders, No. 239, paragraph 5, from department headquarters, shows the condition of that portion of the First Colorado Cavalry in this district. I would respectfully ask for instructions in their case, and suggest that the whole regiment be ordered to Fort Lyon (where the majority of it is now on duty) or consolidated and reorganized, and that a special mustering officer be sent out for this purpose. Two companies of the Eleventh Kansas, E and C, with the four mountain howitzers have been sent to Fort Larned, which, with Companies E, F, M, and L, of the Second Colorado Cavalry (although these latter companies are much reduced in numbers), will render the travel between Larned to Lyon safe against any ordinary war parties of Indians. Fort Zarah is garrisoned by Companies C, G, K, and I, Second Colorado Cavalry, with two mountain howitzers. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry will arrive at this post on Monday, and shall be sent forward at once. A thorough system of scouting is kept up at all the posts so that moving parties of Indians are well watched. An intelligent half-breed Cheyenne Indian—the son of a late sutler at Fort Laramie—who was within the Indian camp at Sand Creek at the time of the Colonel Chivington affair, and who was obliged to run with them, has just come into my headquarters and confirms the report of Major Anthony, and states that there are from 2,500 to 3,000 warriors encamped 140 miles north of Fort Lyon, waiting but the opportunity to strike a blow upon the frontier settlements. The name of this half-breed is Edward Gurrier; address, Paola, Kans. Before a campaign can be made against the Indians more horses will have to be sent to the troops, as about one-half are dismounted. The district is also but poorly supplied with ammunition, owing to the neglect or want of forethought on the part of the acting ordnance officer. Owing to the slowness with which the quartermaster and commissary supplies are forwarded from Leavenworth that department of my district is not in as good condition as it should be. For this reason I have sent Capt. D. W. Scott, chief quartermaster of the district, to Fort Leavenworth, together with Lieutenant Manville, regimental quartermaster Second Colorado Cavalry, to make arrangements for the forwarding of supplies and horses and other important business connected with that department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., January 28, 1865.*

1. Companies E and C, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, are hereby relieved from duty with their regiment and will proceed to Fort Larned, Kans., reporting upon their arrival to the commanding officer Fort Larned for duty. The chief quartermaster District of Upper Arkansas will furnish the necessary transportation to Fort Larned, Kans.

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By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, January 28, 1865.

Capt. THOMAS MOSES, Jr.,
Commanding Fort Larned:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant in regard to the size of garrison at Fort Larned. I have this day ordered Company L, Second Colorado Cavalry, from Fort Ellsworth to Fort Larned for duty, and two companies of the Eleventh Kansas will leave here in a day or two, viz, Company E, with four mountain howitzers, and C squadron, to report to you for duty, which I think will give you sufficient garrison for all your work. The colonel commanding wishes you to put up a sufficient quantity of ice for the use of the garrison during the coming summer months; at any rate sufficient for the use of the hospital. Mr. Shrewsbury, corn contractor, starts his train with corn sufficient to fill his contract immediately for your post, so that you need not purchase of other parties. The paymaster arrived here on the 24th instant, but will not be with you for about two weeks. Have that affair thoroughly investigated—the attack upon the sutler's train. The colonel commanding is of the impression that the affair was mismanaged, and that the escort did indiscriminate plundering and were drunk at the time of the attack.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 29, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to state for the information of the major-general commanding that the good of the service requires that Brigadier-General Ullmann, commanding at Morganza, be relieved from that post. I have reason to believe, though without evidence to prove it, that Mr. Dumas, the so-called post sutler, is an agent or partner of the general. He has repeatedly violated orders and military etiquette in communicating direct with headquarters military division, and is not, in my judgment, fit for the important place he holds. I have no officer to replace him with, and think that this post and district should be separated from

Districts of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson and commanded by a good officer of old date. The District of Pensacola (West Florida) is now of sufficient importance to require the services of a more active officer than General McKean. There is no positive fault to be found with him except the deficiency of life and energy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
January 29, 1865.

Capt. J. L. PRICE,
Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Cavalry Detachment:

You will march your men on board the Ella and proceed up the river, landing two miles above on the east side at an old ferry. After landing move your men eastwardly a mile or two, and then take a road running northward until you strike the bayou connecting White River with the Cache River. Along this bayou you will establish a picket-line, and then scour the country between the two rivers. If you find armed men skulking about shoot them on the spot. Unarmed men, women, and children you will treat with kindness and consideration, respecting private property. You are furnished with three days' rations, and will be held responsible that during that time no pillaging or taking of private property is allowed. Keep up the picket-line and establish your camp at supporting distance without molesting private citizens. Within three days you will receive further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infty., and Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Jefferson City, Mo., January 29, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, U. S.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit that the condition of Missouri justifies me in making and the United States in accepting the following proposition: That I will call out and organize for twelve months' service in the State of Missouri the number of men embraced in the quota of the State under the recent call of the President in such proportions of infantry and cavalry as the commanding general of this department may direct, they to be accepted in satisfaction of the quota of the State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 29, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to communicate that the following forces of the enemy are north of the Arkansas River, viz: Col. Buck Brown's

command, 150 men, is in the vicinity of Cane Hill; Colonel Dobbin's brigade, composed of Colonel Adams', Colonel Lyles', Colonel Freeman's, and Colonel Nichols' regiments is at Crowley's Ridge, between the Black and Saint Francis Rivers. This force is reported to be 2,000 strong and well armed. Schnable has disbanded his command and reported to Colonel Dobbin for orders. The men that composed his command are still scattered about the country, armed, and one band of them, in the vicinity of Mount Olive, on White River, numbers about seventy-five men. All Northern Arkansas is clear of any force of the enemy at present. About the 20th instant Colonel Brooks was apparently making an effort to cross the Arkansas, coming north near Clarksville with a section of artillery and a regiment of cavalry. He had not succeeded at last accounts, as the river was high, but had fired his artillery into transports from Fort Smith, and compelled two or three boats to return to Fort Smith and Van Buren. The general talk and understanding among guerrillas, Confederate soldiers, and citizens in that country is that there will be a grand general crusade into this State as soon as grass grows in the spring. Confederate officers state that they don't know anything about what they are going to do in the spring. I will have full information from Price's headquarters in two or three weeks. Everything is quiet in the district.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 30, 1865—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

I am directed by Lieutenant-General Grant* to send you the corps of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith and five divisions of the cavalry command under General Wilson as soon as possible, with orders to report to you at New Orleans. The necessary orders have already been given to get them off as rapidly as possible, and it will expedite matters very much, I think, if you will send to this point all the steamers you can secure to transport this force with as little delay as possible. The whole force will number about 30,000 men, and there will also be from 20,000 to 25,000 animals. They will need to be supplied with forage and subsistence stores to take them from this point to New Orleans, and it is advisable that you send a sufficient supply by steamers here to carry them to New Orleans. They will embark here as rapidly as transportation can be furnished them.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 30, 1865.

1. Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, U. S. Volunteers, having completed the duties to which he was assigned by Special Orders, No. 151, paragraph

* See Halleck to Thomas, January 26 and 29, Vol. XLIX, Part I.

4, series of 1864, from these headquarters, is hereby ordered to report to the commanding general Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

3. The commanding officer of the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers will proceed with his regiment, via Lake Pontchartrain Railroad, to Lakeport, where a steamer is in readiness to carry the command to the District of West Florida and Southern Alabama. Arriving off East Pascagoula, the commanding officer will report for orders to Major-General Granger without disembarking his troops, and if that place is no longer held by our forces he will proceed to Fort Gaines and report in like manner.

* * * * * * *

5. Maj. James E. Montgomery, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this command and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army. This action is based upon a surgeon's certificate, showing that a change of climate is absolutely necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., January 30, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 30th day of January, 1865: A communication from Maj. O. P. Newberry, Salem, Mo., January 18, 1865, states that it is rumored that General Freeman (reported from this office as commanding a brigade in Marmaduke's division of cavalry) has disbanded his force until spring, when it is to be reorganized. His force is now scattered over the country in squads of eight or ten men. A communication from Capt. Andrew G. Fitz, Port Hudson, January 25, states that a Confederate force of 400, under Colonel Powers, is reported at Beaver Creek Bridge, between Centerville and Liberty, Miss. Francis Reilly (a deserter from the City Battalion, Mobile), left Mobile January 22, 1865. Has been engaged a long time on the obstructions; states that there are the following water batteries: Battery Gladden, mounting four 32-pounders and two 64-pounders, six guns; Battery McIntosh, mounting four 32-pounders and two 64-pounders; Battery Tracy, small battery, inefficient; Battery Huger has 200 men working on it now, one gun; Spanish Fort, in which is a portion of the Fortieth Alabama. Thomas Vaughn, a deserter from the Buchanan Battery, formerly belonged to the gunboat Gaines, left Mobile January 22, 1865; states that Buchanan Battery is commanded by Capt. P. U. Murphy. Captain Bennett, who lately commanded it, is now in command of the gun-boat Nashville; states there are four batteries at Choctaw Point, viz, Light-House

Battery (on site of light-house) mounts six guns, rifled; Missouri Battery mounts four guns, rifled; Buchanan Battery mounts four guns, rifled; Battery K (32-pounder rifles) farthest from the city. Eighteen or twenty deserters from the Federal Army are in the Light-House Battery. States that McCulloch's command started for Tupelo January 19 to join Dick Taylor. McCulloch's force numbers only 300. A part of Maury's cavalry has gone to Point Clear, east side of the bay. Maury's command numbers 800; Captain Brooks' company home-guard cavalry, 92; Butts' battalion home guards, 300; Casey's battalion home guards, 300; First and Second Alabama Reserves, home-guards, 1,000; cadets, 200; Charpentier's light artillery, 70; total in and about Mobile, 2,762. States that General Beauregard was in Mobile January 20, 1865, since which little has been said in regard to the evacuation of the city. The fortification on Choctaw Bluff has been condemned and dismantled.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., January 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that permits and safe-conducts for the bringing out by the way of Yazoo River of products of insurrectionary districts, in accordance with General Orders, No. 80, series of 1864, from these headquarters, may now be granted, subject to the usual restrictions and conditions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.)

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 30, 1865. (Received 8.55 p. m.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

I have just received the following dispatch from Colonel Harris, at Brashear City:

I have just learned that the rebels are repairing the road from Franklin to this place. They have been taking negroes from the plantations to do the work, and that Captain King remarked in the hearing of some of them that he guessed that it would do for General Buckner and his artillery to go over. The rebels have been very troublesome lately, stealing horses and conscripting on my front.

Major Davis is pursuing one party with a force from Napoleonville, and I have a detachment out from Thibodeaux after another party.

R. A. CAMERON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

General Sherman directs that you keep up as thorough reconnaissances as possible, and also catch those parties if possible. He would like to hear something more definite about the Franklin road, and asks if a trusty scout cannot be sent over there.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, *January 30, 1865.*
(Via Bayou Goula. Received 1 p. m.)

Captain SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. I took five of the largest companies of the regiment for this expedition, and left at Napoleonville the five companies that had been at Donaldsonville. An expedition was sent out from here yesterday consisting of forty-five cavalry and one company of infantry, which has not yet returned. My last reports are that they are close upon Williams' band.

W. SAYLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 30, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER PLAQUEMINE:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to call your attention to a closer watch of the communications between the Grossetete country and Bayou Goula. It is known that numbers of the enemy, even full companies, are in the habit of passing down that way to Bayou Goula and returning by same route. Is it possible that the enemy can thus pass and repass the Plaquemine Bayou at the distance of only six or seven miles from the post of Plaquemine without it being known in some way by the commanding officer there? If it be impracticable to maintain pickets at that point, are not reconnaissances made sufficiently often to know what is going on up there? Are there not loyal people enough about there from whom information can be obtained either directly or through scouts? Your most serious and immediate attention is called to this matter, and if you consider it impossible to put a stop to this state of things, you will so report it.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 30, 1865.

Major SHAW,
Commanding, Plaquemine:

Colonel Sayles reports that some of his force is pursuing Williams' band in the direction of Grand River, via Bayou La Butte. General

Sherman directs that you see that this band is not allowed to escape either across Grand River or into the Grossetete country. Acknowledge receipt.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLAQUEMINE, *January 30, 1865.*
(Received 5.25 p. m.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses:

Your dispatch received. My cavalry were sent to the vicinity of The Park on the 26th instant, and have been unsuccessful in making any captures as yet. I keep up a daily communication with them, and have sent General Cameron a full report of their operations since leaving this post.

RICHARD G. SHAW,
Major, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., January 30, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. The following regiments of the Fourth Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, are hereby relieved from duty in this department and will be reported without delay to the commanding officer of that brigade at New Orleans, La.: Thirty-fifth Regiment [Wisconsin] Infantry Volunteers, battalion Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *January 30, 1865.*

Capt. J. L. PRICE,
Commanding Detachment of Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

It was the intention and perfectly practicable to picket along the bayou running between the upper and lower surrounding hill from White River to Cache River. The brigadier-general commanding desires you to establish the line as directed, the left resting on or near the White River and the right on or near the Cache River. The neighborhood is easily approached by land from this place, but it was thought best to land you a short distance up the river and save a march. Perhaps you have landed too far up. If so, you should try and work your way down so as to get into the district desired to guard. Try again to-morrow morning and report in the afternoon what success.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
January 30, 1865.

First Lieut. A. C. KUHN,
Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, Commanding Detachment:

SIR: You are directed to go by steamer Ella to Des Arc, and there take down and load on said steamer the frame of a large warehouse standing near the bank of the river; after which you will take down any other building which you find deserted, and which on inquiring you can satisfy yourself belongs to rebels. You will load the boat even if you are obliged to take down a house belonging to a loyal man, and in that case you will refer the owner to these headquarters and see that the material is all measured before loading. You will not touch the property of a loyal man except the frame of the warehouse referred to, if possible to load the boat without it, and in no case will you touch a building that is occupied, a church, or a school.house. You will procure all the bricks and other suitable material for building chimneys possible. Some men of the quartermaster's department will accompany you, and you will advise with them as to the best manner of taking down a building. You will deploy a sufficient number of your men on landing to prevent citizens from mixing up with your men, and keep the arms of the fatigue party stacked on board with a guard. You will allow none of your men to pass outside of your skirmish line or mix up with the citizens. You will be held responsible that no pillaging or marauding is perpetrated. On your arrival back report to these headquarters before disembarking your men. On the return trip you may take on board any of the citizens that desire to visit this post, and also any goods and chattels they wish to bring, requiring them to report to the provost-marshal on arriving here. The captain will collect their fare and freight bills. Refugees and contrabands will be brought free of charge.

By order of Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 30, 1865.

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II. The First Missouri Cavalry upon reaching Pine Bluff will dismount and turn over their horses to the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry at that post.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. West:

W. A. MARTIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 30, 1865.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff, Ark.:

All destitute refugees should be sent to Cairo, Ill. There is no other provision that can be made for them than transportation and subsistence to that place.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 30, 1865.

Capt. F. W. Fox,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: On the 24th instant my attention was called to certain seditious articles in the Memphis Daily Evening Democrat of the 23d instant, commenting unfavorably upon the orders and policy of Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, and Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and upon the officers and orders of the enrolled militia of the district. Also an article charging corruption on persons in high places. These articles, taken in connection, were evidently meant and intended to bring into disrespect the military authority, and to obstruct, hinder, and defeat military orders by exciting the citizens and soldiers within the command to disobey said orders. The publications above referred to have been cut from the Memphis Daily Evening Democrat of the 23d instant and are attached to this communication.* I directed the provost-marshal to arrest the editor of said paper and bring him before me. When he appeared I admonished him that publications reflecting unfavorably upon the character of officers in the military service or any discussion of military orders would not be allowed, and that in future he must abstain from such publications. I required him to give me any information that he might possess of corrupt or improper conduct of any officer or person connected with the military service within the District of West Tennessee, alluded to by him in said articles. He declared that he had no such information. I then required him to give me the name of any person who he had reason to believe possesses knowledge of such conduct or practices. He assured me that he had no knowledge of any such person. These questions were written down and read to him and ample time given to reflect upon and answer them. Copies of the questions and answers are hereto attached. When he denied all knowledge and information of the charges made and insinuated by him, I proposed to release him upon the condition that he would retract the statements made and publish the same in his paper of the 25th. He accepted his release from arrest upon the conditions imposed and promised that the proper explanations and retractions should be made in his paper of the 25th. No explanation or retraction was published in his paper of the 25th, but another offensive article, headed "Liberty of the press," appeared, in which he declared himself ready to prove all he had heretofore charged. The article alluded to is attached.* For this violation of orders and breach of his parole I ordered him under arrest a second time and placed him in confinement in the military prison. To-day he addressed me a petition, a copy of which is attached,* in which he retracts the offensive statements and pledges himself to abstain from giving offense in like manner again. Mr. J. M. Tomney, of the Treasury Department, pledged himself for his future good conduct and I immediately released him. I submit these facts and trust my conduct will meet the approbation of the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Not found as inclosures.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 30, 1865.

Questions propounded to W. H. McClay, editor of the Memphis Evening Democrat, when examined on the 24th January, 1865:

Question. Have you any knowledge of the corrupt or improper conduct of any officer or person in or connected with the military service of the District of West Tennessee?

Answer. I have no such knowledge or information.

Question. Have you any information which leads you to believe that any other person, whose name you can give, does possess the knowledge of such corrupt conduct or practice?

Answer. I have no information of the name of any such person.

Question. What high places do you refer to in your article headed "Corruption," published in your paper of the 23d instant?

Answer. I did not mean any particular places. I had heard vague rumors, but I cannot give the name of any person who uttered such rumors, nor can I state what persons or places they referred to.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 30, 1865.

I. By direction of the President the Department of Kansas is merged into the Department of the Missouri, and Major-General Curtis is transferred to the Department of the Northwest. Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri is transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

II. Major-General Pope is appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, including the Departments of the Missouri and the Northwest, headquarters at Saint Louis.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 30, 1865.

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25. Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to visit Washington City, D. C., is hereby granted Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., U. S. Volunteers.

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41. In addition to his present duties, Maj. T. I. McKenny, additional aide-de-camp, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Kansas to relieve Maj. B. S. Henning, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, in his duties as special inspector of cavalry for that department.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, January 30, 1865.*

1. Capt. E. Adam, commanding detachment One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, will report with his command for duty to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding Saint Louis District.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Mo., January 30, 1865.

General FISK:

SIR: I sent a scout of men out under the command of Lieutenants Baker, McKown, and Elliott. I ordered them to cross the Missouri River and try and kill a band of guerrillas commanded by one Captain Hurleston. They killed Hurleston and two men by the name of Fiske and Wright, all noted guerrillas. We captured 4 horses and equipments and 4 pistols. It being out of my district I felt it my duty to cross and kill them. I will start after the remainder of the band this evening and wipe them out if possible.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CLAYTON TIFFIN,
Captain, Commanding Ray County Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 30, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny:

Leaving Julesburg was a great mistake and caused a general howl. The stations and travel must be guarded. I suppose the Julesburg Station is again guarded. Answer.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 30, 1865.

Governor JOHN EVANS,
Washington:

Yours received. The troops under General Mitchell have returned to Overland line after scouring country on tributaries of Republican southwest of Julesburg. The Indians retreated north of Platte toward Powder River. Trains and stages are moving, and I think we will keep the line open. Need more troops to continue movements against Indians and strengthen Overland route. Will write you.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, January 30, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE L. SANBORN,
Late of the First Colorado Cavalry, Cherry Creek, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: In view of the scarcity of troops in this district and the exposed condition of your section of the country, with the hostile Indians all around you, you are hereby authorized and empowered to raise a company to protect that section of the country. You have power to compel every man able to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, to enroll himself under your orders, and these men will by details be kept scouting the country for miles around, day and night. I trust this work of guarding your section of country to your vigilance, activity, and recognized fidelity and ability. I do not restrict you to any number of men, as I desire you to get every man as described for, say, ten miles around, reporting your action to these headquarters. The company will be a militia company, and I will consult with the governor in regard to the matter and get his adoption of the same, that you may be on a proper and equal footing with all others. I issue this order to you that the work may go on rapidly, and because I am informed from Fort Lyon that an attack is meditated on Denver through your section of country. Should the men not act promptly and cheerfully under these instructions, I will be compelled to call out every man under arms and hold them in the field until help arrives from the States, but I prefer this mode, voluntary service always being better than compulsory.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

(Copy to governor of Colorado Territory and S. H. Elbert, acting governor of Colorado Territory.)

Joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico

Whereas the Territory of New Mexico has for many years been exposed to the ruinous incursions of the Navajo Indians; and

Whereas the people of this Territory in seeking relief from the many losses and grievous injuries they have suffered at the hands of these Indians, have frequently petitioned Congress to place them upon a reservation and subject them to a discipline which would prevent them from the commission of more depredations in the future; and

Whereas Congress and the War and Interior Departments of the Government have approved the policy of placing these Indians upon a provisional reservation when they shall be changed from the condition of captivity in which they now are: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the council and house of representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, That these bodies tender their thanks to the Government of the United States for the manner in which it has complied with our petitions for relief from the wrongs which the Territory has suffered at the hands of its savage enemies, in reducing them to a state of captivity at the Bosque, as the place of security for the Navajoes and Apaches, and thereby placing it out of their power to commit further depredations in the future.

Be it further resolved, That to the brave soldiers and officers of our Territory, who pursued the Indians and conquered them in their rugged mountains and deep cañons, we owe a lasting debt of gratitude for the valor exhibited by them, and for the hardships and sufferings they endured in the war which resulted in securing peace to the Territory and in reducing the savages to a state of captivity.

Be it further resolved, That to Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, commandant of this military department, we give our most grateful thanks for the energy he has manifested in prosecuting successful war against our savage enemies, and for introducing amongst us that Indian policy which has relieved the Territory from the depredations of the Navajoes, and which, if it should be continued, [will secure] protection against them for all time to come.

DIEGO ARCHULETA,
President of Council.

PEDRO VALDEZ,
President of House of Representatives.

Approved January 30, 1865.

HENRY CONNELLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 30, 1865.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
Taos, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I received your letter from Fort Union, and it gratifies me to learn that you will not leave the service while I remain here. A great deal of my good fortune in Indian matters here—in fact nearly all with reference to Navajoes, Mescalero Apaches, and Kiowas—is due to you, and it affords me pleasure always to acknowledge the value of your services. The Comanche head chief has been into Bascom and wants peace. He has returned to get some of his principal men, when he will come back in the last quarter of the moon, he says, next month. Then I shall go down and see them, and if possible come to an understanding with them. If you get back in time I wish you to go with me.

Respectfully, your friend,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 30, 1865.

Mr. WILLIAM B. TIPTON,
Fort Union, N. Mex.:
(Care William H. Moore & Co.)

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 27th instant yesterday. At the same time an express came from the commanding officer at Fort Bascom that the head chief of the Comanches had been in to that post with a white flag, and said his people wanted to make a treaty and be friends with us. He returned to get some of his principal men to come, and is to be at Fort Bascom in the last quarter of the moon, next month. I have written to Captain Bergmann, the commander at Fort Bascom, that if the tribe really desire peace, and he will send me word

exactly when I may meet some of the principal men, I will come down and see what we can do about it. We can never tell what course an Indian will take if free to act as he pleases, but I think the Comanches, particularly those along our frontier, do not wish to continue the war.

I am, very truly, your friend,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January 31, 1865.*

1. The detachments of the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Regiments of Cavalry now at Baton Rouge, La., will without delay proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and will be reported to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding the Department of Mississippi. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Second Louisiana Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 31, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT PIKE:

Have a detachment of one officer and thirty good men in readiness to go on board the steamer Fort Gaines to co-operate with its commander in reconnoitering Bay Saint Louis and Jordan River and in apprehending guerrillas, &c., reported to be molesting the inhabitants there. They will carry eighty rounds of ammunition and four days' rations. The Fort Gaines will leave Lakeport about 6 o'clock this p. m. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BAYOU GOULA, *January 31, 1865.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent on 29th instant one company of cavalry to the rear of the Randolph plantation and broke up a guerrilla camp there. We pursued the guerrillas (Captain Brown's band) back of the Richland plantation to Alex. Ambreaux's place, eight miles from the river, where they went into the swamp, where it was useless to attempt to follow them with cavalry. During the night they attempted to break through our pickets, but were repulsed, with one man severely wounded. On 30th instant a company of infantry was sent with the cavalry to the swamp, and Brown's party scattered in every direction through the swamp. The men were relieved last night by the same number of

cavalry and infantry. The two most important guerrilla camps were broken up. Lieutenant Miles' services were invaluable. The marching qualities of the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry are excellent.

Very respectfully,

WILLARD SAYLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 31, 1865.

Col. WILLARD SAYLES, *Bayou Goula:*
(Via Donaldsonville.)

Your telegram of to-day is received. General Sherman says you must catch some of those fellows if possible. The character of the guerrillas about Bayou Goula has been such that you will be justified in using hemp summarily in any case where the laws of war have been unmistakably violated. Do you succeed in supplying your cavalry with forage?

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAPOLEONVILLE, LA., *January 31, 1865.*

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL, *Assistant-Adjutant-General:*

Captain Sayles has just returned, and reports the guerrilla party to be commanded by Whitaker. Followed him to and beyond Grand Bayou; could not overtake him. Our horses are too inferior to move rapidly.

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., January 31, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your communication of 21st instant, per Captain Melville, also two of 17th by mail, received yesterday. The instructions in reference to Fort Smith will be carried out without delay. The order for troops to proceed to Department of the Gulf and report to military division headquarters will be executed as promptly as possible. The troops now in the field toward Camden will, by their absence, cause some little delay, but troops to fill the call will be placed en route by regiments as fast as they can be disengaged, anticipating, wherever it can be done, the arrival of others to relieve those ordered out of the department. Orders issued yesterday for the immediate movement of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin and Ninety-sixth Ohio. The following regiments will compose the detachment from Seventh Army Corps, viz: Twenty-ninth Iowa, present for duty, 600; Thirty-third Iowa, present for duty, 590; Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, present for duty, 600; Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, present for duty, 565; Fiftieth Indiana, present for duty, 400; Seventy-seventh Ohio, present for duty, 270; total, 3,025.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., January 31, 1865.*

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II. The following regiments will proceed without delay to Little Rock, Ark., and be reported on arrival to the commanding officer of the post for duty: Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

III. The One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, now at Pine Bluff, will proceed without delay to mouth of White River, Ark., and be reported on arrival to Brigadier-General McGinnis, commanding, for duty. All officers and men now detached from the regiment at Pine Bluff will accompany it. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

IV. The Second Brigade of the Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps, as organized in Special Orders, No. 22, paragraph 8, current series, from these headquarters, will be assembled without delay at Little Rock and reported to Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding division. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation if necessary.

V. The following regiments of the Seventh Army Corps will proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., and be reported on arrival to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, viz: Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation. All means of transportation in regiments will be turned over to the acting quartermaster of the corps.

VI. Second Lieut. William A. Deuel, Company B, Twelfth Michigan Infantry Volunteers, is hereby detailed as ambulance officer of the First Brigade of Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will report to brigade headquarters without delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *January 31, 1865.*

Colonel McDOWELL,
Assistant Special Agent, Treasury Department, Helena:

SIR: Mr. M. M. Yeakle, a gentleman who has operated, I believe, to some extent in this region, desires me to express to you my willingness to protect, so far as is consistent with existing orders and the means at hand, the interests of those who undertake the cultivation of deserted plantations in this neighborhood. In a recent communication upon this subject addressed to Major-General Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, I announced it as my construction of existing orders that [we] were not authorized to use any portion of the army in protecting particular plantations the benefit of which accrue to private parties, but that within the lines of occupation, and where an additional tax to the Government is made, it is plainly our duty to encourage the cultivation of deserted plantations. In Monroe County, which

borders on this post, there are, I am told, some good lands. In the extension of my picket-line some of these lands are embraced, and I believe have already been leased with a view of cultivation. There may be others in the neighborhood which it would be measurably safe to cultivate, and I can only say that if you desire to grant leases or permits to cultivate such I shall be glad to render what protection is consistent with the safety of the post and authorized by existing orders. Major-General Reynolds fully indorsed my views as set forth in the communication.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, *January 31, 1865—11.45 a. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

The head of my column is just in. My whole command will be in to-day. Shall I detach the First Iowa Cavalry? There is a dispatch here addressed to General Clayton ordering the First Missouri Cavalry to turn over their horses to the Thirteenth Illinois. Is not that a mistake? Unless otherwise ordered, I propose to draw four days' rations and move on toward Little Rock to-morrow.

Respectfully,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *January 31, 1865—4.40 p. m.*

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Brownsville:

The request for you to come over here in person is countermanded. Send 650 No. 4 horses to Fourth Arkansas Cavalry at cavalry depot; also 282 same to Ninth Kansas, Devall's Bluff. General Reynolds has ordered your brigade to this place, after it is dismounted. Do not be uneasy. Everything will come out right. I will send the order over by the morning train.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Operator at Brownsville will request Major Hudson to send this message to Colonel Geiger immediately.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

LEWISBURG, *January 31, 1865—10 a. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

About 200 refugees arrived here in Fort Smith train. Many of them are entirely destitute and in a starving condition. Officers and citizens have assisted to the extent of their means. I respectfully request authority to issue them rations till they can be sent to Little Rock.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 31, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: We have had our attention called to the Indian warfare on our frontier by resolutions passed and forwarded from our State and from other sources, and hearing that the question of organizing a more effective force to move and occupy this contested section was under consideration, we would respectfully urge immediate action, and, if possible, secure the continuance of the commerce and mails and settlements of the plains and mountains in the central portions of the continent.

Respectfully,

S. C. POMEROY,
U. S. Senator.
J. H. LANE,
U. S. Senator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1865—3.40 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The order placing Pope in general command in the West and putting Kansas under General Dodge has just been issued and telegraphed to General Pope. The legislature of Kansas has passed resolutions asking that more troops be sent to that State. They will be sent to you by mail. Troops from the West arrive slowly. General Meagher's division is ordered to embark at Annapolis. It will be slow work, as the transports must be coaled and provisioned by lighters. The weather is rapidly moderating, and an effort will be made to-morrow to make a channel for the transports at Alexandria.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee:

I send you General Orders, No. 11, just issued.* Please go at once to Saint Louis and have General Dodge relieve General Curtis. The Overland Mail Route requires efficient protection from Indian hostilities.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 31, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have 12,000 men for duty of all arms. This includes the garrison at Alton, Ill., Veteran Reserve Corps at Draft Rendezvous, Enrolled Missouri Militia, &c., mostly Missouri State Militia, whose term

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* See p. 686.

of service expires this spring, which will leave the department almost entirely destitute of troops. I have already had to call upon the governor for troops to occupy the disloyal counties to take the place of those whose term of service is now expiring. I have ordered to Generals Thomas and Canby all my regiments of volunteer infantry whose terms of service do not expire within two months, except three, and the terms of service of portions of those I sent expire in the spring. I have in the department the following organizations of U. S. Volunteers: Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers (dismounted); Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers (one-half mounted); Seventh Kansas Cavalry Volunteers (mounted); Forty-first Missouri Infantry, one-year's regiment (at Saint Louis); Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, one-year's regiment (at Saint Louis); Fiftieth Missouri Infantry (six companies); term of service expires in February and March. Forty-third Missouri Infantry (term of service expires in August) was captured by Price, paroled, and was placed on duty again by me; Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry in Southwest Missouri (garrisoning Springfield). The balance are Missouri State Militia, whose time expires and who nearly all go out of the service by May. The rebels are making extensive preparations to commence their work so soon as the leaves come. Price's men, many of them, are coming back for that purpose, and I am confident it will require from 12,000 to 15,000 troops to hold our border. At the present rate of expiration of service I shall by the 1st of May have only between 3,000 and 4,000 men. I desire further to call your attention to the fact that, unless we take measures to secure the re-enlistment of the Missouri State Militia and the discharged volunteers, there is great danger of them going into the brush for the purpose of seeking revenge for past injuries, &c., on their own account. Many are now moving their families out of the State in preparation for such a contingency. As to the draft, we obtain very few troops from it. The means of escape are so easy, and the sentiment of many of those drafted are so disloyal, renders it almost a nullity. Unless the Government intends to replace the Missouri State Militia and Enrolled Missouri Militia with U. S. volunteers, I consider Governor Fletcher's proposition the best method to obtain troops to hold the State. The arm of service needed most is cavalry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

Troops for the State of Missouri, report of General Dodge, and proposition of Governor Fletcher referred to Lieutenant-General Grant for report and opinion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 15, 1865.

Governor Fletcher and General Dodge's reports, in relation to troops required in Missouri, referred to General Halleck to transmit to Lieutenant-General Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., February 17, 1865.

I think it will be well to adopt the plan proposed by Governor Fletcher for the protection of Missouri the ensuing year; that is, to let the governor call out for one year the number of men General Dodge thinks will be necessary to protect the State. Men who have been in the service are worth much more than new volunteers, and infinitely more than those obtained by draft, where so many are disloyal.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW MADRID, *January 31, 1865.*

General EWING:

De Bussey, the robber and terror of this sub-district, was killed by one of the home guards. Name is contraband. Particulars in a letter.

HENRY SLADEK,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Kansas City, January 31, 1865.

First Lieut. BENTON MILLER,
Commanding, Hickman Mills:

LIEUTENANT: On the receipt of this communication you will take all your available mounted men and proceed to Pleasant Hill, where you will report to Captain Goodbrake, and join with him in a combined scout, which will commence on Wednesday morning and last about five days. If you find it necessary, one of your wagons may go with you as far as Pleasant Hill. After the scout is finished you will be ordered to proceed to Saint Louis, via Warrensburg, to be mustered out, and while I do not wish your men or the citizens to know this, you may quietly so arrange your affairs that on your return from the scout the men you take with you can remain at Pleasant Hill until the balance of your company can be ordered to join you there. I inclose a rough map* which indicates the country over which the scout is to be made. On Wednesday morning (to-morrow) a party of cavalry will move from Lexington into the Greenton Valley; cavalry from Independence toward Lisbon and scout down the river toward Wellington. Infantry moves to-day from Independence to the Seminary near Pink Hill, and to-morrow night will go secretly into the Snibar Hills in the Chapel Hill region. One party of cavalry will leave Warrensburg to-morrow morning and operate in the vicinity of Tabo, another will pass east of Columbus and operate around the east, north of Buck Knob and Wagon Knob. You are to move up to the south and a little west of Buck Knob and scour that region thoroughly, taking such course and direction from thence as circumstances may require. To avoid mishaps the following watchword will be given: Hailing party, "Who goes there?" Answer, "America." The party hailed then asks, "Who are you?" Answer, "Dodge." I hope you will have the chance of avenging the death of your two men. If Captain Goodbrake should not take command of the party

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* Not found.

you will telegraph to me from Pleasant Hill the fact of your return from the scout and what you have accomplished. Show this communication to him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteers, Comdg. Sub-District.

MACON, MO., *January 31, 1865—11.50 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment Infantry Missouri Volunteers, Captain Benecke, are mounted upon their own horses and armed, at their own expense, with Spencer eight-shooting rifles. Shall I forward them with their horses to Benton Barracks?

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 31, 1865.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Retain Company I, Forty-ninth Infantry Missouri Volunteers, until further orders. Send forward the other companies of the regiment as soon as possible.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *January 31, 1865.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nine companies of the Forty-ninth Regiment have arrived here. Company I, Captain Benecke, has not been heard from.

E. SMART,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *January 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

The fifteen companies of my command need about 800 horses. The requisitions are all in and Captain Insley could soon buy them, if so instructed by you. The horses are badly needed, as the troops will be of little use without them, and I would therefore respectfully request that you give Captain Insley the necessary instructions. The spring will soon open, and we will need a well-mounted command to attend to the bushwhackers, who will come with the first leaves.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., January 31, 1865.

Capt. THOMAS MOSES, Jr.,
Commanding Fort Larned:

The colonel commanding directs that you forward to Fort Lyon the train of Messrs. Streeter and Strickler as soon as possible, with a sufficient escort to insure its safety, under charge of a commissioned officer, holding the officer in charge of escort responsible for the safe delivery of train, cautioning him about allowing his men to straggle or plunder the train. I forward with this the muster and pay rolls of that portion of the First Colorado Cavalry now stationed at Fort Lyon. Sergeant Spicer, who arrived at your post per last coach, if at the post, will take charge of them. He ought to be sent forward at once, for the paymaster may be at Lyon before he can arrive there. Fort Lyon not being in this pay district, the paymaster will start from Denver. Squadron E, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, with four howitzers and ammunition, and Squadron C, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, left here yesterday (Monday, 30th instant) for your post. If the ammunition for Fort Lyon now at your post is not wanted there, sign and send receipts for it to Lieut. A. Helliwell, acting ordnance officer, District of Upper Arkansas, for the use of Fort Larned. Can Lieutenant Pierce be spared from Fort Larned if Lieutenant Stanton is appointed acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at that post? If so, I will forward his name for appointment as acting ordnance officer, District of Upper Arkansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LARNED, KANS., *January 31, 1865.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Upper Arkansas:

SIR: Your communication of January 28, with orders to scout in the direction of the Cimarron, was received to-day. We will probably start on the 2d of February, and will scout as far as practicable in that direction. No Indians have been in the immediate vicinity of this post since the recent snow, as we have been twelve miles out and could not have failed seeing their tracks. I would say here that Beaver Creek, where Ed. Gurrier reported the Indians were camped, runs into the Republican from the south, about 160 miles north and a little west from Fort Larned, about the same distance from Fort Riley and southwest from Fort Kearny. If the Indians are on Beaver Creek they will not be likely to come south in force until they have removed their families north of the Platte. The Kiowas and Comanches are undoubtedly to the southward. I would say that as far as my judgment goes horses would do very well on a campaign during the winter, provided they had plenty of corn. They would probably do better on the dry grass now than on the green grass early in the spring. Severe storms are likely to come any time till the 1st of May and would be very severe on stock. I would suggest that the scout would be more efficient with a greater number of men, and would recommend that, with your approval, the following men be detailed, viz: Private William H. Ashton, Company E; Private E. R. Lee, Company G; Private N. W. Ellsworth, Company G.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. NETTLETON,
Sergeant, Commanding Independent Scouts.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 31, 1865.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Commanding District of Colorado, Denver City:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of several letters dated from 7th to 9th January, soon after your arrival, and contents duly noted. The post of Fort Lyon was attached to your command, and you must make the very best distribution and use of force you can till we have more for the locality, which I hope will be early in the spring, but Government cannot promise entire safety to settlements, and the militia should be well organized for self-preservation. I do not doubt the general hostility of the Indian tribes that inhabit the plains. This has been abundantly demonstrated, but they have not exhibited the power of concentration or combination which some had apprehended. General Mitchell has just returned, after a severe campaign south of the Platte, and he thinks most of the Indians have gone north. Still, we know there must be hostile bands between the Arkansas and Platte, that are intent on mischief, which must be looked after. The raising of troops in Colorado is a very expensive business, judging from the cost of the 100-days' regiment, and it seems to me better to recruit for the old regiments than to try to get up new ones. I do not expect to give up the lines of communication. Some interruption may occasionally occur, but there is no need of great alarm on the subject of trains. They should arm and combine and move cautiously. One has recently come from Denver safely to Cottonwood, and others are now starting west. The Indians have grown troublesome because trains have grown too venturesome. In former times emigrants always armed and organized before venturing to cross the plains, and they should do it now. Meantime we must do the very best we can with our Federal troops, and I hope you will keep me fully advised of matters in your command.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 31, 1865.

On the 22d day of last October an order was published at these headquarters which organized an armed expedition against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians. Their depredations upon our trains and their murdering of our people on the roads leading to the States during the last year was the reason why this was done. After that order was published and issued and its receipt acknowledged, passports were issued to citizens to go out upon the plains to trade with these very Indians. The traders to whom these passports were given were warned on their arrival at Fort Bascom, N. Mex., by Lieutenant-Colonel Abreu, the commanding officer, of the state of hostility which existed between our troops and the Kiowas and Comanches, and these traders were ordered not to proceed farther toward the Indian country while the present condition of affairs existed. These orders were utterly disregarded. The traders got stealthily past our pickets, and, the Indians themselves say, brought them news of the approaching troops. Also, there cannot be a doubt but that these traders sold the Indians the very powder and lead with which our brave soldiers were killed and wounded. These matters have been so clearly developed as not to leave the shadow of a doubt

on the subject. It is therefore ordered that no citizen trader will hereafter be allowed to pass any military post or picket along the eastern frontier of New Mexico for the purpose of trafficking with the Kiowas and Comanches, unless it shall have been announced in orders by the military authorities that we are no longer at war with these Indians, or unless his passport be viséd and countersigned at these headquarters; and all commanders of posts, pickets, and bodies of troops are hereby ordered to arrest and hold as prisoners any person or persons without such passport who may be found trafficking with Kiowas and Comanches, or found proceeding to the country of those Indians for the purpose of such traffic, until notice be duly given that we are at peace with those tribes, as above stated. The general commanding the department is charged with the protection of the lives and property of the people from hostile Indians, and he regrets to be compelled, for the reasons given, to pursue the course here indicated. He had a right to suppose, on general principles, that no such passports would either be asked for or given, and that no such illicit commerce would be carried on with our enemies. Such a course, it will readily be seen, tends not only to embarrass the military, but to paralyze their efforts to punish these savages for their repeated crimes. By the fifty-seventh article of the act of Congress entitled "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

By command of General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAK. TER., *January 31, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY:

GENERAL: As we send a mail below to-day, I have the honor to report further upon the situation of affairs at this post. Medicine Bear's band of Yanktonnais are still encamped on the river below this post. Strike the Ree's [band] are at Painted Woods. There are 600 lodges of Santees also on the river between this place and Fort Rice. There are also some bands of Uncpapas, Blackfeet, and Minneconjous on the river below here. I have also heard that there were 200 lodges of Cheyennes encamped near Medicine Bear's camp and that other bands of the Platte River Indians are coming in there. About the 1st of this month ten sleigh loads of goods (mostly ammunition) were brought into the Sioux camps below here by agents from the Selkirk settlement, bearing the English flag. These agents gave the Sioux five kegs of powder and a quantity of balls, and traded them a large quantity of ammunition and other supplies, at the same time advising and urging them to fight the whites, and to commence by attacking this place, as it was the weakest and more easily taken. They also promised them to be back again the last of January, when they would bring them another large supply of ammunition and 1,500 lodges of Santees to assist them in their attack upon this post. It is evident that the Indians are collecting in large force upon the river between this post and Fort Rice, and that, instigated, encouraged, and supplied by these British subjects (whites, half-breeds, and mongrels from Red River), they meditate an attack at an early day upon this post. The sons of

Two Bears were in the Sioux camp when these Red River envoys were there, and they report that at the feast given to the traders, and at their instigation, Medicine Bear and Strike the Ree proclaimed open hostility to the whites, and their determination to fight, commencing with the attack upon this place. Is there no way, general, to stop these marauding bands from coming to the Indian camps from the British possessions and supplying them with munitions of war and inciting them to hostilities? The Government certainly will not permit these outrages to be perpetrated upon American soil under color of the British flag without promptly demanding redress. If the Indians attack this place they will probably be assisted by a large number of Red River half-breeds, as they and the Sioux have agreed to unite to fight the whites, and they have promised to help the Sioux in their attack upon us. You will see by the above statement that the situation of affairs is rather alarming. Our garrison is small (forty-nine men), with a frail, inflammable, ill-constructed stockade, easily fired, hard to defend, cut off from water (in case of an attack), isolated from the rest of the world without the means of communication with any other point, and in the heart of the hostile Sioux country. Their hosts gathering like birds of ill-omen around us and their threats reaching us daily, our situation is one of extreme peril. There seems to be no longer any doubt but what we shall be attacked soon, but there is only one thing that we can do, that is to be in readiness at all times and await their coming, and that we do calmly and with the conviction that when the time for action comes every man will be at his post and do his duty. We find it extremely difficult to get mails through between this and Fort Rice, as the Sioux are determined to allow no communication between this place and points below if they can prevent it. The last mail I sent, containing all our returns, reports, and other official papers, I presume was lost. Colonel Dimon, commanding Fort Rice, sent us a mail by two Yanktonnais belonging to Two Bears' band, and by them I send this. We are all in good health and spirits, and everything is at present quiet at this post.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. MORELAND,
Captain, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Department of the Gulf (Hurlbut):							Do.
Staff	62	.....	62	71	.....	.....	
Infantry	669	18,398	23,982	29,203	135	11	
Cavalry	226	6,297	7,984	11,495	.....	.....	
Artillery	145	5,467	6,728	7,451	291	87	
Total	1,102	30,162	38,756	48,220	426	98	

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Department of the Missouri (Dodge):							Saint Louis, Mo.
Staff	54	.....	54	59	.....	.....	
Infantry	160	4,125	5,388	6,978	.....	.....	
Cavalry	272	7,000	9,060	13,209	2	2	
Artillery	15	669	785	896	.....	40	
Total	501	11,794	15,287	21,142	2	42	
Department of Arkansas (Reynolds):							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	41	.....	41	41	.....	.....	
Infantry	483	12,390	16,316	22,474	.....	3	
Cavalry	311	8,171	10,949	16,956	.....	10	
Artillery	39	1,489	1,649	1,872	4	77	
Total	874	22,050	28,955	41,343	4	90	
Department of Mississippi (Dana):							Memphis, Tenn.
Staff	27	.....	27	27	.....	.....	
Infantry	388	9,937	12,767	14,966	.....	.....	
Cavalry	157	5,203	6,654	9,027	.....	.....	
Artillery	162	5,983	7,129	7,583	136	157	
Total	734	21,123	26,577	*31,602	136	157	
Reserve Corps: *a*							
First Brigade (Lawler)	115	2,773	3,298	3,725	.....	.....	Kenner, La.
Second Brigade (Dennis)	131	2,603	3,340	4,115	.....	.....	Do.
Third Brigade (Andrews)	119	3,019	3,519	4,501	.....	.....	Barrancas, Fla.
Fourth Brigade (Black)	96	2,081	2,601	3,549	.....	.....	Devall's Bluff, Ark.
Artillery	31	1,029	1,158	1,371	4	48	
Grand total	3,723	96,634	123,511	159,588	572	435	

a The Reserve Corps was, December 5, 1864, reorganized. The infantry, with the exception of four regiments, which were transferred to the Department of the Gulf, was formed into four brigades, each to report direct to military division headquarters. The cavalry was, January 3, 1865, transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and the artillery (with the exception of two companies which were transferred to the Department of Arkansas) was ordered, December 5, 1864, to report to the chief of artillery of this military division.

Abstract from return of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters†	16	203	236	258	.....	2	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
District of Colorado (Moonlight)	12	138	176	264	.....	.....	Denver, Colo.
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	55	1,207	1,781	2,408	.....	13	Omaha, Nebr.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	27	380	673	893	6	4	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
District of South Kansas (Blunt)	45	1,092	1,415	2,011	8	10	Paola, Kans.
District of Upper Arkansas (Ford)	34	855	1,415	2,057	.....	2	Fort Riley, Kans.
Troops en route to District of Colorado (Plumb).	24	751	839	981	.....	.....	
Total	213	4,626	6,535	8,872	14	31	

* So in original; correct addition is 31,603.

† Includes escort, signal corps, and detachment Ninth Wisconsin Battery.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	11	10	21	21	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Iowa (Sully)	63	1,539	2,033	2,358	.....	.....	Dubuque, Iowa.
District of Minnesota (Sibley)	81	2,141	2,864	2,864	.....	22	Saint Paul, Minn.
District of Wisconsin (Smith)	9	122	315	391	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis. *a*	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	
Total	166	3,812	5,235	5,636	.....	.....	

a Brig. Gen. C. T. Campbell and one staff officer.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	30	.....	31	33	.....	.....
Albuquerque	.....	42	53	60	.....	4
Fort Bascom	9	189	221	280	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	1	53	61	80	.....	2
Fort Craig	6	156	187	251	4	13
Fort Cummings	2	79	88	89	.....	.....
Fort Goodwin	3	115	142	159	.....	.....
Fort Marcy	1	47	56	64	.....	2
Fort McRae	2	64	74	92	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	2	128	161	207	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	10	280	319	424	.....	2
Fort Union	14	383	452	623	4	4
Union Depot	1	10	11	11	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	2	88	103	121	.....	.....
Fort Whipple	1	43	75	117	.....	2
Franklin	5	222	252	299	.....	.....
Las Cruces	4	90	133	216	.....	.....
Los Pinos	.....	46	56	58	.....	.....
Tubac	2	66	83	99	.....	.....
In the field en route	2	79	82	97	.....	.....
Total	97	2,180	2,640	3,380	8	29

BUREAU OF FREE LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I beg leave respectfully to submit a final report of the affairs of this bureau for the year ending February 1, 1865. In the month of September, 1864, I made to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks a report embracing only a general view of the condition of the freedmen of the department. I was unable to give at the time such statistics as are necessary to a complete and full report. In this, however, I shall be able to show very nearly the cost of supporting and managing the freedmen for the year, the work done in their treatment, and the

results accomplished. The accounts of the office prior to the time when I assumed charge having been imperfectly kept, I shall be unable to furnish a perfect statement, though I hope to render one very nearly so.

NUMBER SUPPORTED BY GOVERNMENT.

The number of freedmen now in my charge who are supported by the Government is as follows, viz:

Colored orphan asylum in this city	62
Employment depot, Algiers	156
Infirm farm, Donaldsonville	319
Home farm, Baton Rouge	694
Rost Colony, parish of Saint Charles	185
Total number of freedmen	1,416
Average number in my hands who were supported by Government during the year	1,000

EXPENSE OF SUPPORT.

Rations.

Number of rations issued during the year	366,000
Value of rations estimated at present prices	$66,026.40

Clothing.

Value of clothing issued, estimated at $3 per month each, for the year	36,000.00

Medicines.

Medicine and medical attendance, estimated at $50 per month, for the year	600.00

Fuel.

Fuel, estimated at $100 per month, for the year	1,200.00

Salaries.

Average cost of services of officers and clerks, estimated at $800 per month, for the year	9,600.00
Total yearly cost	113,426.40
Number of freedmen on the plantations in the department who were managed by the bureau during the year	50,000
Number of plantations under cultivation by military orders	1,500

I have gathered the above estimates from the books kept by me since I assumed charge of the duties of this office in August, 1864, and from the closest possible search of the imperfect records kept by Colonel Hanks in the early part of the year, which, as you will see by his own returns,* herewith inclosed, marked A, B, and C, do not give prices or value of supplies drawn by him, excepting those of medicine. His letter to me, also inclosed herewith, affects to give his reasons for the imperfection of his records, as well as to be his answer to the requirements of Special Orders, No. 297, extract 3, headquarters Department of the Gulf, dated New Orleans, November 2, 1864, a copy of which I also inclose, marked D.* I believe, however, that my figures are as nearly correct as it is possible to have them, and that the total yearly cost of the care of freedmen in charge of this bureau is very nearly that above set forth.

* Omitted.

PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In compliance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 156, series of 1864, requiring the transfer of property in use by me, or in the possession of my quartermaster, to the Treasury Department, I have turned over property in my hands valued at (See receipts marked E.)*	$2,945.00
My quartermaster has turned over property valued at (See invoice marked F.)*	2,761.25
Total amount transferred	5,706.25
Since this transfer Capt. J. M. Robinson, assistant quartermaster, has turned over to me property, to be paid for by the Treasury Department, amounting to (See invoice marked G.)*	6,704.00
Total amount due by Treasury Department, according to General Orders, No. 156	12,410.25
This sum is not included in the $113,426.40 set forth above, as the yearly cost of care of those in my charge, but, added to it, will make a grand total of	125,836.65

PROTECTION OF LABORERS, SEIZURES, AND PAYMENTS.

Under the provisions of general orders from department headquarters for the protection of plantation laborers, I have found it necessary, in certain instances, in order to secure payments of wages, to make seizures either of the produce or other property belonging to hirers, or of funds from merchants and others who had received produce without regard to the lien of the laborers, converting it to their own business account and interest. Thus far only twelve plantations have been reduced to the necessity of our resorting to this process of securing payments of freedmen working them.

I have received from seizures for payment of laborers the sum of	$22,042.87
I have disbursed up to date	17,312.01
I have a balance on hand of (yet to be distributed)	4,730.86

A detailed statement showing the names of plantations and the parishes in which they are located; the names of lessees; the names of parties from whom the seizures were made, and the authority by which they were executed; the amount seized; the amount due laborers; the amount disbursed by me, and the balance now in my hands, is herewith appended, under the head of "Seizures for the payment of laborers."

Seizures for the payment of laborers.

Name of plantation.	Name of parish.	Name of lessee.	From whom seized.
Evergreen	Iberville	Hunnewell, Collier & Stone	Lessees.
Hard Scrabble	Saint Mary's	C. H. May	Lessee.
Verret and Woodruff	Saint Bernard	E. L. Nimmo	Weed, Witters & Co.
Good Hope	Saint Charles	Chapman & Woodruff	Lessees.
Conrad	East Baton Rouge	N. E. Adams	Lessee.
Ariel	La Fourche	J. B. Stewart	Do.
Mayronne	Saint Charles	Tyler & Boyd	Weed, Witters & Co.
Spaids	Saint James	C. D. Spaids	Garvy, Emly & Co.
McCutcheon	Saint Charles	Brott & Davis	Weed, Witters & Co.
Rost Hermitage	do	Mr. Fitch	Do.
Sparks	Jefferson	E. A. Busha	Major Wetmore.
Providence	do	J. Ingram	Lessee.

* Omitted.

Seizures for the payment of laborers.—Continued.

Name of plantation.	By what authority.	Amount seized.	Amount due laborers.	Amount disbursed.	Balance on hand.
Evergreen	Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut	$1,239.56		$220.35	$1,019.21
Hard Scrabble	do	1,936.00	$1,428.18	1,936.00	
Verret and Woodruff	do	1,070.29	1,070.29	994.92	75.37
Good Hope	do	3,825.61	3,815.36	3,726.46	99.15
Conrad	do	486.20	486.20	256.22	229.98
Ariel	do	851.06	751.57	851.06	
Mayronne	do	2,747.08	2,746.93	2,746.93	.15
Spaids	do	763.65	763.65	103.07	660.58
McCutcheon	do	5,000.00	3,745.93	5,000.00	
Rost Hermitage	do	2,646.42			2,646.42
Sparks	do	457.00	457.00	457.00	
Providence	do	1,020.00		1,020.00	
		22,042.87	15,265.11	17,312.01	4,730.86

REMARKS.—Under the head "Amount disbursed" is included expense incurred in obtaining produce and disposing of the same; also the cost of temporary support of laborers abandoned by their employers. Where it appears that more money was seized than was due laborers, was occasioned by the fact that the accounts on the plantations with the laborers could not be obtained at the time of the seizure, making it necessary to estimate the amount due. In some instances the amount due laborers is not yet ascertained. Of the $5,000 drawn from Weed, Witters & Co., what was not required to pay laborers has been returned upon ascertaining the amount due.

LABORS AND RESULTS.

The labors and annoyances connected with the execution of the provisions of orders warranting such services, together with those required in determining the amounts due laborers, the examination of accounts, the preparation of pay rolls for plantations, the visitation of plantations and the distribution of funds have been exceedingly severe. Were it not for the active support which I have received in this work from you, general, and from the provost-marshal's department, thousands of freedmen would have gone without their wages for the labor they had performed during the year. As it is I am happy to inform you that, though the year has been marked by unparalleled disaster and prostration to the agricultural interests, there will not be more than 1 per cent. of the plantations where payment will not be secured to the freedmen. This is more than any man knowing the nature and extent of the losses of the planters could expect to see. Plantations whose laborers were supposed to have been hopelessly deprived of their earnings have been and are now being paid in full, under the wise provisions of the labor regulations enforced by your authority.

WITHERING CONDITION OF THE OLD LAND ARISTOCRACY.

What was reaped from the French Revolution to the large land estates of France is being realized by Louisiana, as the most sweeping result of the war which she herself helped to inaugurate. The disasters of the past season have been so great as to almost sweep from their position nearly every planter in the Department of the Gulf. It is certain that another such year will hardly leave any of the old planters on their feet. Their estates are so swallowed up in debt and so covered over with mortgages that with additional weight like that of the failure last season they would sink away and the old planting aristocracy would be gone. Even with fair crops it will be impossible to prevent a very early change in the ownership of the plantations. The thing is inevitable. I am informed by the planters generally that they cannot survive the shock which has come upon them from the

war, from the abolition of slavery, and from the disheartening aspect presented to them in the loss of their fortunes, their sons, and their hopes, which are all swallowed up in the terrible grave dug for them by this huge rebellion. They are now preparing to give way to new capital and new proprietorship.

CONTRASTS IN TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN—EXCEPTIONS.

Of the men who are known as the "old planters" of this country, so far as dealing fairly with the freedmen is concerned in the matter of wages, I have to inform you that as a rule they have paid them more promptly, more justly, and apparently with more willingness than have the new lessees from other parts of the country. There are exceptions to this rule. I allude to some few Northern men who have come with their wealth to settle here in the midst of the ruins. These have done better for the freedmen than any others, not desiring to merely grind a fortune out of the freedmen in one year and then go away (as was the case of most Northern men who undertook the work of plantations). These treat the freedmen humanely and in a manner which cheers and encourages them. They contribute cheerfully to their educational, religious, and social welfare, and I only wish that the character of the few had been that of the many. The change would have been more promising, and the contrast with the old planters far more creditable.

WAGES OF CONSCRIPT LABORERS.

In pursuance with orders from department headquarters and with the energetic and faithful co-operation of the parish provost-marshals, I have collected wages due to conscripts taken under military orders from the plantations into the service of the United States. There was at one time great danger, in consequence of the hurried manner in which these men were forced into the army, that they would be deprived of their wages. I accordingly, and by great labor, instituted measures, approved by you, for the collection of the amounts due, and as a result I have collected the sum of $11,777.05 and paid to conscripts, $1,521.13, leaving a balance in my hands of $10,255.92. A detailed statement showing the amount collected in each parish, the amount paid to conscripts from each parish, and the balance on hand belonging to those taken from each parish, is herewith appended.

Statement of moneys received for conscripts in pursuance of orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf, amount paid to same, and the balance remaining on hand in this office February 1, 1865.

Name of parish.	Amount received.	Amount paid.	Balance on hand.
Saint Bernard	$1,315.86	$30.00	$1,285.86
Plaquemine	986.60	61.70	924.90
La Fourche	2,083.21	62.41	2,020.80
Terre Bonne	1,051.54	53.86	997.68
Ascension	1,658.26	53.86	1,604.40
East Baton Rouge	310.51	.....	310.51
Jefferson	436.18	220.90	215.28
Saint John Baptist	787.97	.....	787.97
Iberville	475.53	43.00	432.53
Saint James	589.91	240.20	349.71
Saint Charles	1,476.73	715.38	761.35
Assumption	225.54	.....	225.54
Saint Mary's	379.21	39.82	339.39
	11,777.05	1,521.13	10,255.92

I have also the name of each conscript for whom money has been paid, and in order to complete this arduous and important work I requested and promptly received an order from department headquarters to commanders of colored troops requiring them to make such returns of conscripts serving in their commands as would enable me to secure such payments as have not been made, as well as to forward such as I have in my possession.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAY ROLLS—MEANS OF SECURING FINAL PAYMENTS.

I have prepared and distributed 4,000 pay rolls for plantations, by which I shall know when duplicates are returned as required by a circular which I issued, approved by you, that every laborer in the department is properly and fairly paid. I think we shall be able to conclude the year with a brighter record as to the treatment of the freedmen than their most sanguine friends could reasonably expect. Considering the depression of the money market and the utter ruin of the crops, this result is marvelous. Men have also expressed their surprise that the laborers are generally paid for their services, adding that they expected not more than one half of them could possibly be paid. It is doubtful whether during many years to come the freedmen of this department will have secured such general protection as they have during the past year. It is not probable that after clothing and finding themselves out of their earnings next year they will have as much clear cash in hand as they have at this time. To escape the payment of the laborers, with the orders issued for the freedmen, and the manner in which we have executed them, is regarded by every planter and every merchant as an absolute impossibility. To secure equal completeness on the laborer's side of the contract, together with a suitable recognition and treatment of their freedom, will crown our efforts in this line with success.

REGISTRY OF FREEDMEN.

I have completed a registry of all the laborers on the plantations, which is arranged in alphabetical order, excepting the small plantations where French creole owners could not make out returns. By means of this I am able to tell where any laborer is employed. This registry also embraces the names, age, sex, wages, former owner, and residence of each one. To complete this arm of my work I have had to use much patient exertion, and the result has rewarded us double.

DISTRIBUTING POST-OFFICE.

I have a distributing post-office for freedmen connected with my pass office. I herewith append a statement of its labors for the year:

REPORT OF PASS OFFICE.

Passes.

Total number of passes issued from February 6, 1864, to February 1, 1865	13,792

Hospital.

Total number sent to hospital during the year	500

Redress of wrongs.

Total number during the year	1,800

FREEDMEN'S LETTERS.

Received.

Total number received since August, 1864	811
Average per month, 135; total for year	1,620

Sent.

Total number sent during the year	1,825

Distributed.

Total number distributed during the year	660

Written for freedmen at office.

Total number written during the year	144

Oaths of allegiance.

Total number administered during the year	2,228

GENERAL ASSISTANCE TO FREEDMEN—HELP FROM THE AUTHORITIES.

We have given up children out of slavery to their parents; we have secured payment of wages of servants in the city and elsewhere; we have secured pay of hands on steam-ships and boats; we have delivered persecuted people out of the jails; we have sent the sick to hospitals; we have redressed grievances of every description; we have given protection to many who at one time could not get it in the courts because it was claimed they were slaves, and in the great variety of duties which we have been called upon to exercise toward this oppressed population of about 90,000 souls I have the satisfaction of saying that I have been sustained in every work by the major-general commanding and not crippled in my efforts by any of the authorities, including the governor of the State, who has done valuable service in shaping the conduct of the courts in regard to these people, and the commander of the Defenses of New Orleans, who has rendered telling assistance whenever I have asked it of him.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING PASSES.

I recommend that the regulations of the military service in the department be so modified in the pass system as to enable colored citizens to be subject only to the same restrictions as other people, excepting in cases of small-pox, which disease is now, and has been for some time, very prevalent among the colored people on the plantations and elsewhere in the department. In the treatment of the movements of freedmen from plantations infected with the disease I urge the wisest possible restriction, as the disease is spreading to a most alarming extent. In all other respects I hope a more liberal treatment will be extended regarding this matter. I beg leave to say, in conclusion, that free labor and the system adopted at the commencement of the year were both new to this section. The first was the thing of all others which the planters most disliked and were most unwilling to adopt. The second was put in operation where the like was never before attempted, and where all the deep-rooted prejudices of the land owners were opposed to it. With the exception of the friends of the Govern-

ment who believed in free labor the system found at the outset no advocates. The vast thousands just out of slavery were placed be families on plantations and elsewhere. They were employed at remunerative wages, and their children have been educated in schools established for them. Order was brought out of chaos; capital was invested, and the soil was tilled. Considering all the circumstances thrown around the system, I believe it to have been successful in its time and in the objects intended by it.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Superintendent Bureau of Free Labor, Department of the Gulf.

THIBODEAUX, *February 1, 1865.*
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

I have just received the following telegram from Brashear City to Capt. B. B. Campbell, assistant adjutant-general:

A large force of rebels came to Berwick last night and burned the small-pox hospital for negroes. It is reported also that King and Whitaker have gone into the La Fourche again with about 300 men.

C. L. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Whitaker is and has been for some time in the country between Napoleonville and Grand River, but the force at Napoleonville up to this time has not dislodged him. His total force in our front cannot exceed eighty men. I have asked Colonel Harris how large a force the rebels had, and will telegraph answer.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

Captain SPEED:

Ask General Cameron where on the Berwick side the small-pox hospital is; by whom it was occupied, and how came it there. That side of the river was ordered to be evacuated. Ask him why Whitaker cannot be caught or driven back across Grand River.

T. W. S[HERMAN].

BRASHEAR, *February 1, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The works at this post will be put in a state of defense before the end of the present month. The water battery has been completed over a month. The redoubt has the earth-work nearly to the full height, and would have been finished during the past month had the materials for platforms and magazines been received in time. Requisitions were made and forwarded the 3d ultimo, but the articles only arrived last night. The infantry parapet of the connections is about one-half completed, revetted, and trimmed.

Respectfully,

W. S. LONG,
Major Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry and Engineer in Charge.

[Indorsement.]

Telegraph to General Cameron to give the engineers all the assistance possible, with the view of completing the works at Brashear at once. Operations there on this work are too slow.

T. W. S[HERMAN].

NEW ORLEANS, *February 1, 1865—4 p. m.*
(Received 5th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding, Vicksburg:

The commanding officer of the forces now on their way from Major-General Thomas will when he arrives off Vicksburg be instructed to disembark at that place and to be immediately prepared for active operations in the field, moving as light as possible. Please give him all necessary facilities.

E. R. S. CANBY.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 13, 1865.

Respectfully referred to commanding officer of the troops from General Thomas' army for his information, who will after perusal please return (sealed) to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that the Fifty-third and Sixty-sixth Colored Infantry, according to last report stationed at Saint Charles, Ark., be relieved from duty there, and returned as soon as possible to the District of Vicksburg, if they have not already been so relieved.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: We have troops stationed in this department at the following points, viz: Helena, mouth of White River, Saint Charles, Devall's Bluff, Little Rock, Brownsville and line of railroad, Pine Bluff, Lewisburg, Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, and Fayetteville. In my opinion, the points to be held as long as we propose holding Arkansas,

are, first in importance, Little Rock, Devall's Bluff, the line of railroad between the two places, and Pine Bluff. As a support to this occupation I would hold Lewisburg with a small force to observe the enemy's motions. As long as we hold Pine Bluff the enemy dare not cross the Arkansas below this point, and with Lewisburg in our possession he is forced to cross at Dardanelle or its vicinity, and thus give us timely notice of his movements. A few men at Saint Charles and the mouth of White River are well placed to prevent the boats from being fired upon by guerrillas and to furnish guards to the boats. The country between White River and the Mississippi has a few guerrillas who would be very annoying to boats plying the Mississippi were Helena abandoned. I should certainly retain a small force at that point as long as we occupy this country. I formerly held to the opinion that Fort Smith was a useful point to hold, but its utter inability to prevent Price's passage of the river when invading Missouri, or to stop its return when he passed in a short distance of that point, the fact it does not even protect the citizens of Arkansas who live one mile distant from its line of works, and the immense expense of supplying the troops stationed there, have caused me to change my opinion, and to recommend it be abandoned and the troops concentrated here. Fort Gibson is supplied from Fort Scott, and might remain with its present garrison until they have consumed their present supplies and then fall back to Fort Scott. I would recommend the turning over of Fayetteville and its troops to the Department of the Missouri. The size of the garrisons and their due proportions to hold these points, I have before given, and you have it on hand. Looking at the map, and from all the information I can glean, I think that Gaines' Landing, on the Mississippi River, would be a proper point to occupy. It is as near from there to Camden as this point is. It is near the point that Marmaduke last summer annoyed our boats, and is a favorite point of crossing the Mississippi River by the rebels. It threatens the enemy's communications whenever they move north of the Washita River. As to its facilities for being supplied, they are manifest.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. WHEELER,

Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer Department of Arkansas.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 1, 1865.*

The following organization of the infantry of the Seventh Army Corps is announced, viz:

FIRST DIVISION.

Headquarters at Little Rock. Brig. Gen. F. Salomon, commanding.

First Brigade.—Ninth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Fortieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Forty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Second Brigade.—Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, One hundred and thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, One hundred and twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Headquarters at Devall's Bluff. Brig. Gen. A. Shaler, commanding.

First Brigade.—Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.—Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Headquarters at Fort Smith. Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer, commanding.

First Brigade.—Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.—Second Kansas Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted), Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted), Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted), First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted).

Third Brigade.—First Indian Home Guard, Third Indian Home Guard, Second Indian Home Guard.

Detached Brigade (Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding; headquarters in the field).—Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 1, 1865.*

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4. Capt. C. H. Dyer, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding Detached Brigade, Seventh Army Corps, for duty.

5. Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding Detached Brigade of Seventh Army Corps, will proceed with his command to New Orleans, La., and report on arrival to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi for instructions.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *February 1, 1865—9.10 p. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Scout in from south side of river reports rebel cavalry having left Washington for Red River about a week ago, Shelby, at Washington, having relieved Price. Derived the information from two women who had just arrived from there.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *February 1, 1865.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch received last evening. Go immediately to Saint Louis. I request earnestly that Col. W. A. Nichols, assistant adjutant-general, be ordered to report to me as assistant adjutant-general of the division. I have no adjutant-general, and this request is made with Colonel Nichols' assent.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I transmit herewith copy of a letter* from General Connor in regard to the defense of the Overland Mail Route, and also several papers* from General Curtis on the subject. These papers and others were on their receipt forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant, and have been returned without any instructions from him, so far as I am informed. It is therefore presumed that he deems the large cavalry force in the Department of Kansas as sufficient for present purposes without taking others from active duty in the field. It is proper to state in this connection that others report these stories of Indian hostilities as greatly exaggerated, if not merely gotten up for the purpose of speculation, and respectable authorities assert that they are encouraged by agents of the Overland Mail Company in order to cover their frequent failure to transport the mails according to contract. Be this as it may, it is highly important that the roads to New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho should be properly protected from Indian hostilities, so that there may be no interruption in the transmission of supplies and the mails. You will transmit these papers with the necessary instructions to General Dodge, who will give the whole matter his immediate care and attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 1, 1865.*

District or sub-district commanders will detail a line officer to take charge of the recruiting of each of the companies called for by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, in General Orders, No. 3, from headquarters State of Missouri (adjutant-general's office), for the respective counties in their commands.

Officers most noted for efficiency and good discipline will be selected for this duty. They will remain in charge until they are relieved by officers commissioned by the governor to command these companies, and great effort will be made by them to fill the companies immediately, and to secure in them the services of as many honorably discharged soldiers from U. S. volunteers, and Missouri State Militia who have seen actual service, as possible.

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* Not found as inclosures.

The commissary department will, upon proper requisitions, issue rations to men recruited for these companies. As soon as sworn into the service by officers designated by district commanders they will be furnished clothing and such other articles as are allowed by the quartermaster's department.

Requisitions for arms and equipments will be made upon the State authorities, who, when they have them in store, or in the hands of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, will supply them. When they cannot meet these requisitions they will so indorse upon them, and the ordnance officer of the district or department will fill the requisition from arms and equipments turned over by the Missouri State Militia whose term of service has expired.

As soon as a sufficient number of men are recruited for a company to entitle them to a commissioned officer, as provided by General Orders, No. 61, War Department (Adjutant-General's Office), series of 1861, they will be placed on duty.

Commanding officers of these companies will make, through sub-district commanders, all reports required by Army Regulations and existing orders.

These companies will act solely under the orders of sub-district, district, or department commanders, as the exigencies of the service may require, and their officers will be held to a strict personal accountability for the discipline, drill, and efficiency of the men, and for unauthorized depredations of any kind committed by them.

All efficient officers of U. S. volunteers or Missouri State Militia whose term of service is expiring, or who have been honorably discharged or mustered out, and who desire commissions in these companies, will make immediate application therefor through the proper channels, and sub-district and district commanders will indorse their approval or disapproval from their knowledge or information, stating the services of the applicant, his qualifications and ability to command implicit obedience from his men, and the reputation of his former company for discipline. The indorsement of the district inspector as to the latter, if the applicant has served in the district, will be required.

District and sub-district commanders have control of the organizations of these companies, and will give them proper attention and see that they are placed upon an efficient footing in all respects.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 1, 1865.*

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Malone will move the headquarters of his regiment to Pilot Knob, Mo., reporting there to Colonel Beveridge, commanding Third Sub-District for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

2. Lieut. Col. H. M. Hiller, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will at once proceed to Bloomfield and assume the command of that post. Upon assuming the command he will order at least 350 citizens, embracing as many disloyal citizens as possible of that and surrounding neighborhoods, to report to him forthwith for the purpose of building a fort at Bloomfield. Whenever he shall have collected a sufficient number he will at once, if necessary, place them in charge of a small

squad of soldiers, and set them at work under the supervision of Lieut. Col. D. F. Tiedemann, who is charged with the laying out of the work and of the superintending of the construction of the fort. Subsistence for the citizens thus called into service will be issued by the commissary of subsistence at Cape Girardeau, on provision returns properly approved by the commanding officer, but no other compensation will be allowed by the Government for such service. Soldiers will also assist in the work. The necessary teams, tools, &c., will be supplied by the assistant quartermaster at Cape Girardeau.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, MO., *February 1, 1865—3 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Capt. Clayton Tiffin, of Ray County Enrolled Missouri Militia, reports that his company, on the 30th ultimo, pursued a gang of guerrillas from Ray County across the Missouri River into La Fayette County. They killed Hurleston, the leader of the gang, and two men, Fiske and Wright; all three noted guerrillas. At last accounts the company was close upon the remainder of the band, about twenty-five men, with a fair show for wiping them out.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 1, 1865.

Mrs. SARAH M. SCOTT,
Sarcoxie, Mo.:

DEAR MADAM: Your communication of the 27th ultimo came duly to hand. I write a few lines in reply, partly because you requested it and partly to correct the erroneous idea you seem to entertain in regard to the motives that led to the promulgation of the order to which you refer. I have nothing to say of the motives which actuated others, but I know that in all that I do in my official capacity I am actuated only by a desire to promote the true interests of security and the general welfare of the people. How strange it is that the simple fact of women and children being compelled to seek a new place of residence at a season of the year not usually inclement in this latitude, strikes your mind with horror, while the spectacle of honest, peaceable men laboring in their fields for the support of their wives and little children shot down like dogs by men whom these families you refer to are harboring and feeding, does not even call for a sympathizing word or even a remark. You take a strange view of the requirements of charity, and seem to conclude that charity requires an officer to stand still with folded arms and see murderers and their accessories turn whole communities of happy families into widows and orphans and cover the earth with the innocent slain, because the remedy will occasion some inconvenience and perhaps suffering of the parties in a manner guilty. Charity itself calls for the execution

of the order. Then your own plea of justification, "I say with a clear conscience, I have done nothing against the Federal Government." How impotent! When this day of passion and excitement shall have passed away, and our posterity shall look back and see the Government as it was, imposing no burden upon the people, protecting every right, and fostering every interest, enlightening and elevating the masses, affording succor and asylum to the friendless and oppressed, and shall behold it assailed by myriads of traitors aiming only to cast down and destroy, how will those then appear to them who stand back with folded arms and say with a clear conscience, "I have done nothing against the Federal Government." Would it not be natural for them, when reflecting upon their condition, bereft of relations by a war most cruel, burdened with taxation, surrounded with the crime and immorality that war always engenders, to exclaim, "Accursed is the person and all his descendants who in such an hour and such a crisis did not rally to the support of the flag of such a Government, and at such a time sacrifice all for the common weal, or at least do something for the Government, and not be content with having done nothing against it." The removal of the families at the time mentioned is deemed a necessary step to enable the loyal people in that section to come to their homes and remain there in quiet. Whatever is necessary to be done to enable the Government to exercise its authority and protect its subjects in all places of its dominion will be done without regard to the suffering of any particular class, or even that of a whole generation. The order will be executed with as much promptness and vigor as circumstances will allow.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Columbus, Nebr. Ter.:

Will be able to send horses soon. Have the Pawnees got revolvers? They should have good ones. If possible send troops to strengthen Overland Stage Line beyond Julesburg, especially vicinity of Valley Station. Can't you bring down some force from Laramie route? The great pressure is to keep stage route open.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 1, 1865.

I. Capt. Joseph McC. Bell, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., as member of the staff of the major-general commanding.

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III. Maj. H. von Minden, First (Hatch's) Independent Battalion, is assigned to duty as topographical engineer at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: It is my purpose in the spring to establish a complete line of small posts on the Minnesota frontier about as follows, viz: At least one, and perhaps two, between Fort Abercrombie and Fort Wadsworth, each to be garrisoned by one cavalry company. From Fort Wadsworth proceeding south, the first post to be at or near the head of the Big Sioux on Sully's route in 1856; the second at or near Lake Poinsett; the third at or near Lake Shetek; the fourth at or near Spirit Lake. These posts, of course, are temporary in their character, and only the shelter actually necessary for troops will be put up by the troops themselves and at the least possible expense to the United States. Fort Ridgely will probably be the best depot for all the troops south of Wadsworth, including Wadsworth. An officer of rank and judgment ought to be stationed at Ridgely, who should command a subdistrict to include the posts at Poinsett, Shetek, and Spirit Lakes. In the same manner the commanding officer at Wadsworth should have command and general supervision of that post and nearest posts on each side of it. The same arrangement will be judicious for Abercrombie in case you establish two posts between Abercrombie and Wadsworth. You have twenty cavalry companies: six will be required for this line of small posts, exclusive of Wadsworth and Abercrombie. At Wadsworth I should think two companies of infantry and three of cavalry sufficient; at Abercrombie one company of infantry and three of cavalry; at Ridgely one of infantry and two or three of cavalry. This arrangement will leave you five cavalry companies to spare. I should think by spring it would be judicious, if it can be done, to post one company of the Veteran Reserve Corps at Ripley, and two, perhaps three, companies of cavalry, though I do not suggest anything to you in regard to the Chippewa frontier, as you probably know better than I what is needed there. I can probably send you in April or May one company of the Veteran Reserve Corps if absolutely needed. Please bear in mind in this arrangement that I wish you to send not less than six companies of cavalry with a couple of pieces of artillery to Devil's Lake as early as practicable after the grass is sufficient for animals. The companies for this service can be drawn from Abercrombie, Wadsworth (probably), and Ridgely. At all events, you can make up this force without interfering with the establishment of these small posts. The forces for Devil's Lake must go as high as possible, as they will only remain there during the summer, and even then they must move about a good deal. The expense of establishing a large post at Devil's Lake is too great to authorize, unless in case of absolute necessity; nor could such a post, with the present policy of the Government, in our relation with the English authorities in that region, exercise any sort of restraint upon English traders and half-breeds. You understand, of course, that the object of this chain of small posts is to cover completely the Minnesota frontier at so great a distance from the outer settlements as to secure entire safety to the settlements and to cover the advance of immigration and settlement to the west and north. Of course broad trails should be at once made between these posts, and the route between them be patrolled at least once in every forty-eight hours with such care that any Indian trail which crossed them would surely be discovered, and could be rapidly followed back toward the settlements. I have given you above my general ideas on this subject,

and merely suggested the general course and position of this line of small posts. Of course a more intimate knowledge of the country must modify the details somewhat. I wish you to look into the matter and as soon as you can write me fully on the subject, giving me your views as to the policy of such a line of posts, as well as its location.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding Department of Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa:

GENERAL: As your reports set forth that large bodies of hostile Indians are coming to the military posts established last summer on the frontier to surrender themselves to the military authorities of the United States for the purpose of securing peace, you are instructed to confer with the Indians thus surrendering themselves and to inform them that the United States will maintain peace with them simply on the basis of their good behavior and assist them in protecting themselves against hostile Indians. They will be notified that they must remain outside of an outer line of posts and in no event to come within this line even in the smallest parties. Any intrusion into the settlements even by single Indians will be regarded and treated as an act of hostility on the part of the tribe to which such Indian or Indians belong. The Indians thus giving themselves up will be permitted and encouraged at all times to establish their camps in the vicinity of any of the outer posts and to trade at the posts with persons duly authorized to trade with them. No other treaty stipulations will be made with Indians. As the Indians thus coming in and surrendering are regarded as prisoners of the United States, no white man whatever will be allowed to visit them except by special permit in each case from the district commander, and no treaties other than above specified will be suffered to be made by any person whatever. The hostile attitude occupied by all the Sioux bands for the last two years has suspended former treaties with the United States, and the payment of annuities or distribution of goods under any former treaties will not be permitted by the military commanders of districts or posts on the frontier, unless contrary orders are received from the War Department. Any claims of Indians for lands from which they are excluded by this order will be carefully considered by the commander of this military department, and by him be submitted for the action of the proper authorities at Washington. The line beyond which Indians are required to remain will be a line from Fort Abercrombie through Fort Wadsworth to Fort Pierre, on the Missouri River, and from Fort Abercrombie along the line of the Cheyenne River; east and south of this line all Indians are prohibited from coming on any pretext, under the penalty of immediate hostilities with the tribes to which they belong.

Copies of this order will be furnished by district commanders to the commanding officers of all frontier posts under their jurisdiction, and its provisions will be carefully explained to all Indians who come into any of the posts to surrender themselves. District and post commanders are instructed to aid all such Indians in protecting themselves against other hostile tribes, and to direct the movements and operations of the friendly Indians with this view, but under the clear understand-

ing that such service for their own protection will furnish no ground for any claim for services against the United States. In conferences with Indians and when the circumstances imperatively demand it, certain articles of provisions in limited quantities may be issued to the Indians in an order of the post commander, setting forth in detail the necessity, a copy of which order will be immediately forwarded to department headquarters. It is believed, however, that all the Indians referred to can easily subsist themselves by hunting and trading at the military posts. No Indian trader will be permitted to locate himself in the camps of these Indians, but will be assigned a place for his store at or in the immediate vicinity of the military post by the post commander. All officers and soldiers are positively prohibited from trading with Indians or receiving presents of any kind from Indians or Indian traders, and any officer or soldier detected in such practices, directly or indirectly, will be placed in arrest and brought before a general court-martial. It is very desirable that all Indians on the frontier be induced to establish their camps in the vicinity and under the supervision of the military posts, and all military commanders on the frontier will offer every proper inducement to Indians, by kind treatment, by protection from other Indians and Indian traders, to secure this result.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul.)

CITY POINT, VA., *February 2, 1865—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Please order General Dana to relieve General Washburn and order him to report to General Ord for duty. General Tower need not be relieved from his present duties; if already relieved he can be returned.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 2d day of February, 1865: Mr. S. Armitage, scout, left New Orleans January 4, 1865; arrived at Alexandria January 9, at Shreveport January 11, at Jefferson January 14, and at Marshall January 16. Returned to Shreveport January 17; remained there four or five days, then returned to Alexandria about January 22, remained one day, then returned to New Orleans, via Marksville and Morganza. He makes the following statement: The department depot for provisions is at Jefferson; only a provost guard there. At Marshall there is a Government tannery, a shoe

manufactory, a foundry for cannon shot and shell, a factory for percussion caps, a powder factory, and the headquarters of the Treasury Department for the Trans-Mississippi Department. Lead is brought to Marshall from Mexico. At Shreveport is a foundry for casting cannon shot and shell; also the depot of clothing, which is full of blankets, shoes, and other clothing for the Trans-Mississippi Department. All shoemakers and tailors are obliged to work there. A breast-work surrounds the city, with embrasures at intervals of 100 yards for guns. No guns are now mounted. No troops are there except a provost guard. General Kirby Smith's headquarters are at Shreveport. At Minden, twenty-eight miles from Shreveport, were all the infantry except Magruder's division, which was formerly commanded by Price. General Price is shelved. He lost 12,000 veterans, and brought back 10,000 raw recruits and conscripts from Missouri. He lost all his teams and much of his artillery there. Marmaduke's division was at Little Prairie, eight miles from Washington, Ark., and 110 miles from Shreveport, numbering, all told, as infantry not over 18,000. At Meriden [Minden, La.,] were Watkins' [Walker's] division, 6,000 to 7,000; Polignac's division, 6,000 to 7,000; Cameron's battery, six guns; Nims' old battery, six guns. Several batteries have been ordered to Marshall to recruit their horses. All this infantry has been ordered to Alexandria. General Buckner (whose headquarters are at Natchitoches, 100 miles from Alexandria) came down to Alexandria with informant upon business relating to the military movement. General Thomas' brigade numbers not over 2,000. His infantry is camped four miles back of Alexandria on Williams' plantation. One company of heavy artillery, six guns (called Bell Battery), and one company of light artillery are encamped at Pineville, opposite Alexandria. Collins' company of scouts are on the east side of the Atchafalaya. Two companies of scouts, called steam-boat companies, and two other companies are along the west bank of the Atchafalaya, under command of Maj. Norman White. At Alexandria, on the opposite bank of the river, between the two falls, is a fort, finished, mounting four 5-inch rifled, and four 8-inch smooth-bore pieces. This fort is well equipped and supplied. All the guns bear down the river. The other fort is opposite the upper fall, and is a duplicate of the first.

Another fort on the Alexandria side is being constructed between the falls, to be armed with four guns from the Westfield, now en route from Houston. Five hundred or 600 negroes are now at work upon this fortification; 500 or 600 negroes are also at work on Druett's Bluffs thirty-five miles above Grand Ecore, on the opposite side of the river, upon a work calculated to mount two mortars and two 8-inch guns. The light works at Grand Ecore are of little value. The raft obstructions and works at the mouth of the Cut-off, thirty-five miles below Shreveport, will probably be abandoned. The crops in Louisiana and Texas have been fine, mostly corn; some wheat in Texas. The opinion prevails among military men that an advance will be attempted this season by way of Alexandria. The concentration of troops there is to meet this movement. General Polignac is on his way to Paris, France, on ninety days' furlough. Scurry's division is along the Black River. Harrison's scouts are along the Tensas River and Arkansas line. Denison's cavalry regiment is along the Arkansas River and its mouth. Parsons' cavalry brigade has gone to Texas. All Texas cavalry except Scurry's division has gone to Texas. Most of the Arkansas cavalry is roaming through Arkansas. Most of the Louisiana cavalry has gone to Texas. Want of forage is the cause. The legislature is in session at Shreveport. Governor Allen has just

issued a proclamation evidently designed to prepare the people of Louisiana to assent to the use of negroes as laborers, soldiers, and if need be, in the end, to their emancipation. The disaffection among the rebel soldiers is wide spread and increasing. They need only a head and an organization to openly bid defiance to Confederate authority in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Desertions are constant, though the deserter is treated with rigor. From three to eight executions take place at Alexandria every Friday, by command of General Buckner. A schooner with 300 bales of cotton is preparing to run out of Vermillion Bay. It will carry an agent to build or buy steamers to run the blockade on the Texas coast. This agent used to own and run the steamer Empire Parish. His family is in New Orleans. Torpedoes cannot be used in the Red River on account of the great rise and fall of the water. Informant was so told by the captain of the torpedo corps. No design is entertained of sending troops across the Mississippi River. Soldiers will not submit to the transfer. In conversation General Buckner stated to Mr. Armitage that Major-General Canby was dreaded as an able soldier and commander, and his movements were awaited with apprehension. Of Major-General Steele's merits and military talent he had a good opinion. The withdrawal of General Banks from the command of the Federal forces in the Department of the Gulf was regarded by Confederate officers with much disapprobation and regret.

A communication from Capt. A. G. Fitz, Port Hudson, January 30, states that a deserter from Gauber's [Gober's] command confirms previous information in relation to Taylor being in command of all forces east of Mississippi River. His headquarters are at Summit, Miss.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

BAYOU GOULA, *February 2, 1865.*

(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Captain SPEED,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I drew in my cavalry yesterday to rest them. I followed Brown's band through the swamps with cavalry and infantry as long as practicable, but so far have not succeeded in making any capture. If they have taken ——— their stay here will be made an uncomfortable one. To-day one company is sent from Miles' plantation upon Bayou La Butte to Grand River, from thence to The Park to Plaquemine, and return by the river road to Bayou Goula.

Very respectfully,

W. SAYLES,

Colonel, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *February 2, 1865.*

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have information from a trustworthy source that the rebels are preparing to cross the Atchafalaya in considerable force.

DANL. ULLMANN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Commanding District of Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: You will immediately prepare 2,000 infantry for service in the field, and send them with the least possible delay to New Orleans, La., to report to the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. They will take with them not only the field transportation required by existing orders, but also a supply train for a march of twenty days. You will please acknowledge the receipt of this order and report upon its execution the regiments you have selected and the date of their departure.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1865.*

Major-General POPE, *Milwaukee:*

Colonel Nichols cannot be spared from the War Department. General Curtis will undoubtedly wish to take his staff with him, so that yours can be transferred to Saint Louis.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

The Cavalry Bureau report that the military organization at the depot at Saint Louis of the employés ought to be dispensed with as being now unnecessary.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 2, 1865.

Statement of the number of Enrolled Missouri Militia that have been in active service during each month of the year 1864, as shown by the returns of district commanders received at this office.

Month.	District.							Aggregate.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	
January				1,799		898		2,697
February				1,774		877		2,651
March				1,235				1,235
April				870		272		1,142
May				1,307		339		1,646
June	1,650			1,339		936		3,925
July	1,482		395	1,774		1,698		5,349
August	1,560		391	2,142				4,093
September			387			2,148	900	3,435
October	7,810	2,329	2,606	2,512	2,036	4,151	4,495	25,939
November	7,311	599	2,406	245	624	474	3,231	14,890
December		541	381	248	438			1,608

Official [copy] respectfully furnished for the information of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding District of Saint Louis.

SAMUEL P. SIMPSON,
Adjutant-General.

Volunteer and Missouri State Militia troops in the Department of the Missouri [1864].

Organization.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.	
	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
U. S. Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,395	8,504	9,113	12,570	9,194	14,638
Missouri State Militia	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,385	9,449	5,912	10,616	6,285	11,217
Total volunteers and Missouri State Militia.	11,392	18,339	10,983	19,279	10,780	17,953	15,025	23,186	15,479	25,855

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., February 2, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

4. Col. E. C. Catherwood, Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the command of the post of Rolla, Mo., and will rejoin his regiment forthwith. On assuming command of his regiment Colonel Catherwood will at once take such measures as may be necessary for the proper protection and care of the horses of his command.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, MO., *February 2, 1865.*

Col. E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Commanding Post of Rolla, Rolla, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 21, current series, from headquarters Post of Rolla, Mo., I proceeded to Little Piney River and Beaver Creek, scouting over that section of country, and found the body of the man Sallee, but no trace of those who murdered him. I am informed, however, that one John Brown, a noted guerrilla, was one of the murderers. I arrested his wife for harboring him. I arrested Mrs. Fore for harboring guerrillas and bushwhackers. I also arrested John Lester, Widows Wright and Coleman for the same reasons. I have the honor to report further that this section of country between the roads to Springfield and Houston is infested to a great extent with bushwhackers and guerrillas, and is, in my opinion, a general rendezvous for them during certain months in the year. My men were only partially supplied with rations for the time specified, and were compelled to live on what the country afforded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. KELLEY,
Second Lieutenant Company G, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 2, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Col. JOHN MORRILL,
Sixty-fourth Illinois, Springfield:

Arrest all those men who are charged as bushwhackers and deliver them to provost-marshal at this place. General Cook says he will give you what aid you need. You being in his district, act under his advice.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 2, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK,
Springfield:

I have telegraphed Colonel Morrill to arrest the bushwhackers whose names he has, and respectfully request that you give him such aid as necessary to carry out his order. They are all preparing to commence their work of murder as soon as leaves come, and it is our duty to take them in hand and break them up. I desire to avoid any conflict with civil authorities, and I do not think they will interfere when they see the duty we are performing. It being in your district, it is best for Colonel Morrill to act under your advice.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT NO. 2, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, Kans., February 2, 1865.

Maj. H. C. HAAS,
Commanding Troops in Allen, Woodson, and Greenwood Counties, Kans.:

MAJOR: As you have now two companies under your command, you will be enabled to scout pretty thoroughly the south border of Kansas as far west as the guide meridian east. I am sending also a part of a squadron to Emporia that will co-operate with you in watching this southern border. It is indispensable to the safety of this border that cattle stealing from the Indian Nation should be stopped. Neither citizens of Kansas nor soldiers of this department have any business in the Indian country, nor will they be permitted under any pretense to bring cattle or stock of any kind from that region into or through this sub-district. You will promptly arrest any person or persons going south into that country, as they can have no business except that of engaging in this illegal and dangerous traffic, reporting at once each arrest and the facts of each particular case to these headquarters. You will be held strictly responsible for the prevention of this traffic in Allen and Woodson Counties, and in connection with the force stationed at Emporia for its prevention also in Greenwood. You cannot be too active or energetic in this matter, as there is great reason to apprehend retaliatory excursions from the neighboring Indians unless these outrages upon their property are effectually checked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., February 2, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Leavenworth, Kans.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the department commander a statement of facts as they exist in my district at present. I forwarded to you some time ago, per hands of Colonel Tannatt, a history of affairs in this Territory, and also what I thought should be done in the premises to alleviate the sufferings of this people, and if possible remove the evil. I have learned indirectly that Colonel Tannatt delivered the documents, but I have had no such acknowledgment or even heard a word on the subject from department headquarters. The Indians are bold in the extreme. They have burned every ranch between Julesburg and Valley Station, and nearly all the property at the latter place, driven off all the stock, both public and private, and destroyed many ranches on this side as far up as Junction. They have also destroyed about two miles of telegraph and carried off about one mile of wire. These Indians are led by white men, and have complete control of all the country outside of my district, so that I am hemmed in. I have a command of about fifty men at Valley Station, who are fighting every day. A number of Indians have been killed and quite a number of soldiers wounded. To morrow a large mail leaves (some five coaches), as also about fifty citizen teams. I furnish an escort of thirty mounted men (recruits just enlisted for the Second Colorado Cavalry) as far as Julesburg. Many citizens go along armed and ready to fight, so that it is possible all may get safely through, as there are at least 100 armed men. Captain Anderson has been to Fort Lyon and made the consolidation of the First Regiment, but, owing to the men and companies being scattered all over the country, it takes a long time to complete the organization so as to know where each man belongs, and while this is [being] done it is almost impossible to move companies from stations.

The weather has been very severe here for nearly three weeks. Thermometer 30° below zero, with quite a fall of snow on the ground. I have tried every means in my power to raise volunteers for three months State service, but as yet have not succeeded, owing to the factional spirit existing in the community. The legislature took the matter in hand, at my suggestion, appropriating so much money, Territorial bonds, to give the men a bounty and purchase horses to mount them on, as I have none; but the members cannot agree on the spoil likely, in their estimation, to accrue from such a proceeding, so the bill has not yet passed. I addressed the speaker of the house yesterday, informing him that unless something was done within forty-eight hours I would be compelled, much against my will, to proclaim martial law and stop all business, forcing every man to enter the ranks and open the line of communication. I have now a city organization of about 1,000 men organized into companies, so that in case of an attack here I would have something tangible to lay hold of and make a fight. I have had a great deal of trouble in this matter, as there is no concert of action, every man suspecting his fellow of some chicanery. Fort Lyon is being rapidly fortified, so that 200 men can defend it against 2,000 Indians. Militia companies are being organized all over the settled parts of the country (under penalty of being pressed into service) to defend the frontier settlements southward, and could I but get a regiment here now I could keep things in a running trim until the arrival of

sufficient force to make a campaign. The Indians are now determined to make it a war of extermination, and nothing short of 5,000 men can make it extermination for them. Major Wynkoop informed me from Fort Lyon that many warriors were on the headwaters of the Smoky Hill and intended attacking all the settlements, as well as Denver. Provisions, owing to the transportation line being cut off, are at an exorbitant price, as well as labor and forage. Cannot troops be sent out here immediately, or authority to raise companies, which could be easily done, for one year? The Santa Fé line has threatened to stop running on account of the Indians. Should such be the case then all is cut off.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 3, 1865—9 p. m.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In view of elections to be held in Tennessee, and important legislation that is expected in that State, I would submit whether it is not better that the whole State should be under one commander. If you approve this I would suggest that West Kentucky and West Tennessee be added to Thomas' command, and that General Washburn be returned to the command of the latter. While General Dana might do well in the field, I do not think him the most suitable man for the command of a department. General Washburn has been ordered to report to General Ord, but as that order probably only went out to-day, it can be changed if you approve. If General Banks is not to go back to the Department of the Gulf, I would suggest some other officer than General Hurlbut for the command of that department. If the change in Thomas' command is made it would be well to add the State of Mississippi to the Department of the Gulf.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 3, 1865.

Capt. J. P. FOSTER,
Comdg. 3d and 4th Districts, Mississippi Squadron,
U. S. Steamer Lafayette, off Mouth of Red River:

SIR: Steam-boats owned by persons within the rebel lines bringing products of insurrectionary districts from the Red River country to the purchasing agent in New Orleans will be permitted to continue the voyage to this city, for the purpose of discharging their cargoes. If practicable they should be convoyed down, or a small guard put on board to see that they hold no communication with the shore. If you cannot spare a force for this purpose please send them to Morganza, and the commander there will be instructed to relieve your guard and send them down with a guard from his command. These vessels should

not be allowed to land at any other point until they reach New Orleans, and the crews should be allowed to hold no communication with the shore. A copy of this letter will be sent to Admiral Lee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Mr. Cutler and General Hurlbut, with request to instruct the commanding officer at Morganza.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 3d day of February, 1865: A report from Lieut. L. E. Granger, Morganza, La., January 31, 1865, states that the following information has been gleaned from a deserter who arrived at the Federal lines January 28, 1865, having left Alexandria the 25th instant: General Thomas commands the post of Alexandria, at which place are stationed two brigades, all Louisiana troops, numbering about 5,000 men. There are no Texans east of Alexandria. Two brigades of cavalry are at Simsport after forage; a few are around Big Cane and Bayou Rouge. Louisiana troops are discouraged and are deserting daily, some going to Mexico, some to the Federal lines. They have not been paid for more than a year. The road from Simsport to Morganza is in excellent condition, but from Simsport to Alexandria the road is in very bad condition. During the last rise in the Red River it was feared that General Canby would make a movement in that direction, and a battery was stationed fifteen miles below Alexandria for some time. In December, 1864, informant saw about 3,000 negroes at work on fortifications at Shreveport. Walker's division was encamped at Shreveport, but was to move in a few days to Natchitoches. The First Brigade of Polignac's division, commanded by General King, is encamped fourteen miles above Camden, at Grapp's Bluff, and are throwing up fortifications at that place. Major-General Bagby, commanding all the cavalry in Buckner's district, has his headquarters at Mr. Williams' plantation, four miles in the rear of Alexandria. Informant heard nothing about any movements of troops; thinks they are not in condition to move. General Buckner has brigade drills from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m. every day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON ADAMS, JR.,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer, U. S. Army.
(In absence of Captain Eaton.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 3, 1865.

* * * * * * *

3. Company M, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Barrancas, Fla., and will be reported to the commanding

officer of the regiment at Baton Rouge, La., without delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Kenner, La.:

SIR: The complete reorganization of the forces under your command will be announced in a few days. In the meantime I am directed to state that the following will be the organization of the First and Second Brigades of the First Division, viz: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler commanding—Forty-seventh Indiana, Twenty-first Iowa, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, and Ninety-ninth Illinois. Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis commanding—Eighth, Eleventh, and Forty-sixth Illinois. These troops will immediately be prepared for embarkation to Mobile Point, Ala., one brigade to go by sea, the other via Lakeport and Lake Pontchartrain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Kenner, La.:

The ocean steamer which is to take one of your brigades to Fort Morgan has capacity for some 700 more troops, and the commanding general directs that the Twenty-third Iowa and the Seventy-sixth Illinois, which are to be assigned to brigades now at Mobile, be forwarded by the same opportunity. As a rule, every foot of transportation must be made available. The Third Brigade under the new organization will consist of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, Thirtieth Missouri, One hundred and sixty-first New York, and Twenty-third Wisconsin; the latter not yet arrived from Arkansas. The first three regiments number about 1,600, and Colonel Sawtelle thinks he can have sea-going transportation ready for them by Sunday or Monday. Be pleased to hold them in readiness to embark the moment the steamers are ready.

By order:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., RESERVE CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Kenner, La., February 3, 1865.*

The following has been officially announced as the organization of the First Brigade, First Division: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler

commanding—Forty-seventh Indiana, Twenty-first Iowa, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, Ninety-ninth Illinois. These regiments will be immediately prepared for embarkation.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Kenner, La., February 3, 1865.

Col. SAMUEL L. GLASGOW,
Commanding Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers:
(Through Col. Charles Black, commanding Fourth Brigade.)

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will hold your command in readiness to embark at a moment's notice for Mobile Point, Ala. Your regiment is to be assigned to a brigade now serving there. You will embark on the same steamers that carry the First Brigade, and you will be subject to General Lawler's orders until you receive notice of your permanent assignment.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

I am directed by Brigadier-General Sherman to furnish you with a copy of his indorsement on your communication of February 1, forwarding reports received from commanding officer Plaquemine of cavalry reconnaissance made from that post:

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
February 3, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

Captain Rice's report certainly shows that he made considerable effort to cut off the enemy after he arrived at Grand River on the 27th. The operations of the major part of his company, which was on Grand River on the 26th, are not stated in the report. It would be interesting to know their positions and how the fifteen men of the enemy, with twenty of our cavalry prisoners (horses and all, it is supposed, for they were captured with the prisoners) escaped into the Grossetete country on the 26th without being heard of at the time. It certainly does not infer much loyalty on the part of the inhabitants about there to allow such an operation without giving information to the Union troops. If these inhabitants still continue to allow the enemy to pass and repass this gate to the Grossetete without giving information, I recommend that hereafter they be required to do without any plantation supplies from New Orleans.

T. W. SHERMAN.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *February 3, 1865.*
(Received 8.26 p. m.)

Capt. F. SPEED:

SIR: I have just received the following telegram from Colonel Harris, at Brashear City:

BRASHEAR CITY, *February 3, 1865.*

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I sent up the flag of truce this a. m. with those letters. They got up as far as Mrs. Rentrop's, and delivered them to Lieut. B. Onney, of the Second Louisiana Cavalry. They found that the bridges had been rebuilt and roads repaired generally.

Yours, respectfully,

C. L. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

BAYOU GOULA, LA., *February 3, 1865.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have not yet heard from the scouting party sent out yesterday. Captured a rebel soldier last night who was attempting to evade our pickets. Was dressed in Confederate uniform and found with a Remington revolver. He said he belonged to the Second Louisiana Cavalry. I think that he belonged to some of the roving bands that have been in the neighborhood. We have plenty of forage.

Very respectfully,

WILLARD SAYLES,
Colonel, Commanding Detachment Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 3, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. The following assignments of artillery in the Seventh Army Corps are announced, viz: To the First Division: Third Iowa Battery, Fifth Ohio Battery, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, Battery A; First Missouri Artillery, Battery K; Second Missouri Artillery, Battery E; Third Illinois Artillery, Battery A. Second Division: First Delaware Battery. Third Division: Second Kansas Battery, First Arkansas Battery. Cavalry Division: Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery.

4. The Ninth Regiment Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, on duty at Brownsville Station, is hereby attached to the Cavalry Brigade of post of Little Rock, Brig. Gen. C. Bussey commanding, and will make returns accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mouth of the White River, Ark., February 3, 1865.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

MAJOR: The Resolute arrived last night with two barges in tow from Little Rock all right. She was fired upon at four different points. No damage done. The officer in charge reports that the largest party of rebels he saw would not number over twelve or fifteen. After relieving all permanent details of Ninety-sixth Ohio with dismounted men of First Indiana Cavalry, and cutting those details down as much as possible, we have twenty-three dismounted men left, upon which we will have to depend for provost guard, which is absolutely necessary, and as guards for boats going up the Arkansas River. I do not think it would be safe to send boats up the Arkansas without a guard of at least twenty-five men. Two boats are now expected from Memphis for Little Rock. I will furnish the largest guard possible for them. Of the mounted men I have here it is necessary to keep them on duty as an island patrol, as a party of four jayhawkers came on the island a few nights since and robbed two citizens of clothing, money, &c. As there are a large number of dismounted cavalry in the department I hope you will excuse me for suggesting that about 100 of them be sent here to be used as guards on Arkansas River boats. With their carbines and pistols they would be as effective as infantry. The Ninety-sixth Ohio are ready to go as soon as transportation can be obtained for them. The only New Orleans boat that has passed down since the order in regard to Ninety-sixth was received was crowded with troops and horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff, Ark.:

The Seventh Missouri is directed to report to Brigadier-General West at this place. They can be sent on steam-boats as you suggest.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 3, 1865—12.15 p. m.*

Major-General DANA, *Memphis:*

General Washburn will be relieved from duty in your department and ordered to report to Major-General Ord, on the James River, Va.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 3, 1865.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: From deserters, refugees, and others I learn that Hood's army is very nearly broken up. It is scattered all the way from Tupelo

to Meridian, and large numbers have been furloughed and allowed to go home. The country is full of such, and it is not supposed that they will be in any hurry to rejoin their command. Forrest is at Okolona, but his command has mostly left him. That part of it that was from West Tennessee is nearly all at home. I inclose a couple of late rebel papers.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure—From the Canton Citizen (Extra), Canton, Miss.]

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Charleston, January 27, 1865.—A Yankee gun-boat got aground in Camboko [Combahee] yesterday. Our batteries opened on her and set her on fire. She burned to the water's edge. All of the crew excepting five men escaped. The prisoners who came to the city to-day report a monitor sunk off Sullivan's Island recently by a torpedo and lost nearly all on board. Only five out of a crew of 300 escaped; all the rest were drowned. Nothing important from below.

Richmond, 27th.—The Baltimore American, evening edition, of 23d, contains very little of importance. Gold on the 21st, in New York, 200¾. Grant was in Washington on Saturday. A letter received in Philadelphia says Blair had full authority from Lincoln to give safe-conduct to Washington for peace commissioners from Davis. The National Intelligencer announces Blair's first visit to Richmond, and says: "We have good reasons, not to say authority, for stating that Blair goes to Richmond upon no hollow, hopeless mission, but upon one of substance, giving good hope to patriotic men that the present civil war be speedily brought to a close by negotiation." The Herald says Seward has the most friendly relations with the manager of the Intelligencer.

Richmond, 27th.—The Forty-third Virginia Regiment unanimously adopted resolutions declaring their purpose to fight for liberty and self-government as long as the Southern Confederacy can furnish cartridges; and to every despisable offer of peace and submission made by the enemy will reply with crack of rifles and shouts of defiance. The last resolution reads: "These are our sentiments, and we call upon the people at home and the authorities to support and rally around us, and with God's blessing we will bear the Southern cross through fire and blood until each star upon it shall glow and shine forever in the firmanent of nations."

Richmond, 27th.—The most important business in the House to-day was the consideration of Senate bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves on fortifications, &c. Ramsey moved a proviso that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers. Miles supported the amendment. He was utterly opposed to arming our slaves. In the midst of his remarks the House sustained a motion to transfer the bill to secret session, and then resolved into secret session. The Senate concurred in House joint resolution of thanks to General Williams, and passed with amendment House bill to increase the efficiency of the cavalry; also passed another bill to increase the number of acting midshipmen, with provisions which are intended to obviate the objection of the President to the bill recently vetoed. Wigfall introduced resolutions directing [*sic*] all laws authorizing impressment of property for use of the Army, except by military officers

in case of absolute necessity, which, after long debate, was adopted. Twenty-five surgeons and assistant surgeons captured at Franklin and vicinity arrived last night from Varina. Seddon continues to act as Secretary of War. The position was certainly tendered to General Breckinridge. No reliable developments in relation to Blair's mission, though it is generally supposed he proposed reunion on such terms as Confederate authorities might submit.

Richmond, 28th.—Vice-President Stephens, Senator Hunter, of Virginia, and Judge Campbell, have been appointed commissioners to proceed to Washington to confer with the authorities of the United States Government on the question of peace. They will leave to-morrow.

Verona, January 26.—Major-General Forrest's scouts report great excitement in Memphis on account of recognition rumors. The English premier has notified Lincoln that he would be recognized after the 4th of March as President only of the States that voted for him. The English Government has ordered the seizure of all American vessels at Nassau. These are the reports in Memphis.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
POST AND DEFENSES OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., February 3, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Capt. R. G. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of West Tennessee:

SIR: I have just heard from the wood yard direct. A small squad of rebels attacked the wood train, but were repulsed. We captured one horse. No one hurt, and train safe. Also all quiet on the picket-line.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. KENDRICK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., February 3, 1865.*

I. Having been assigned to the command of the District of West Tennessee by Special Orders, No. 55, current series, headquarters Department of Mississippi, I assume it from this date.

II. All existing orders will remain in full force, and in addition to the officers heretofore announced as staff officers at these headquarters are the following: Capt. B. K. Roberts, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. H. C. Seymour, aide-de camp; Second Lieut. H. Arden, aide-de-camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 3, 1865.*

In compliance with orders from the War Department, dated January 30, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the Military Division of the Missouri, embracing the Departments of the Missouri, of Kansas, and of the Northwest, headquarters Saint Louis, Mo.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 3, 1865—2 p. m.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

If Company I, Forty-ninth Missouri, can possibly be replaced by other troops, have the company dismounted and ordered to the regiment. Men owning their own horses will be permitted to send them home. Public animals will be turned over to the quartermaster's department. Answer.

By order of General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, MO., *February 3, 1865—5 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I can supply the place of Company I, at Brunswick, by the division of Kutzner's little force at Glasgow, and have already directed Captain Benecke to move to Mexico to await further orders. Their numerical force can better be replaced than the loss of their repeating rifles and their intimate knowledge of the country. Will have them dismounted upon arrival at Mexico and forwarded at once.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The Indians have again surrounded Julesburg Station, on Overland route. The garrison is about fifty strong, with two mountain howitzers. Troops are making forced marches to their relief.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OMAHA, *February 3, 1865*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

Colonel Livingston reports the burning of the stage station at Julesburg. Captain O'Brien's company with two mountain howitzers were driven into their works. Says no one company at a post can do more than hold garrison. With such large numbers of Indians our force cannot give protection to coaches and travelers on the route in any other way than to abandon all garrisons and unite the forces and establish a regular system of escorting large trains through to the mountains. Our supply posts must be kept up. If we adopt this course the country will be kept a barren waste. On the other hand, if I can be supplied with 2,000 additional men and supplies, in thirty days I will be able to put an end to all these Indian outrages in this district. At the lowest estimate there was at Julesburg yesterday 1,500 Indians. There was at the same time a large force threatening Alkali, fifty miles

this side of Julesburg, thereby preventing one post from supporting the other. Colonel Livingston is between the two places with all the spare men we have in his sub-district, and will do the very best that can be done. Will you please advise me what course to pursue.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

OMAHA, *February 3, 1865.*

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Alkali:

You have all the troops at my disposal in your sub-district. How you expect me to furnish you more I am unaware. I have ordered two companies to report at Julesburg from Laramie forthwith. They can do you no good in your present troubles. Patrol the road, keep the Indians, if possible, from interfering with coaches, trains, and telegraph, but undertake to make no expedition. General Curtis directs that we supply the post at Valley Station with troops and supplies. You will establish a post at that point as soon as practicable. As soon as Company C, First Nebraska, arrives I will start Captain Krumme to report to you with his company. The company of Pawnees will start from Columbus to Kearny to-day. I see sundry dispatches published in different papers purporting to be from you in relation to your campaign, &c. All communications and information must be sent through district headquarters and save you and myself trouble in the future.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit copy of instructions of the major-general commanding to Brigadier-General Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota, relative to establishment of a line of military posts on the Minnesota frontier.* I am directed by the major-general commanding to furnish this copy for your information, and to instruct you that he wishes you to take the necessary steps for the establishment in the spring of a chain of posts within your military district, to complete the line in Minnesota, stretching from Lake Shetek or from Spirit Lake to such points on the Missouri River as you may think advisable.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1865—1.50 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Order to General Washburn has been countermanded. I concur with you in regard to General Dana, but it would be still worse to add the posts on the Mississippi to General Banks' command. The latter

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* See p. 718.

is still under orders to return to his department, but I believe is now in Washington. It seems necessary that the troops on both sides of the river as high as Memphis should be under the same commander, as they must be used to prevent Kirby Smith from uniting with Hood, and therefore must operate sometimes on one bank and sometimes on the other. I have just received a communication from General Canby on this subject, and I will telegraph to General Thomas for his views. Probably the matter had better be left as it is until we hear from Thomas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[FEBRUARY 4, 1865.—For Halleck to Thomas, 2.15 p. m., in reference to the transfer of the District of West Tennessee to the Department of the Cumberland, see Vol. XLIX, Part I.]

CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865—5 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If General Washburn is not placed in command of West Tennessee I want him to come on to take command at Norfolk. He is one of the best administrative officers we have, and will effectually stop supplies being sent through our lines to the enemy wherever he is. We want such a man at each of the above places.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

KENNERVILLE, *February 4, 1865.*
(Received 11.15 a. m.)

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Thirty-fifth Wisconsin has not yet reported here. The principal part of the Second Brigade is loaded on the cars and about to start for the Shell road. The teams started at daybreak this morning. The mud is so deep that we can scarcely move here. I will ascertain if anything has been heard of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin.

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Kenner, La.:

General Reynolds has been ordered to relieve all troops belonging to the Reserve Corps still retained in Arkansas. General Lawler was granted twenty days' leave, by paragraph 5 of special orders of yesterday.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., RESERVE CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Kenner, La., February 4, 1865.*

The brigadier-general commanding having received a leave of absence, the command of the brigade, by direction of Major-General Steele, is devolved upon the senior officer, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., RESERVE CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Kenner, La., February 4, 1865.*

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III. The troops of this command will commence to embark at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning promptly, and are assigned as follows, viz: Brigade headquarters, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, on the George Peabody; Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, and ambulance corps, on the Belvidere.

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By command of Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Kenner, La., February 4, 1865.

Capt. JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Forces:

CAPTAIN: In consequence of the dense fog and the heavy draft of the vessels, I regret to report that it will be impossible to make arrangements for embarking the troops as early to-morrow morning as we supposed. The captain of the Peabody says that he must have daylight in which to work, and will hardly be ready for the troops to embark before 8 a. m. He also reports that his hold is full of commissary stores, and that it will be impossible to take any wagons, and if we put our stock aboard he cannot carry all the men assigned him. Whether these troubles are imaginary and will vanish before an energetic effort, I cannot say. I deem it my duty to communicate them, assuring you at the same time that no effort will be spared on my part to complete the embarkation and get away at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 4, 1865.
(Received 12 m.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

Colonel Harris, commanding at Brashear City, last night telegraphed me that our flag of truce having gone up to Mrs. Rentrop's place, five miles and a half from Brashear, found the roads well repaired. To-day Major Shaw, commanding at Plaquemine, telegraphs that his cavalry at The Park were attacked about 12 o'clock last night by a large force, supposed to be 500 men. These facts, taken with the report of my scouts, and deserters, who say that the rebels are to attack Houma, Napoleonville, and other points, satisfies me that they have heard of our troops assembling at New Orleans for some purpose unknown, and that the demonstrations which they are now making are for the purpose of creating a diversion.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

BAYOU GOULA, *February 4, 1865.*
(Via Donaldsonville. Received 4.50 p. m.)

Capt. F. SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The detachment of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry sent out February 2 returned yesterday. They left Miles' plantation, upon the La Butte Bayou; crossed fifteen small bayous, over five of which they were obliged to swim their horses; made Grand Bayou with the loss of one horse; encamped at Indian Village that night. Saw no enemy and returned last evening.

W. SAYLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 4, 1865.

Col. W. SAYLES,
Bayou Goula:
(Care Commanding Officer Donaldsonville.)

Major Shaw, at Plaquemine, reports that Captain Rice was attacked at The Park last night by a force of the enemy. Thus far we have had 1 killed and 1 wounded. Push out as much of your cavalry as is available on the direct road to The Park, and relieve Captain Rice from the pressure, and assist him in driving the enemy back across Grand River, or well up into the Grossetete country, if possible. Major Shaw is ordered to keep up a direct communication with you and inform you of events. You will do the same for Major Shaw.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLAQUEMINE, *February 4, 1865.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

Capt. F. SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received word from Captain Rice, commanding the cavalry expedition sent from here to The Park. He was attacked last night about 12 o'clock by a force of about 500 men, a portion of which attacked him in front, while the remainder attempted to flank him on the left, but failed on account of the high water in the swamp. He is fighting yet and holds his own. One man killed and one wounded on our side. Should they drive him we are prepared for an attack here. Please acknowledge receipt.

R. G. SHAW,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 4, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER PLAQUEMINE:

If the enemy is as numerous as represented, Captain Rice should have fallen back. But it is presumed that the number is much exaggerated. Colonel Sayles, at Bayou Goula, is ordered to send a cavalry force to relieve Captain Rice from any undue pressure and assist in driving the enemy away. In the event of Captain Rice falling back to Plaquemine you must promptly notify Colonel Sayles. You will keep Colonel Sayles posted as to the condition of things at The Park. Keep these headquarters promptly informed if anything important transpires.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLAQUEMINE, *February 4, 1865.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received a report from Captain Rice at The Park. He has repulsed the attacking party, which consisted of about 150 men, and is looking for further demonstrations. He has sent in 6 prisoners and has 2 more wounded ones with him. Our loss is 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Respectfully,

R. G. SHAW,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 4, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER PLAQUEMINE:

Telegram received. It is very good. Let all these scoundrels be either captured or driven well back into rebeldom. Let them be followed up, but so as not to allow them to get into the rear of our own men.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLAQUEMINE, *February 4, 1865.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Capt. F. SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. As you will see by my last report, the party of the enemy actually engaged is estimated by Captain Rice at 150. The following is an extract of a communication sent this morning by me to him:

As soon as joined by Lieutenant Lewis' company you will endeavor to find out whether they have crossed to the other side of Grand River. If not, harass them while doing so, and if possible increase your list of prisoners.

R. G. SHAW,
Major, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, belonging to the Reserve Corps, be relieved from duty at Helena, Ark., and sent to this city as soon as transportation can be furnished. The Ninety-sixth Ohio, according to last returns received at the mouth of White River, and the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, at Devall's Bluff, both belonging to the Reserve Corps, should also be relieved and sent down as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VAN BUREN, ARK., *February 4, 1865.*

His Excellency Governor MURPHY:

SIR: Permit the undersigned committee of the loyal citizens of Crawford County, farmers and mechanics, and acting in their behalf and by their authority, to state to Your Excellency the deplorable condition of the country by reason of the persecutions, robbing, and plundering generally committed by the officers, soldiers, and their associates and camp followers now and for the twelve months last past. We have been robbed and personally maltreated to an extent unparalleled; at any rate not exceeded in all Christian history. They have taken from us everything of value, and we have no redress for these and other and multiplied wrongs. These men are protected and encouraged in committing robbery and other outrages by certain officers holding administrative power here and at Fort Smith. They knock down and maim our citizens in the streets of the town of Van Buren, and commit other indignities. It is impossible to obtain redress. It is impossible to keep a horse, a cow, an ox, a piece of meat, or a bushel of meal, unless so far hidden as to defy their search, and we are debarred from entering complaint against them for any of the above-named offenses, for they threaten our lives for so doing. The present assistant provost-marshal here is one of their own creatures, as most other of his predecessors have been, and it is, indeed, of no use to complain. It is of no use for us to complain to the authorities at Fort

Smith, for no attention is paid to us there whatever. These bad men have been retained around certain headquarters for the last twelve months and are a terror to our people. They can commit any offense they choose with perfect impunity, even to the extent of taking our teams and provisions in the streets of Van Buren and personally abusing and maltreating our citizens in the broad light of day, and they have been to our houses in the neighborhood at night committing unheard-of atrocities. It is the universal opinion among citizens that certain officers are interested and copartners with them. The evidence warrants the conclusion. The same are at this time engaged in hunting what few horses and cattle we have left to us in the bottoms. They hitch them out in the brush, or yard them, until they get the requisite number, and then drive them off toward Kansas. We are powerless and feel alarmed for personal safety. Every facility seems to be given to these abominably wicked and dangerous men by the provost-marshal here, who is a brutal man in his actions and treatment of our citizens. Such, governor, is a faint and insufficient outline of the manner in which people here are treated, and we implore you to lay the subject of our complaint before the commander of the Department of Arkansas, and failing in obtaining redress we earnestly hope you will entreat the President of the United States to interpose his authority in our behalf. Hundreds of our fellow-citizens have been compelled to leave the country for the North after having been made miserably poor and helpless, thus leaving what was once their comfortable homes. We prefer to remain in our own country, where there exist so many remembrances of former contentment and prosperity. It is wrong that we should be driven away and be made to leave the graves of our relations, our fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, and our children. Our enemies, or those who ought to be our friends, treat us as if we had no right here, and they tell us to go away. There must be a change here to insure our safety. We do not speak of even a moiety of our sufferings at the hands of these officers, soldiers, and their camp followers.

Our citizens meet together and talk in whispers of these enormities, being afraid to offend and wondering what will come next. We appeal to the proper authorities for mercy and protection, and at the same time we have to request that our names shall not be exposed in connection with this movement for amelioration, for we are in the hands of unscrupulous men, who, we believe, would take our lives for our temerity, as they often threaten to do if we expose them or complain. If there is not a change soon to our advantage and to the advantage of decency and morality we shall be compelled to leave the State. We have forborne to trouble you in this matter before, hoping that General Thayer himself would wake up to a sense of the sinfulness of such conduct as we protest against, but we have lost all hope in him. It is the firm belief of all people here, so far as we can judge—and there is no doubt as to the sentiment of the people—that so long as these Kansas regiments remain here it will be impossible for any commander to create a much better state of things. The soldiers are too far demoralized, and the truth is that they have learned too much from many of their officers. There is one other thing, Your Excellency, that is of great importance to us. Nearly 100 men (our best men), to be increased to upward of 200, have signed a paper agreeing to form a colony in the bottom near Van Buren for agricultural purposes the present year, provided they can obtain adequate assurances of protection against the wickedness of these soldiers and others. They feel that they can pro-

tect themselves against rebel marauders if the powers that be will allow them to bear arms in self-defense. They think they can furnish their own families in this way, and perhaps to some extent a supply for Government troops also, in corn, forage, &c. So earnest do they feel in this matter that they sent a committee to wait on General Thayer, at Fort Smith, to ask his approval of their plan, but he gave them no encouragement whatever. Last year he (General Thayer) recommended our farmers to purchase broken-down Government horses wherewith to replace those they had previously lost, and to tend their crops. The farmers acted upon his recommendation, but in every instance these horses also were taken from them so soon as they got in condition for service; nor was it possible to reclaim them. Every possible obstacle and device is thrown in the way of a man's reclaiming and getting back his property, and it is now utterly impossible to do it in any instance. We earnestly entreat Your Excellency, we implore you, to take immediate measures for our relief and for the relief of our suffering families and for obtaining authority from General Reynolds for us to colonize in the manner proposed, and that we may be protected from bad men of the Army of the Frontier, and to be allowed to bear arms for our own protection against all marauders and plotters against our property, our peace and security, and as in duty bound we will ever pray.

We are, governor, your fellow-citizens and obedient servants,

A. O'BRYAN,
WM. F. OWENS,
Committee on the part of the Citizens.

P. S.—We respectfully ask that we be permitted to purchase from Government a few commissary supplies till our crops are matured. We can pay for them.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 4, 1865.*

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6. The detachments of the Second Kansas Cavalry at Little Rock and Lewisburg will proceed without delay to Fort Smith, reporting on arrival to the commanding officer. The two pieces of artillery and equipments in charge of detachment at Little Rock will be turned over before embarking to Lieut. T. D. Witt, ordnance officer, and the two pieces at Lewisburg will be turned over to such officer as the commanding officer of that post may designate. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:
(Through Brigadier-General Salomon, Comdg. Post, Little Rock.)

GENERAL: By special order issued on yesterday the Ninth Iowa Cavalry Regiment is attached to your brigade. It is the design of the

major-general commanding that they remain on duty at Brownsville Station. Their returns will be embraced in your current brigade reports, and correspondence conducted through your headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1865—12.18 p. m.*
(Received 11th.)

Major-General DANA,
Memphis:

Order to send General Washburn to General Ord is suspended. He will remain where he is until further instructions from General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 12, 1865.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to Lieut. Col. C. T. Christensen, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of West Mississippi, with copy of special orders from these headquarters, inclosed for the information of the major-general commanding.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 11, 1865.

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VI. The operation of Special Orders, No. 59, paragraph 1, current series, from these headquarters, relieving Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn from duty in this department and ordering him to report to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Army of the James, is hereby suspended until further orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NATCHEZ, *February 4, 1865.*

[Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN: ?]

MY DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your note asking me to write about General Brayman being sent over to the Vidalia side of the river, I inclose you the special order which divided the district with him. It was necessary that the next officer in rank should be on that side, in view of the Freedmen's Camp and a large number of leased plantations being on that side and immediately under his control. Besides, I asked the general the night before I left, standing near your desk, what he wished me to do with Brayman, and I think he replied, "Do what you please with him." But reasons are coming up to me every day, apart from what I have said above, why he should not be continued on this side of the river. He had established the most merciless despotism

here ever heard of over these people. I will give one single instance: He seized some time in August last above 100 horses for cavalry purposes. For these horses up to this time he has had issued no vouchers. Among them was a pair of very fine carriage horses of Mrs. John Minor, who had taken the oath of allegiance and who has, I am informed, in every way conformed to it. These, instead of turning over for Government use, he put into his own private carriage and so drove them until I ordered them returned to Mrs. Minor, having about five months' use of them. I send copy of order. There is ample to try him on if thought expedient, and if not, if I am to stay, I hope he will be sent somewhere else. This note is in no sense private and you can use it officially if necessary. My kind regards to all my fellow-members of the staff and to the general and family. Mrs. D. goes down for a day or two on Monday to see Mrs. Canby, on General Thomas' boat. Is this district to be attached to the Gulf Department? If so, please write me. I am perfectly aware of your very kind friendship expressed in your last note and, believe me, it is as warmly returned as given.

Yours, very truly,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., January 6, 1865.

I. Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of that portion of the District of Natchez lying west of the Mississippi River, to be designated as the Sub-District of Vidalia, with headquarters at Vidalia, La.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., January 22, 1865.

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3. Capt. L. W. Perce, assistant quartermaster, will return to Mrs. John Minor the two bay horses seized from her by military orders in July, 1864, and for which no vouchers have been given, taking proper receipts for the same.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., February 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR,
Comdg. First Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the major-general commanding, that steamers are now here and ready to receive your division, and he desires you to embark as soon as you can, commencing to-morrow.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 4, 1865—10.45 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
No. 918 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Please return here immediately. I have a good opening for you, and need you without the least delay.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 4, 1865.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Headquarters Department of the Missouri:

Dispatch received; very sorry; under medical treatment. Doctor says cannot travel before the 10th. Just forwarded surgeon's certificate some days since. Can you tell me what is wanted? I wish to do all I can.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of January 27. I ordered the Second Missouri Cavalry to you. I found it was mostly dismounted, and as I was unable to get horses to mount it, and knowing your necessity for troops, I sent the mounted portion without waiting for the rest. Since then I find that one battalion is with General Canby, and the balance of the regiment has been, by his and General Halleck's orders, ordered to report to him as soon as horses are furnished it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON,
918 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Return as soon as possible. You are needed.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON,
918 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Please answer receipt of my telegram, and when you can start.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *February 4, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Headquarters:

Dispatch received. Doctor says I cannot travel before the 10th instant. Sent to you surgeon's certificate some days since.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 4, 1865.*

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7. The Second Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. B. Hunt commanding, so soon as horses can be drawn to mount the command, will proceed at once to New Orleans, La., and report to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi. The utmost dispatch will be observed in mounting the command. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Leavenworth, Kans., February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Indians drove garrison into our works at Julesburg on the 2d and burned the stage station. Indians 1,500 strong. They also threatened Alkali Station, fifty miles this side. Colonel Livingston was between these stations with force moving to relief of Julesburg. More troops are much needed on that Overland route.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 4, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

The Military Division of the Missouri, embracing the Departments of the Missouri, Kansas, and the Northwest, is created, Maj. Gen. John Pope commanding, headquarters Saint Louis.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 4, 1865.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Saint Louis:

The division will unite forces against Indians, and seems to me advantageous. Pope being senior in rank is entitled to command and will

receive cordial support. Has he arrived at Saint Louis? Indians burned stage station at Julesburg on the 2d, and are reported 1,500 strong. Livingston was advancing to relieve Julesburg, which was holding out under Captain O'Brien with fifty men and two little howitzers. Friends all well.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 4, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

I am informed at General Dodge's headquarters that Kansas and Missouri are united in the Department of the Missouri, and General Curtis assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest, [headquarters at] Milwaukee.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 4, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL:

Draw forces from Laramie route sufficient to hold Overland Stage Route. Have continually asked for more force, but it does not come. I see General Pope is appointed to the command of a military division which covers all this region.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO, *Denver, Colo. Ter., February 4, 1865.*

I. The following officers are announced as on the staff of the colonel commanding, and will be addressed and obeyed accordingly: Surg. J. F. Hamilton, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, medical director; Capt. C. L. Gorton, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster; Capt. W. R. Irwin, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary; Capt. J. C. Anderson, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, assistant commissary of musters and judge-advocate; Capt. S. S. Soule, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, assistant provost-marshal-general; First Lieut. C. C. Hawley, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, ordnance officer; First Lieut. J. S. Maynard, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, inspector-general of district and chief of cavalry in the absence of Capt. S. M. Robbins, on leave; First Lieut. and Regtl. Adjt. Ira I. Taber, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

II. All officers on duty in the quartermaster's and commissary departments, and those who have not yet forwarded their accounts, will make such reports to the chief quartermaster and commissary of this district as may be by them required.

By order of Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 4, 1865.*

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III. Owing to the continued ill-health of Col. Henry R. Selden, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, he is hereby relieved from the command of his regiment and from the command of the post of Fort Union, N. Mex. The commands from which Colonel Selden is thus relieved devolve on Lieutenant-Colonel Abreu, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers. He will at once receive from Colonel Selden all the records of his regiment and all records, property, &c., pertaining to Fort Union for which Colonel Selden may be responsible. Colonel Selden can remain at Fort Union, or, at his option, proceed to any other point in New Mexico, should his physician so recommend, until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KENNERVILLE, *February 5, 1865.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The First Brigade will start about 3 p. m. They will be compelled to leave a portion of their transportation for want of room. Lieutenant-Colonel McLaughlin says both vessels are full, and it is impossible to carry anything except the First Brigade and a portion of their wagons and ambulances.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *February 5, 1865.*
(Received 9th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 2d in relation to the cavalry from General Thomas is received and will receive attention. I have also received this evening a dispatch from General Dana ordering me to send 2,000 infantry from here to New Orleans. They will be sent as soon as transports arrive to take them.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., February 5, 1865.*

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II. The Second Brigade, Colored Troops, and Forty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry will be in readiness to embark for New Orleans with the least possible delay. They will take their camp and garrison equipage and four days' rations. They will also take, in addition to field transportation required by existing orders, a supply train for a march of twenty

days. The quartermaster will furnish necessary transportation. Arriving at New Orleans, they will report to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

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By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 5, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FRANKLIN, MO.:

SIR: You are hereby directed, by the colonel commanding, to impress any and all disloyal men and sympathizers within the limits of your command to assist the detachment at Meramec bridge in building blockhouses, and to report your actions to these headquarters immediately.

By order of J. Weydemeyer, colonel Forty-first Missouri Infantry, commanding:

H. HUHN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 5, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF ROLLA, MO.:

SIR: Your attention is called to the orders of the governor of the State, and from these headquarters, in relation to raising volunteer militia for service in certain counties. In recommending officers great care must be observed, and none recommended except they are of good character, habits, &c., and good disciplinarians. The frequent unauthorized depredations committed by troops must be stopped, and in the organization of these companies we must put men at the head of them who can and will control their men. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all unauthorized depredations committed by their men, no matter upon whom committed. If you have good officers under you in the Missouri State Militia whose term of service is about expiring, and who desire to take command in some of these companies, they can be assigned to duty in recruiting them, and applications can be made for their commissions. Old soldiers will, as far as possible, be selected in recommending for commissions. The men, as fast as recruited, will be rendezvoused at such point in the county as you may designate. They will be armed as provided in General Orders, No. 28, current series, from these headquarters. All their spare time will be occupied in drilling and perfecting themselves as soldiers. You will report weekly the progress made in the district and sub-districts in organizing these companies.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—You are hereby respectfully requested to furnish each sub-district commander with a copy, but no further publications whatever will be made of these instructions.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 5, 1865.

[Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,]
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Send a few men to Sturgeon to watch bridges and depot.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, MO., *February 5, 1865—5.50 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is already a small force at Sturgeon; twenty men of Forty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, under a lieutenant. Does the commanding general desire an additional force?

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 5, 1865.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The force at Sturgeon now will suffice.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 5, 1865.

Colonel HAYWARD,
Hannibal:

I leave here in morning for Fort Leavenworth. It is important that I get through without delay. Will you see that I make the connections, and oblige,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Independence, February 5, 1865.

Colonel HARDING,
Commanding Post, Kansas City:

Captain Wyckoff has just returned. He reports that he came on Gregg and nine men on Wednesday and chased him till yesterday, when he gave the chase over, near Lone Jack, to Captain Burris and Lieutenant Miller, of the First Missouri State Militia. Captain Wyckoff mustered out two and probably three. He brought in two horses, saddles, &c.

H. R. MILLS,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter., February 5, 1865.

First Lieut. IRA I. TABER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Colorado, Denver, Colo. Ter..

LIEUTENANT: Having been placed in command of the troops at this station, and feeling that in a measure the protection of this and the adjoining settlements from hostile Indians devolves upon me, I have the honor most respectfully to request that at least two full companies be stationed at this point at the earliest possible moment. The colonel commanding is doubtless well aware of the exposed position of this, one of the most flourishing settlements in Colorado, and the most important agricultural portion of the Territory, and I trust that in a few days we may have a sufficient number of troops stationed here to warrant protection to the settlers in the vicinity. Should there be an attack upon this settlement, in its now exposed position, by a large party of Indians, very few, if any, of the settlers would escape; and, in my opinion, such an attack is liable to be made at any hour. I understand that Richard Wooten has received authority to raise a company to be stationed here, but I fear that if this settlement gets no more protection than it now has until Richard Wooten raises, organizes and equips a company, there will be no settlement to protect.

But trusting that the colonel commanding will take such necessary steps as it is in his power to do for the protection of this portion of our Territory, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK DUNN,
First Lieut., First Vol. Cav. of Colorado, Comdg. Camp Fillmore.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 6, 1865.

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2. The commanding officer Sixth Minnesota Infantry having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 27, paragraph 3, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, will report to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding the Defenses of New Orleans, by whom quarters will be assigned to the regiment during its temporary stay in this city. The commanding officer of the regiment will hold it in readiness to move at short notice.

3. Capt. Charles H. Thompson, commissary of subsistence, is hereby relieved from duty as chief commissary of subsistence for the District of Natchez, and will report to the chief commissary of the military division for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 6th day of Feb-

ruary, 1865: A telegram from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, of this date, reports the arrival of H. H. McNabb, scout, at that place from the enemy's lines. States that Johnston is in command of Hood's army, which has been largely re-enforced from the Trans-Mississippi Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.
By MYRON ADAMS, JR.,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 6, 1865.*

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40. The telegraphic order of the 4th instant from this Department suspending the order directing Major-General Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Major-General Ord, U. S. Volunteers, and ordering him to remain where he is until further instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, is hereby confirmed.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Kenner, La.:

Two sea-going steamers will be sent up this afternoon and another to-morrow to take the brigade, viz, Twenty-ninth Illinois, Thirtieth Missouri, and One hundred and sixty-first New York. If there is any surplus room after these have embarked the Twenty-third Iowa and the Seventy-sixth Illinois will be sent by these steamers.

By order:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Kenner, La., February 6, 1865.

Col. LOREN KENT,
Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by the commanding general to say that two sea-going vessels will be up from New Orleans this afternoon to take the Third Brigade to Mobile Point, Ala. You will embark your command as compactly as possible, taking all your transportation and the transportation left by General Lawler's brigade. Another sea-going vessel will come up to-morrow. If there should be any surplus room on these three steamers the Twenty-third Iowa and Seventy-sixth Illinois will accompany you. Should they prove insufficient to carry the Third Brigade, Lawler's transportation, and the two latter-named regiments,

the troops selected to remain will be those not belonging to your own command. Orders have been transmitted direct to the commanding officers of the Thirtieth Missouri and One hundred and sixty-first New York. These officers will report to you for such additional instructions as may be necessary.

I am, colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Kenner, La., February 6, 1865.

Col. LOREN KENT,
Twenty-ninth Illinois Infty., Comdg. Third Brig., First Div.:

COLONEL: You should have at least five days' rations when you leave this place. It would be well to ration the entire command to the 15th before starting. I will telegraph Captain Rockwood, commissary of subsistence, to come up immediately with supplies. There are some stragglers belonging to the First Brigade who will be placed under your charge for transportation. As they are without organization, the best that can be done will be to order them to report to you, and you can put some officer in charge of them. It will not be necessary for you to commence embarking before to morrow morning, even if the vessels arrive to-night.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 6, 1865.

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4. The Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. P. Grant commanding, having reported at these headquarters pursuant to paragraph 2 of Special Orders, No. 37, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, will be furnished quarters at the Camp of Distribution in this city by the commander thereof.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 6, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

Your report of the movements of Major Davis' force has been received.* General Sherman wishes to know if he is to understand that there is a practicable road crossing the canal and leading to the lower portion of Bayou Saint Vincent; or, in other words, if the enemy can pass from Bayou Grand to Labadieville without passing in the vicinity of Napoleonville.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 78.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THIBODEAUX,
February 6, 1865.

Maj. G. R. DAVIS, *Napoleonville:*

The general commanding desires to know if he is to understand from your report that there is a practicable road crossing the canal leading to the lower portion of Bayou Saint Vincent. In other words, can the enemy pass from Grand Bayou to Labadieville without passing in the vicinity of Napoleonville? If they pass in your vicinity, how far is such place of passing from your pickets? Answer by telegraph immediately.

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THIBODEAUX,
February 6, 1865.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

The commanding officer at Napoleonville knowing more about the plantation roads which the rebel cavalry use in passing around Napoleonville, I telegraphed him, and this is his answer:

NAPOLEONVILLE, *February 6, 1865.*

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Not practicable for wagons. Mounted men can pass, crossing the canal at Pike's Bridge, four miles and a half from Bayou La Fourche, strike Bayou Saint Vincent road two miles and a half from Bayou La Fourche, pass outside my pickets on canal road about three miles, outside my pickets in Kittredge's lane one mile; pass Pike's, Bartley's, Blanchard's, Jones', and Rodrique's plantations.

G. R. DAVIS,
Major, Commanding Post.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THIBODEAUX,
February 6, 1865.

Capt. JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

It was Lieut. Omar Boudreaux who led the guerrilla party that robbed the stores at Labadieville and that murdered our citizen friend Mr. Guerrin. I think the one captured at Morganza is the same man. If so, he should be shot as a common robber.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Commanding District.

DONALDSONVILLE, *February 6, 1865.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Capt. F. SPEED, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

There has been no change here since my telegram of yesterday. Yesterday being very rainy, and the roads almost impassable, nothing was done by Lieutenant Miles.

Respectfully,

W. SAYLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 6, 1865.

Col. W. SAYLES, *Bayou Goula, via Donaldsonville:*

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that you will continue the occupation of Bayou Goula until ordered away. A full and complete report on all the subjects in your instructions will be expected as soon as practicable to send it. Acknowledge receipt.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., February 6, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

Exhibit of the infantry force of the Department of Arkansas at this date and its dispositions:

First Division (at Little Rock), Brig. Gen. F. Salomon commanding.

Command.	Number of companies.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present and absent.
First Brigade:			
9th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry	4	350	410
36th Iowa Volunteer Infantry	10	340	458
40th Iowa Volunteer Infantry	10	514	677
43d Illinois Volunteer Infantry	7	653	726
Total	31	1,857	2,271
Second Brigade:			
11th U. S. Colored Infantry	5	309	338
57th U. S. Colored Infantry	10	573	675
83d U. S. Colored Infantry	10	611	684
54th U. S. Colored Infantry	10	540	675
79th U. S. Colored Infantry	10	455	603
112th U. S. Colored Infantry	4	273	379
113th U. S. Colored Infantry	4	251	290
Total	53	3,012	3,644

Second Division (at Devall's Bluff, &c.), Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler commanding.

Command.	Number of companies.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present and absent.
First Brigade:			
3d Minnesota Volunteer Infantry	10	494	696
54th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	10	289	358
12th Michigan Volunteer Infantry	10	707	1,073
Total	30	1,490	2,127
Second Brigade (at Pine Bluff, &c.):			
62d Illinois Volunteer Infantry	10	526	738
106th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	10	415	672
126th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	10	396	649
Total	30	1,337	2,059

Third Division (at Fort Smith), Brig. Gen. C. Bussey commanding.

Command.	Number of companies.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present and absent.
First Brigade:			
18th Iowa Volunteer Infantry	10	529	677
2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry	10	460	442
1st Arkansas Volunteer Infantry	10	515	812
12th Kansas Volunteer Infantry	10	563	719
13th Kansas Volunteer Infantry	10	440	649
Total	50	2,507	3,299
Second Brigade: *a*			
2d Kansas Cavalry (dismounted)	.....	1,928	3,704
6th Kansas Cavalry (dismounted)			
14th Kansas Cavalry (dismounted)			
1st Arkansas Cavalry (dismounted)			
Third Brigade:			
1st Indian Home Guard	10	676	802
2d Indian Home Guard	10	243	508
3d Indian Home Guard	12	633	748
Total	32	1,552	2,058

a Estimated.

Detached Brigade, headquarters in the field, Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr commanding.

Command.	Number of companies.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present and absent.
50th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	5	396	502
27th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry	10	595	748
28th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry	10	565	677
29th Iowa Volunteer Infantry	10	598	750
33d Iowa Volunteer Infantry	10	581	778
77th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	10	267	331
Total	55	3,002	3,786
Pontoon Battalion:			
18th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	3	262	276
22d Ohio Volunteer Infantry *a*	2	202	215
Total	5	464	491

a To Fort Smith.

RECAPITULATION.

Total First Division	84	5,069	5,815
Total Second Division	60	2,827	4,186
Total Third Division	.....	.....	.....
Total Detached Brigade	55	3,002	3,786
Total Pontoon Battalion	5	464	491
Total	204	11,362	14,278

From this exhibit it appears that the total infantry force, "present equipped" in the department is, in round numbers (exclusive of Helena and Fort Smith), about 12,000 men (white and colored). By concentrating the colored troops at Little Rock (except the Fifty-third and Sixty-sixth) and reducing the garrisons at posts below the estimate for proper defense, a detached brigade of 3,000 infantry has been organized as a movable force. This brigade is now en route to Department of the Gulf. The above total (12,000) includes the Fifty-third and Sixty-sixth Colored, which have not been transferred to the department permanently. The Fifty-third is at Saint Charles and the Sixty-sixth at Devall's Bluff; neither can be spared at present. Helena has a total force of all arms and colors of about 2,500 men. This number can be safely reduced to about 2,000. Fort Smith, &c., has a total of about 6,000 men. It is hoped that this number may be reduced, but to what extent cannot now be stated, pending reports which have been called for. The above number for Fort Smith, &c., includes the Indian Home Guard Brigade at Fort Gibson (about 1,500 on paper). The Indians have applied to the War Department for muster out a month or two before the expiration of their term of service (April next), to enable them to cultivate their lands. Nothing can be expected of this brigade beyond the defense of the outposts of Fort Gibson.

Estimate of the minimum infantry force required for the defense of the Department of Arkansas (exclusive of Helena and Fort Smith).

Command.	Garrison.	May be temporarily detached on expedition, for train guards, &c., in the department.
Little Rock	7,000	2,500
Devall's Bluff	1,000	.....
Pine Bluff	1,500	700
Brownsville and railroad	1,000	.....
Saint Charles	500	250
Mouth White River	500	250
Helena, infantry, artillery, and cavalry (about 2,500)	.....	.....
Lewisburg	500	300
Total	12,000	4,000

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 6, 1865.*

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II. Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, U. S. Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps. He will proceed without delay to Fort Smith, Ark., and relieve Brigadier-General Thayer, now commanding. On being relieved Brigadier-General Thayer will report to these headquarters for orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 6, 1865.*

I. Col. John A. Garrett, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade of this division, as constituted in General Orders, No. 14, from headquarters Department of Arkansas.

II. Col. J. M. Williams, Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of this division, as constituted in General Orders, No. 14, from headquarters Department of Arkansas.

By command of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

LEG. BENEDICT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

My scouts report that all of Hood's army except Stewart's corps and Forrest's cavalry have gone or going to South Carolina; also that it is common report in the country that Thomas has occupied Corinth.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Memphis, Tenn., February 6, 1865.*

1. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this department. He will immediately turn over his command to the senior officer present, and report in person without delay at the headquarters Army of the James, to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding.

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By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., February 6, 1865.*

I. Col. H. Scofield, commanding Second Brigade, will hold the Forty-seventh and Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry in readiness to embark on transports for New Orleans with the least possible delay. They will take their camp and garrison equipage, all transportation required by existing orders, and four days' rations. Arriving at New Orleans, Colonel Scofield will report to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

II. The Fifty-second Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. George M. Ziegler commanding, is hereby relieved from duty with the Second

Brigade, and temporarily assigned to the First Brigade. Colonel Ziegler will report in person to Col. F. M. Crandal, commanding First Brigade, for orders.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 6, 1865—11.30 a. m.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

A first-rate general officer, experienced in Indian warfare, is needed to command troops on Overland route from Leavenworth to Laramie—one who can make the dispositions necessary to secure safety, and who can remain there permanently. If Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott can be spared I would prefer him to any other. Some one who is active and knows what he is about is absolutely needed. Please answer if Elliott can come.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 6, 1865—3.50 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

You will perceive, from the papers sent you by mail, that General Connor thinks with two additional regiments he can guard the Overland Mail Route as far east as the Big Blue. This arrangement is desired by the Overland Mail Company, and favorably considered by General Grant. District and department lines can be arranged to suit. Read the papers and then give us your views.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 6, 1865—11.10 a. m.*
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I will be glad to have the two regiments of rebel deserters from Rock Island to post on the Overland route, if experienced and suitable officers can be appointed. Please ask authority for me to make appointments for these regiments from veteran officers now out of service or in service in this division.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 6, 1865—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to take the two regiments of enlisted rebel deserters at Rock Island and to appoint provisionally

their officers, sending their names to the Adjutant-General for approval and commissions, with dates of your appointments. Colonel Carrier [Caraber] (I think this is the name), at Rock Island, who selected these men, is highly recommended for the command of one of the regiments. The officers appointed must be in the service now, or have been honorably discharged. So far as can be done they should be men familiar with frontier life.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 6, 1865.*
(Received 5.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Troops have reached Julesburg and relieved garrison, and are now repairing telegraph line. Depot of mail contractors at that place was burned before arrival of re-enforcements.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 6, 1865—2.10 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
No. 918 Spruce Street, Philadelphia:

Come as soon as you can without injury. I will have something satisfactory for you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 6, 1865.*

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3. The necessities and exigencies of the service under which the employés of the quartermaster's department, including those employed at the cavalry depot, were formed into military organizations and armed no longer existing, such organization will be dissolved and dispensed with. The arms and accouterments in the possession of these organizations will be turned over to the ordnance department.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 6, 1865*

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5. The Second Missouri Cavalry (Merrill's Horse) are relieved from duty in this district to enable them to comply with orders from depart-

ment headquarters. They will march to-morrow, the 7th instant, to Benton Barracks, and quarters will be furnished them on application to Colonel Bonneville.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
February 6, 1865—5.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Rolla:

General Dodge has gone to Leavenworth to be gone some ten days. If you desire to visit Saint Louis to confer with him, I will let you know when he returns.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 6, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri:

In making my semi-monthly report of scouts, &c., I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that no movements of any kind have occurred within this district since the date of my last report, and no additional information has been received of any movements of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southwest Missouri.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 6, 1865—9.40 a. m.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

When will Company I, Forty-ninth, be at Benton Barracks?

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *February 6, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Company I, Forty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, will arrive at Mexico to-morrow night. Will send them down immediately on arrival.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 6, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Colonel Livingston telegraphs from Julesburg that Indians have cut down several miles of telegraph poles and retreated north. Our troops

are repairing telegraph lines; Julesburg is therefore relieved. It was surrounded by Indians for several days and held by Captain O'Brien and one company. What are my orders? I want to get ready to obey promptly.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 6, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

You are ordered to the command of the Department of the Northwest, headquarters at Milwaukee, where I wish to meet you by Wednesday, 15th. General Dodge will reach Leavenworth to-morrow with War Department order. Please confer fully with him about affairs in Kansas Department.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 6, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

General Dodge left this morning for Fort Leavenworth with the orders. General Pope says you will take such staff officers with you as you desire. He will telegraph you to-day.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., February 6, 1865.

Lieutenant WISE,
Second Colorado Cavalry:

The colonel commanding has received information that Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, now at Council Grove, Kans., are in a partial state of mutiny, having shot one of their officers. He directs that you proceed without delay to Council Grove, investigate the affair, arresting all the guilty parties, sending them to Fort Riley for trial. From information received at these headquarters the captain and nearly the whole company are implicated. Therefore, if necessary, arrest the whole company and the captain, taking with you sufficient men to carry out these instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, February 6, 1865.

I. In view of the threatening attitude of the Plains Indians and the ravages they are committing on the citizens and Territory, as also the cutting off of our lines of communication, the scarcity of troops in this district, and the impracticability of expecting re-enforcements from the General Government until the opening of spring, I respectfully call upon your honor, as the acting chief executive of this Territory, for 365

mounted men for ninety days' service, unless sooner discharged, in companies of sixty, under a competent field officer, to open the Overland route as far as Julesburg, and keep the same open, that business may run on in the usual channel, and that the firesides and lives of this people may be spared from the merciless visitations of the inhuman savages who swear eternal vengeance on all white men.

II. To insure a prompt response to your call, and that all classes of men may feel the in portance of this step, and the imperative necessity which demands such action martial law is hereby proclaimed throughout this district, to take effect on the 8th instant, and all labor and business is suspended until the number of men called for be organized and placed under my command, to operate in conjunction with the troops now holding the Indians in check. Each man should come provided with a horse, at least two blankets, and, if possible, a revolver. All other arms and accouterments, including saddles and bridles, camp equipage, forage, rations, ammunition, &c., I will issue in behalf of the Government.

III. While I regret the existence of a state of affairs which demands action of this kind, I earnestly call upon all men to drop private animosities and strife and join hands together in a work of humanity which will redound to the honor and glory of Colorado. If horses cannot be procured voluntarily I will be compelled to press them into service wherever found. Horses furnished for service will be appraised by a board hereinafter appointed, who will give the owner a certificate of appraisement, so that in case of loss or injury remuneration may be claimed and obtained.

IV. As soon as a county has furnished the quota of men and horses apportioned by the acting chief executive, martial law will be suspended in that county and business again resumed.

V. The assistant provost-marshal-general of the district will take such steps as will insure a faithful execution of this order. To him and such deputies as he may appoint is intrusted the work of seeing that all houses of business, drinking saloons, places of amusement, &c., be kept closed, except between the hours of 2 and 3 each afternoon; this refers only to merchandising. Drug stores, eating saloons, hotels, butcher stalls, and bakeries will be allowed to continue their business, but saloons of hotels must be kept closed until martial law is suspended and the civil officers again invited to resume their duties.

VI. The following are the officers and citizens appointed to appraise the horses furnished for service under paragraph III of this order: 1. Capt. C. L. Gorton, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers; 2. Mr. W. G. Long, master of transportation. Denver; 3. Mr. John Cree, Denver City.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 7, 1865.*
(Via New York and Cairo. Received 13th.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

The Secretary of War wishes you to give to General A. J. Smith's command, with such troops as you may see fit to add, the designation of an army corps. Numbers thirteen and sixteen are vacant. Telegraph the organization for confirmation by the President.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 7, 1865.*

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3. The Sixth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers is hereby permanently assigned to the Department of the Gulf. The commanding officer will report accordingly without delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 7th day of February, 1865: A report from Lieut. William Argo, Sedalia, Mo., January 24, 1865, states that the opinion prevails in Missouri that the greater part of the conscripts of Price's army will return to Missouri as bushwhackers during the coming season. A report from Lieut. G. W. Daskam, Port Hudson, La., February 4, 1865, states that Captain Prime, with a force of 250 Confederate troops, is located in the immediate vicinity of False River. Several organizations known as independent scouts also exist in that region. It is rumored that Colonel Powers with 800 men is near Clinton. Capt. L. E. Whybark, Salem, Mo., under date of January 24, reports that Col. T. R. Freeman, commanding brigade in Northern Arkansas, has disbanded his troops to concentrate them again in April. These men are scattered in small squads in the vicinity of Batesville and Spring River, Ark., and along the State line, robbing Union citizens. Lieut. J. M. Reeds, Hannibal, Mo., states, under date of January 24, that he is satisfied the rebels are preparing to make a raid into Missouri during the coming summer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., RESERVE CORPS, *Kenner, La., February 7, 1865.*

I. In obedience to orders of Maj. Gen. F. Steele, of date February 4, 1865, I hereby assume command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, consisting of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Illinois Veteran Infantry Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-first New York Infantry Volunteers, and Thirtieth Missouri Infantry Volunteers. Reports and returns required by existing orders and regulations will be made to these headquarters.

II. First Lieut. I. S. Armstrong, Company H, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general, and will be respected accordingly.

LOREN KENT,
Colonel Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 7, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

Your telegram of yesterday p. m. is received. General Sherman directs that you order pickets stationed at such points as will intercept and give information of the passage of the enemy. The post commander at Napoleonville should be the best judge of what particular points to occupy, but from your telegram it is evident that the passage can be easily watched. Report as soon as practicable the action taken in this case.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *February 7, 1865.*

Major DAVIS,
Napoleonville:

You will arrange your pickets in such a manner as will prevent the enemy from crossing the canal in your vicinity without your knowledge. You will report your action in this matter to these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *February 7, 1865.*

Major DAVIS,
Napoleonville:

The general commanding desires to know how many bridges there are across the canal running from Bayou La Fourche to Lake Verret. Would the destruction of these bridges prevent the rebels from crossing with cavalry?

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 7, 1865.

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3. The Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry Battalion are relieved from duty with the pontoon battalion, and will be reported without delay to the commanding officer of the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, at Fort Smith, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, *February 7, 1865.*

Brigadier-General WEST:

The First Iowa is still here awaiting orders.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FRONTIER DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, February 7, 1865.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is a large number of persons at this post entirely destitute of the means of living and to whom the refugee rations are issued by the post commissary. There are also many families here who have the means to purchase, but there is nothing here in the way of breadstuffs outside of the commissary. Frequent applications are made to purchase at the commissary, which, of course, cannot be granted. There is great suffering among these people. I send off the destitute as fast as there is transportation. I would request that some instructions be given in regard to the matter.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FRONTIER DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., February 7, 1865.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: A train of eight teams will start from here to morrow morning for Mackey's Lick, loaded with flour for your command. These are all the teams that can possibly be spared. Our transportation is very short, nearly all having gone to Little Rock. Have the teams loaded with salt and return here without delay. Can you send any teams here for subsistence?

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 7, 1865.

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III. Extract II, Special Orders, No. 33, current series, from these headquarters is amended as follows: Instead of the Second Brigade, First Division, U. S. Colored Troops, and Forty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, the following-named regiments will proceed to New Orleans under command of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins: Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Fifty-first U. S. Colored Infantry.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 7, 1865.

I. Col. F. M. Crandal, commanding First Brigade, will hold the Forty-eighth and Fifty-first Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry in readiness to embark on transports for New Orleans at a moment's notice. They will take their camp and garrison equipage and four days' rations.

II. Col. H. Scofield, commanding Second Brigade, will cause one regiment of his command to embark at sunrise to-morrow on the steamer Tycoon, with their camp and garrison equipage and transportation, and proceed to New Orleans. Arriving at New Orleans, the commanding officer of the regiment will report to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Eastport, Miss., February 8, 1865.*

The following are the boats assigned to this division: Division headquarters, John Kilgore; First Brigade, Peerless, Izetta, Anglo-Saxon, Reserve; Second Brigade, Tarascon, Groesbeck; Third Brigade, Saint Patrick, Metropolitan, Des Moines, Huntsville. On signal of one long whistle from division headquarters boat, the transports conveying the troops of this command will move out into the stream at 8 a. m. to-morrow, February 9, 1865, in the named order. Orders will be communicated by the usual signals.

By order of Brig. Gen. K. Garrard:

JAS. B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Saint Louis:*

I arrived here this evening; will take command in morning.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 7, 1865.*

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5. The Forty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, Col. D. P. Dyer commanding, will proceed without delay by steamer to New Orleans, La., and report to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi. No transportation or extra baggage will be taken with the regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the moving of the regiment.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *February 7, 1865.*
(Received 10.20 a. m. 8th.)

Major-General DODGE:

Have had heavy scouts through La Fayette County for five days. They killed bushwhacker N. B. Mitchell and wounded four or five

others. Captured eight of their horses, equipments, and two Sharps carbines and one revolver. They scoured the country thoroughly and broke up two important guerrilla haunts. Families who harbored bushmen were discovered. A special report will be made in their case.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Topeka, February 7, 1865.

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I have just met a delegation from Southwestern Kansas, who present a bad condition of affairs in that locality. The same party communicates to you a full statement of facts as represented to me, in consideration of which, general, I have the honor to address you this communication. In my opinion, the whole difficulty arises from the cattle stealing carried on in the Indian country south of that locality by parties who claim to have permits or passes from the military authorities or Indian agents for that purpose. I believe that by sending a small force, commanded by an officer of undoubted character, to that locality with instructions to arrest all parties engaged in the business and by revoking all permits and passes given to parties either by Indian agents or officers in the army it would remedy existing difficulties and prevent future trouble in that locality.

I have the honor, general, as ever, to remain, your most obedient servant,

S. J. CRAWFORD.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 7, 1865.

The following, just received, is published for the information of this department:* Pursuant to the foregoing orders of the War Department, which attaches the Department of Kansas to that of the Missouri and transfers Major-General Curtis to the Department of the Northwest, the general relinquishes this command and directs all officers and soldiers heretofore belonging to this department to report to Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, commander of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at this place. In parting with the officers, soldiers, and citizens with whom he has been associated for over a year of thrilling interest to our country, the general desires to tender them his hearty thanks for their cordial obedience and hearty co-operation in carrying out the orders and duties incident to the trials of the times we have shared together. He will remember with gratitude his cordial reception and the many distinguished expressions of approbation he has received. The organization of a division of two departments will secure a convenient concentration of forces, which will more effectually suppress Indian hostilities, and the general therefore congratulates the department in the peace and quiet prosperity generally prevailing in the department and the frontier settlements in a prospect of greater security from savage barbarities. The new commanders associated and succeeding in the new organizations are distinguished for their gallantry

* See General Orders, No. 11, p. 686.

in many fields, and for their zeal and energy in the prosecution of the war against the present languishing but persistent rebellion, and he asks for them the same cordial and kind exertions to sustain them that has heretofore distinguished the soldiers and citizens of this command.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., February 7, 1865.

Capt. W. H. EVANS,
Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, Comdg. Camp Collins, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: I have found it necessary to proclaim martial law in this district to enable me to raise men and horses to go out and open the Overland road. It will be pretty difficult to obtain the number of horses, and I understand that there are a good many in your section of country. I therefore respectfully request that you press into service and send down here with their owners from thirty to fifty horses fit for service. They will be received under General Orders, No. 10, from these headquarters. This is merely a loan of horses for ninety days, unless sooner discharged, and is a work of necessity for the salvation of this country. I shall look for the horses in a few days.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that your dispatches of the 1st and 2d instant have been duly received. A copy of your instructions relating to those Indians who have surrendered or may hereafter surrender to the military authorities will be immediately sent to the commandants of sub-districts and of Fort Wadsworth for their government. As to the line of posts indicated by you, and with respect to which you direct me to make suggestions, I beg leave to state that I had already arranged a programme for extending the defenses of the Minnesota frontier westward, so as to cover the extreme settlements; that is to say, from a point in Jackson County near Spirit Lake west of north in as direct a line as practicable to the falls of the Redwood River and thence crossing the Minnesota River in the direction of Alexandria Station, on the Abercrombie route, passing west of Lakes Kandiyohi, Eagle, and Johanna. This plan would enable me to multiply the stations, as, being less exposed to formidable attack, a much smaller force could safely be stationed at each than it would be proper to place at the posts specified in your dispatch. The expense of supplying the inner line would be very much less than the other, and the remote settlers would feel greater security if they knew military aid was at hand in case of the appearance of hostile savages in their midst. There is already a station midway between Forts Abercrombie and Wadsworth, held by a detachment of the Independent Battalion,

which I propose to continue during the coming season. With the force which will be stationed at the two forts co-operating with the troops at the midway post and keeping up regular, strong patrol duty and the aid of the friendly Indians as scouts at the camp on the James River, there will be an additional guard to the Minnesota and Iowa northwestern border against the raids of the hostile Sioux, thus affording double protection. You are aware that there is still a large hostile party among the Sioux Indians north of the Missouri, which must be eliminated before we can have a permanent peace. The force directed by you to be dispatched to Devil's Lake can be made available for the destruction of this body, if they should encamp at the Dog's Lodge, as they did last summer. Their retreat to British territory may in such case be cut off. If a destructive blow can be dealt to this hostile camp composed of 600 or 700 warriors and their families, I have full faith that the other bands will be glad to return to their old relations with the Government. I have had the honor to represent to you frequently that no dependence can be placed upon the apparent friendship of the Chippewa bands, and I deem it necessary, therefore, to keep as strong a force at Fort Ripley and at one or two points on the Chippewa border east of the Mississippi River as can be spared from the more exposed frontier. I have good reason to apprehend that a withdrawal of our troops from their neighborhood would be followed in less than six months by serious trouble with the Chippewas, if not open warfare. Should the suggestions I have made meet with your approbation I will proceed to carry them out as early as the season will admit. The command for Devil's Lake will also be dispatched as soon as the grass will be sufficiently grown to subsist the animals.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, February 7, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Northwest:

SIR: Your communication of February 3, inclosing a copy of a letter of instructions to General Sibley in regard to the establishing of a line of posts in his district, and directing me to establish a line from Spirit Lake or Shetek Lake to the Missouri, has been received. It was my intention to have made a suggestion very similar to this, as far as regards my district, before I received the general's communication. I propose to post one company at the Big Sioux Falls, which is on the Big Sioux River, due west from the southwest corner of Minnesota, and another post on the James River, south of the Fire Steel Creek. By patrolling from Crow Creek, where I have already a post, to the Big Sioux Falls, a distance of 130 miles, the settlements in the Territory of Dakota would be protected from any incursions of the Indians from the north. There are no settlements of whites in the Territory except close to the Missouri River, a few scattering settlers about thirty miles up the Big Sioux, and none up the Missouri much higher than Fort Randall. In fact, taking the forty-third parallel of latitude as a boundary, there are not over three or four white settlers north of it. Such also is about the case in Northwestern Iowa, with the exception of Spirit Lake and the head of the Little Sioux River, at both of which places I have troops

now stationed. I was going to suggest to the general the propriety of my giving up these posts next spring. Troops at the Big Sioux Falls, communicating with Lake Shetek, ought to be protection enough to all settlers. The country between the Big Sioux Falls and Spirit Lake is a high, rolling prairie, devoid of timber, and almost 100 miles across. There is no point on this line where you could establish a post. I have been at Lake Shetek and also at Lake Benton. If I recollect rightly, Benton is a much more eligible point for a post than Lake Shetek, on account of timber. If the positions of the two posts at Big Sioux Falls and Fire Steel Creek meet with the approval of the major-general commanding the department, I should be glad to know it as soon as possible, that I may make the necessary arrangements to locate them early in spring. I would again request permission to alter the shape of Fort Randall. The buildings, store-houses, stables, &c., are so scattered it takes a guard of about forty-five men to post the necessary sentinels. It is more like a village than a military post.

With much respect. your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., February 8, 1865.*

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II. Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to these headquarters for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., Februarg 8, 1865.*

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4. Brig. Gen. James R. Slack, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, of the Reserve Corps, and will report accordingly without delay to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, at Fort Gaines, Ala.

5. The First Louisiana Cavalry, the Second Illinois Cavalry, the Second New York Cavalry, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts Mounted Infantry are hereby formed into a separate brigade, and Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lucas, U. S. Volunteers, assigned to the command of the same. The regimental commanders will report at once by letter through these headquarters to General Lucas, and the troops will be held in readiness to move upon short notice. They will be armed with Sharps carbine and the saber, but only the non-commissioned officers will be permitted to carry the revolver. All other arms, of whatsoever description, will be turned in to the ordnance department.

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8. Capt. Frank Eno, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at headquarters Department of the Missouri and will proceed to this city and report to the assistant adjutant-general of the division for assignment to other duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 8th day of February, 1865: J. C. Stanley left Galveston, Tex., in November, 1864, and Houston, Tex., December 13, 1864; crossed the Rio Grande December 25, 1864. He had been acting master on the Harriet Lane, Bayou City, and Island City. He states that Fort Jackson, on Pelican Island, has five guns—three casemate 32-pounders, one en barbette 8-inch, and one en barbette 32-pounder. Fort Point has seven guns—four guns casemate, one 8-inch, two 32-pounders, one Parrott rifle; three guns en barbette—one 32-pounder, two rifles, made from the shaft of the gun-boat Westfield. Fort Magruder has five guns—one 11-inch, two 32-pounders, two 24-pounders. South Battery has six guns, as he thinks—two rifled 32-pounders, one 8-inch smooth-bore; caliber of others unknown, probably 24-pounders. Redoubt No. 1 has three guns—two 32-pounders, one 24-pounder. Redoubt No. 2 has two guns—one 8-inch, one 32-pounder. Two other works are going up near the railroad, one mile and a quarter and one mile and a half from the east end of the railroad bridge, intended to mount three guns each; there are two light batteries, each of four guns. Informant estimates the total number of troops at Galveston at 2,800; the greater part of the mounted troops have been dismounted on account of scarcity of forage; states there is only one gun-boat at Galveston, the Bayou City, mounting three guns, one rifled and two howitzers. He thinks the Diana has been disarmed. At Brazos is the John F. Carr, two guns; at Sabine Pass is the Josiah H. Bell, three guns. The obstructions in Galveston Bay are placed at each end of Pelican Spit, and consist of spiles and torpedoes. Informant understands the positions of torpedoes. A communication from Maj. George Webster, Pass Manchac, La., February 6, states it is rumored a Confederate force of 400 or 500 has entered East Louisiana near the Tangipahoa for the purpose of arresting deserters from the rebel army.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 8, 1865.

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34. By direction of the President the following-named officers are hereby relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, by assignment, under act of July 17, 1862, to take effect February 6, 1865: Maj. William D. Green, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. George O. Sokalski, Second U. S. Cavalry.

35. By direction of the President Maj. John Levering, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty with the Seventh Army Corps and the Department of Arkansas as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, under act of July 17, 1862.

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44. By direction of the President the following transfers are hereby made from the staff of the Nineteenth Army Corps to the staff of the Seventh Army Corps and Department of Arkansas: Maj. Edmund C. Bainbridge, aide-de-camp; Maj. Seth C. Farrington, judge-advocate.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 8, 1865.*

The following orders are prescribed to be obeyed within this command in relation to the leasing and registering of plantations and the hiring and control of freedmen:

First. All colonies, plantations, or other industrial establishments leased, registered, or permitted under Treasury Regulations of February 1, 1865, will be reported to these headquarters for approval and will not be recognized as valid until the department commander shall indorse his approval thereon.

Second. Plantations in interior localities in this department, which shall be leased or registered under said regulations, will be regarded as within the range of military supervision and control as long as quiet and peace shall be maintained in the neighborhood where they are situated. This provision will only extend to plantations so leased or registered, and to them only for the purpose of enabling them to receive necessary supplies for their own plantation use, and bringing in their products, and will be discontinued in any region where the inhabitants give countenance or protection to smugglers or irregular partisans, or upon any other misconduct in such neighborhoods. And it will be distinctly understood that all favors under this paragraph are contingent upon the preservation of peace and good order.

Third. All plantations within the lines of actual occupation belonging to private persons must be registered by the owner, or some person lawfully authorized by such owner, prior to being leased, and the entire interest both of the landlord and tenant will be held responsible for the payment of the portion due the United States under paragraph 5 of regulations concerning the employment of freedmen, and the mode of payment of said portion must be specified in such lease, a certified copy of which must be filed in the office of the supervising special agent at New Orleans. Leases granted prior to the publication of this order will be modified to conform therewith and recorded as above.

Fourth. Thomas W. Conway, general superintendent of freedmen for this department, will without delay take the necessary measures to have the freedmen heretofore employed under General Orders, No. 23, series 1864, and other orders issued during that year in relation to laborers, hereafter employed in accordance with Treasury Regulations.

Fifth. All freedmen able to work now supported at Government expense will be required to find immediate employment and support for themselves. The helpless will be provided for under said regulations.

Sixth. Assistant provost-marshals in parishes are required to carry into effect the provisions of said regulations in relation to freedmen until relieved of this duty by assistant superintendents properly appointed, and will render to Superintendent Conway all assistance required by him.

Seventh. Until provision is made by the Treasury Department for the better support of freedmen, requisitions will be made for supplies for the freedmen in colonies and hospitals. Such requisitions will be examined and approved by the commanding officer of the nearest post or district, and all supplies thus drawn will be charged to the Treasury Department to be hereafter reimbursed.

Eighth. The following places are designated as home farms and colonies: The Rost & McCutcheon plantations, Saint Charles Parish; the McHatton plantation, near Baton Rouge; the Bragg plantation, in Thibodeaux, parish of La Fourche.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KENNERVILLE, *February 8, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

(Care of Lieut. Col. C. T. Christensen, assistant adjutant-general.)

The Ninety-sixth Ohio, of Colonel Black's brigade, has just arrived from mouth of White River.

JNO. F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KENNERVILLE, *February 8, 1865.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The batteries designated for embarkation are the Fourth Massachusetts and the Seventh Massachusetts.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Kenner, La., February 8, 1865.

Col. L. KENT,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Division:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the vessels ordered to carry your brigade to Mobile Point have been ordered to carry instead two batteries of light artillery. The third steamer will probably be assigned to carry the remnants of the First Brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 8, 1865.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

A careful study of the topography of the country on my front leads me to believe that there is but one way of getting rid of the guerrillas

who infest and in fact hold almost undisputed possession of the country from the La Fourche to Grand Lake. If we pursue them with cavalry they take to their canoes and small boats. If we undertake to cut them off with a gun-boat they run into a chain of smaller bayous where a gun-boat cannot follow them. The only plan left by which we can insure success is to gather together what small boats we can at Bayou Bœuf and build enough more to carry, if need be, a force of 125 picked men, and then pursue and fight them in their own way. In this they may at first have the advantage of experience, but we would at once have the advantage in situation; for if we overpowered them in numbers they would be obliged to retreat by the way of Grand River, where we could have a gun-boat stationed at Micheltre's place, which would cut them off; or should they try Grand Lake as a line of retreat they would be at the mercy of the navy there. I have looked at this plan for weeks from every standpoint, and if it strikes General Sherman as favorably as it does myself I would like to carry it into execution. I think the construction of the boats would involve but little expense, as we captured at Offutt's Mills lumber sawed by the rebels on purpose for the construction of just such boats as they use and such as we would use. To make this armada still more efficient the telegraph office at Tigerville should be moved to Bayou Bœuf, so as to give us the more rapid communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 8, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

In answer to your telegram of January 21 I recommend that the following posts be occupied in this department. The minimum force of all arms necessary for the defense of the posts is about as stated below: Little Rock, 9,000; Pine Bluff, 2,000; Saint Charles, 600; Brownsville and railroad, 1,500; Devall's Bluff, 2,000; Lewisburg, 1,500; mouth of White River, 600; total, in round numbers, 17,000. Helena at present has no military importance, but I would leave there one colored regiment and a battery to protect colored laborers on plantations, and would transfer the remainder of the garrison, say 2,000, to Gaines' Landing, and establish a post there. Gaines' Landing has been a crossing place for the rebels, and is the most convenient place for a cavalry depot, if the 5,000 dismounted cavalry in this department are furnished with horses. Also, transfer the garrison of Fort Smith and its dependencies to Gaines' Landing, where they can be conveniently subsisted and held ready for service at any point. These dispositions would give, with the present force in the department, a movable column of about 8,000, which might act out of the department, and for movements that would themselves protect the posts. The movable column might be increased to about 12,000. We suppose the cavalry mounted. By reducing the garrisons below the proper limit a movable force of 3,000 has been formed, which is now en route to the Department of the Gulf, under orders from General Canby, Military Division of West Mississippi. Detailed statements are forwarded by mail.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 8, 1865.*

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7. Maj. T. J. Anderson, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will without delay report in person to these headquarters for orders.

8. Capt. W. S. Whitten, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will without delay report in person to these headquarters for orders.

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10. The commanding officer of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry will without delay make proper details from his command to relieve the detachments of the Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry now stationed on the line of the U. S. military railroad. On being relieved the detachments of the Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry will rejoin their regiment without delay.

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14. Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch will relieve Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr in command of the Detached Brigade of the Seventh Army Corps, and will carry out the instructions contained in paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 29, current series, from these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *February 8, 1865.*

Captain NOBLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Little Rock:

Two squadrons of the First Iowa Cavalry left this place on the Rose Hambleton at 5 p. m. en route for Memphis.

WM. THOMPSON,
Colonel First Iowa Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., February 8, 1865.*

I. Col. H. Scofield, commanding Second Brigade, will cause the remainder of his command to embark at once, with their camp and garrison equipage, transportation, &c., on board the steamer Olive Branch and proceed to New Orleans.

II. Col. F. M. Crandal, commanding First Brigade, will embark with his command, with their camp and garrison equipage, transportation, &c., without delay on board the steamers White Cloud and Joseph Pierce and proceed to New Orleans. On arriving at New Orleans he will report to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for orders.

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IV. The First Division, U. S. Colored Troops, being en route for New Orleans, Capt. T. F. Purnell, assistant quartermaster, will remain at this place for the purpose of finishing up the business of his office. As soon as this duty is completed he will rejoin the command at New Orleans.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Board Steamer Brilliant, February 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you draw rations for your command to include the 20th of February; that you coal your boats and proceed immediately to Memphis, Tenn., where you will endeavor to have all men of your command now on detached service at that place returned to duty with their regiments. From Memphis you will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and await further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM G. MEAD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have examined as carefully as possible into the state of affairs along the Overland routes and in the settled region of Colorado Territory and have talked freely with men occupied and interested in that region and in freighting to it. I have also carefully examined the paper of General Connor which you inclosed. In all arrangements for defense against Indians it is, of course, very desirable to accommodate matters as far as reasonable to the wishes of the people most interested, both to give them confidence in the plans and purposes of the Government and to preclude them from any captious complaints afterward. I found on all hands much confidence reposed in General Connor, and a very strong and general wish that he should be placed in charge of the protection arrangements for the whole region in question. I myself am of the opinion that he is the best available man from all I can learn of him, and in reply to your request for my views I would respectfully suggest that a Department of the Plains be constituted to be commanded by General Connor, with headquarters at Denver City. The boundaries of this department I suggest as follows: Along a line drawn south from the Missouri River at mouth of Niobrara River to its intersection with the southern boundary of Kansas; thence west along that line and its continuation, the southern line of Colorado, to the western boundary of Colorado Territory; thence north to include the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains; thence eastward to the place of beginning. To this department should be added the present military district commanded by General Connor. If this arrangement be made it should be made at once, as I feel it will give immediate confidence to the great trains of emigrants and of supplies for the mining regions which will at once set forward. Unless these trains get through this spring there will be immense suffering among the inhabitants of the Colorado and Idaho mining regions. With the two regiments of rebel deserters from Rock Island and other disposable forces I can place enough troops at once into this new department to assure safety. It seems to me that this arrangement will accomplish the purpose. There are plenty of troops in the Department of Kansas for these objects. As the large mass of business in the Department of the Missouri is in Missouri itself, I have the honor to request that the

headquarters of the Department of the Missouri be retransferred to Saint Louis. Will you please give me as early a decision on these suggestions as possible, in order that in any contingency I may make arrangements for the freight trains across the plains.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 8, 1865—2 p. m.*

Governor FLETCHER, *Jefferson City, Mo.:*

Dispatch received. Have applied to War Department for authority you ask.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 8, 1865—11.40 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Please return me by mail the papers from General Connor which I handed you. Let me know by telegraph what you think of his proposed plan. I have authority to take and officer the two regiments of rebels at Rock Island. It will take some time to have them ready to send you. Meantime use any or all the troops in Kansas to open and keep open the Overland route, which is the all-important matter with us now. The troops you use for that purpose can soon be replaced by these two rebel regiments.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 8, 1865—2.45 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Dispatch received. I find that there are two separate routes to Salt Lake from Julesburg west. The telegraph route by way of Fort Laramie and the mail route by way of Cache la Poudre, Bridger's Pass, &c. Both of the routes have troops stationed along them, making two weak lines instead of one strong one. All stages go guarded from station to station, and am told that they are running regularly. General Connor's plan to station eight or ten men at each stage station will not work now, as it would only be a bait to the Indians. I think our troops should be kept at the forts and guards furnished the stages from one fort to another as strong as the case may require. We have no telegraph to Riley, and between Fort Larned and Fort Lyon the Indians are troublesome. I will move troops from Laramie route to the Bridger route, leaving a small garrison at Laramie and one or two others on telegraph line to protect it. The troops reported stationed at Riley are guarding the New Mexico route, and I cannot draw as many troops from there as I wish. If any troops could be spared from Sioux City or the Missouri River I think it would be well to have them strike across to Columbus and Fort Kearny. As soon as I get answers to my dispatches I will post you fully as to condition of matters on Platte route.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 8, 1865.*

I. The Department of Kansas having been merged into the Department of the Missouri, by General Orders, No. 11, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, I assume command of the district of country heretofore comprised in the Department of Kansas.

II. All orders now in force will be obeyed, and all officers on duty in former Department of Kansas will remain on their present duty until otherwise ordered.

III. District commanders in former Department of Kansas will make their reports to the assistant adjutant-general, Fort Leavenworth.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Fort Leavenworth, February 8, 1865.*

1. The following companies of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry will be relieved from duty at the posts where they are now stationed and will immediately join their regiments at this post, viz: Company A, at Lawrence, Kans.; Company C, at Topeka.

2. Col. Joseph A. Potter, depot quartermaster, will fit out a pack train of 400 to 500 mules and have them ready to move on Monday, the 13th instant. Men skilled in such service will be selected as drivers and superintendents. All the employés will be armed and thoroughly organized under a competent superintendent.

3. Lieut. B. S. Bassett, Third Kansas Battery, will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., to join his command, transportation to be charged against him.

4. Company D, Sixteenth Kansas, will immediately be relieved from duty at Council Grove, Kans., and proceed to Fort Kearny, by way of Fort Riley, reporting to commanding officer post of Fort Kearny on their arrival.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *February 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

SIR: I have the report that General Reynolds has moved from Little Rock and has gone south, but I cannot get reliable information. I suppose if he has moved that there is no use of my going on south; but give me orders what you want me to do and I will obey them, let them be what they are.

Yours, truly,

A. H. GLENN.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 8, 1865—4.58 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I will start to-morrow and try to be at Milwaukee on the 15th. Please order the following officers and soldiers to join me at that place. They

are acting staff officers and clerks that I take, without inconvenience to General Dodge: Maj. S. S. Curtis, Second Colorado Cavalry; Maj. C. S. Charlot, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. R. H. Hunt, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry; Private John W. Boyington, Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry; Private George M. Cook, Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry; Private Edmund Mercer, Company I, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry; Private E. D. Buck, Company G, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry; Private William F. Brown, Company H, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. Our telegraph line is public, and I wish you would telegraph the order.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 8, 1865.*

AGENT OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,
Atchison, Kans.:

I desire to see you here to-morrow or next day.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 8, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER LAWRENCE, KANS.:

You will forward the following dispatch by special messenger to Fort Riley immediately. The messenger will bring reply to you and you will answer by telegraph:

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT RILEY:

Send by special messenger report of condition of your troops; whether ready for movement; what Indians, if any, on New Mexico Mail Route; what Indians, if any, between you and Platte River, and all information in relation to country north and west of you, that I may have a full understanding. Do you use any spies among the Indians? Can you employ any half-breeds or friendly Indians as spies, who are reliable?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Zarah, Kans., February 8, 1865.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communication from district headquarters directing that scouts be made from this post to the south and southwest. In reply I would say that with the force at present under my command it is impossible for me to send out such scouts. By reference to my last reports you will perceive that I have but about forty-five privates for duty. My post guard takes eighteen privates, so that unless I keep men on duty constantly I have but thirteen privates for my scouting, escorting, and fatigue duty. I therefore request that two companies more be sent to this post. The commanding officers of Companies E and G, Second Colorado Cavalry, inform me that they received orders from district headquarters detailing privates from their companies to report to Sergeant Nettleton. I had no

knowledge of it until the men had started for Fort Larned, Kans. I respectfully request that in the future when details are made from my command they may be made through me, in order that I may know at any time of what my command consists.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GREENE,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 8, 1865.*

Major REYNOLDS,
Wyandotte:

You will move your command to Fort Leavenworth and report to the commanding officer of post for duty immediately.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding, Omaha:

Send me by telegraph a statement of the condition of affairs along the Overland Mail and Telegraph Route. Do the stages run regularly; what measures are you taking to keep up the route and protect it; what Indians are engaged in these troubles; where are their villages; do their families travel with them? I want everything that will post me.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 8, 1865.*

Colonel LIVINGSTON,
Cottonwood:

I desire to know the condition of affairs on the Platte route. Do the stages run through; what Indians are engaged in the troubles; where are their villages; do their families travel with them; have you spies in their camps; what action have you taken to repair the telegraph and protect the stages? Give me all particulars, so I can have a full understanding of the case.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 8, 1865.

TO THE PEOPLE:

Owing to the Indian difficulties upon the roads leading from New Mexico to the States a company of troops will leave Fort Union, N. Mex., for Fort Larned, Kans., on the 1st and 15th of every month until further orders, commencing on the 1st day of March, 1865. The first company will go by the Raton Mountain route, the second by the

Cimarron route, and so on alternately. The merchants and others who wish to send trains in after goods can assemble their trains at such points near Fort Union as may be desired by them, so as to have the protection of these periodical escorts, if such be their wish. Arrangements will be made with Major-General Curtis, commanding the Department of Kansas, so as to send these companies back from Fort Larned at such times as may best promote the interests and safety of all who may have trains upon the road coming in this direction.

By command of General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Wingate, N. Mex., February 8, 1865.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the department commander that in compliance with his communication of January 20, 1865, I started the Navajo interpreter for this post and two Navajo runners on the 26th of the same month, to inform the Navajoes yet in the Navajo country that they must come in at once, that they may be sent to their reservation in time to plant the coming season. The three went direct to the camp of Manuelito and his band (the only Indians, "Ricos," that are yet back). The interpreter delivered the message sent by me. Manuelito answered that he would not leave his country; that he was doing no harm to any one, and he intended to die there; that he was not stealing, neither would he allow thieves with his party; that he could always be found; that he had no fears and did not intend to run away. Also, that he intended to plant at Cañon Bonito this season. The interpreter told him that I had told him to inform them that they would not be allowed to raise any grain in their own country, and if they did not come in peaceably they would be brought in; that probably a campaign would start against them early in the spring unless they came in before. He said he wanted to die where he was, but also said he wanted to see a Navajo called Armijo, that was now at the Bosque. If he reported favorably he thought he would then go. The interpreter says there are from 400 to 600 horses and from 2,000 to 3,000 sheep owned by that band; that there are six called "Ricos;" that there are from twenty to thirty warriors, not more, and from 60 to 100, old and young, all told. Manuelito told the interpreter that the only Indians that were stealing were a small party of about twenty warriors, and sixty to eighty souls, all told, that had been near the headwaters of Red River, but that they were now below the road that crosses to Fort Whipple, and offered to conduct a party to where they are, if a party should be sent. There have lately come from the Coconino Mountains three rancherias, say thirty souls. One of these Indians was about the largest stock owner in the Navajo country, but Utes cleaned him out, leaving him only six horses. This party are on their way to this post, and will probably be here in about ten days. Manuelito, and also this Indian, says there are none left where these came from or in that part of the country. There are about forty at Queletes, about twenty miles from Fort Canby, that are poor. One of the Indians that went from here has a brother with them, and went to them to bring them in if possible. If they come they will all be here in ten or twelve days. This will only leave Manuelito and the party at Red River. Manuelito

assured the interpreter that the Indians mentioned are the only ones left back except three families (about twenty persons) that are in Cañon de Chelly, and taking the largest calculation of them makes only 270, say 300, that have not come in, and fifty now at the post. I believe this statement to be the most reliable of any that has been made relating to the Navajoes yet to go to the reservation. It also agrees with the statements of Navajoes and Zuñis. Manuelito told the interpreter that Captain Hargrave's sheep, Lieutenant Dowlin's mules, and the sheep stolen from Limitar were taken by the party now on Red River, and that he had sent me notice through the Zuñis of the party that went to the river that I sent Captain Hodt to intercept, and that there were eleven of them, six under an Indian known as Cabesa Blanca, and five in another party, only four of which returned, one having been killed. This is the party Captain Hodt saw the trail of. The other party probably went farther south and had not returned, that Manuelito knew of, when the interpreter was with him. The Zuñis exaggerated the number, having reported it to be about sixty. Manuelito appears to be well informed of the whereabouts and doings of the Navajoes yet back. He also says that only six have returned from the reservation to that country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. EATON,

Major, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa:

GENERAL: You will please proceed immediately to Rock Island, Ill., and organize and inspect the two regiments of rebel deserters lately selected from the military prison at that place. Authority has been sent me (copy inclosed*) to appoint the officers for these regiments, and you will please send me without delay a list of officers of regiments under your command of two or three years' service. I send you a list, furnished me by General Dodge, of Iowa officers discharged from service whom he knows to be first-rate officers. Send for them and see what they are and how they will answer. I have two officers, one of whom I wish appointed a major and one lieutenant-colonel. I will designate them in the proper time. Please attend to this as soon as possible, as I wish to send these regiments at once to the plains.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT,
Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., February 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD P. TEN BROECK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Iowa:

COLONEL: For the information of the general commanding I have the honor to state that affairs at this post continue the same as in my last letter of the 2d instant. I received on the 4th instant by some

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*See Halleck to Pope, p. 760.

Indian scouts I employed two communications from Captain Moreland, commanding Fort Berthold. He is of the opinion that he will soon be attacked by the bands of Santees, Yanktonnais, Blackfeet, Uncpapas, and Minneconjous, now collected below his post to the number of several thousand. He states he has fifty-five men, no ammunition for his artillery, and requests that I send him 100 men and ammunition (without sending me the caliber of his guns). I have written him in return (see inclosed copy of letter to him). By Two Bear's young men I am in communication very often with the camp above. Yesterday, from two Indians whom I sent as spies to Medicine Bear camp, I learn that there is now a war element and a peace element in the camp. The latter is in the majority, and no overt act has been committed at Fort Berthold. Some Indians came into camp while they were there, reporting they had left a train of forty sleigh loads, which would be in to trade in four days, owned by the same agents which had been there before. As I have said before, we have more to fear from the influence of these traders than any natural disposition of the Indians. Another report of a scheme one of these traders had tried to induce the Indians to join in, viz, to seize the garrison of Fort Berthold by treachery, drawing the garrison outside for peace purposes unarmed, and surprising them; but the fact of Captain Moreland being the general's selection is sufficient guarantee to insure the post against capture by this means. I do not really think the post in danger at present, or I should re-enforce it, and wish to obey strictly the general's orders of acting on the defensive, unless a necessity obliges me to act upon my own judgment and the interests of the service. An Indian just in from above reports the camp below Berthold breaking up and a great portion of them coming down this way, thus strengthening me in my first opinion. I am anxiously expecting an answer from the general commanding in regard to my request to break up these Red River trading agents.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. R. DIMON,

Colonel First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

FORT RICE, DAK. TER., *February 5, 1865.*

Capt. A. B. MORELAND,

Commanding Fort Berthold, Dak. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: Your favors of the 16th of December and two of 31st ultimo were received yesterday with your mail for below. Nothing new except an order in regard to trade, which I think has long been needed. I have received a message from Medicine Bear, who makes assurances of good will and says the majority of the camp below you is for peace, and all to be feared from them is small war parties of young men, which he cannot control. Taking this and other information into consideration, I deem it best to wait for some overt act of theirs before commencing a movement which might be construed into a commencement of hostilities which at this time might be injudicious. I think if you will look well at the matter you will think as I do. I am ready at five minutes' notice to send you help in five days. You forgot, captain, to send me the caliber of your guns. It would be impossible for me to send you any artillery, as mine is all heavy; also to obtain transportation for subsistence for men for over ten days; but that might be arranged afterward. Please keep me posted, captain, at

whatever cost. I am in communication (by Indian scouts) almost daily with the camp below you. The fact of your mail having passed through that camp unmolested is proof of some change in their feeling. It may be treachery, but as the men I employed were in the camp several days, and only heard expressions of peace and weariness of the late war, I think you have not much to fear, if you are careful. Of course it is needless for me to caution you. You should know your position well, and I shall await anxiously your next communication, or if I hear threatening news, shall act. Medicine Bear complains that his young men go out in the night to the Ree village and trade with your traders for all they want to make war with, and he cannot control them and wishes it could be stopped.

Trusting I shall hear from you soon, I remain, yours, truly,

C. A. R. DIMON,
Colonel, First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 9, 1865—10 a. m.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

I have ordered General Grierson to Canby to command his cavalry. I think he could not have known Averell or he would not have applied for him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 9, 1865.*

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have ordered General Grierson to report to you to take chief command of your cavalry operating from Mobile Bay. I do not mean to fasten on you commanders against your judgment or wishes, but you applied for Averell, I supposed for that service. I have no faith in him, and cannot point to a single success of his except in his reports. Grierson, on the contrary, has been a most successful cavalry commander. He set the first example in making long raids by going through from Memphis to Baton Rouge. His raid this winter on to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was most important in its results and most successfully executed. I do not think I could have sent you a better man than Grierson to command your cavalry on an expedition to the interior of Alabama. Unless you go yourself I am afraid your other troops will not be so well commanded. What is wanted is a commander who will not be afraid to cut loose from his base of supplies, and who will make the best use of the resources of the country. An army the size of the one you will have can always get to some place where they can be supplied, if they should fail to reach the point started for.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *February 9, 1865—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

All the infantry of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command, and also the division of cavalry, have left Eastport and are now on their way to

New Orleans to report to you. The first fleet left Eastport on the evening of the 6th, and the whole command have with them their transportation and artillery.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 9, 1865.*

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8. The regiments composing the Separate Brigade, organized by paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 39, from these headquarters, viz, the First Louisiana Cavalry, the Second Illinois Cavalry, the Second New York Cavalry, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, will be sent with as little delay as possible to Carrollton, La., and encamp at the place selected by Brigadier-General Lucas, commanding the brigade. The commanding general Department of the Gulf will issue the necessary orders. The brigade commander will, as soon as the troops have been collected report direct to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

13. Surg. Julius A. Skilton, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, is hereby assigned to duty as chief medical officer of the Separate Brigade organized by Special Orders, No. 39, paragraph 5, from these headquarters and will report accordingly without delay to Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lucas, commanding.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 9, 1865.*

First. The District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson and the Post of Morganza will hereafter be known and designated as the Northern Division of Louisiana.

Second. The country heretofore included in the limits of the Defenses of New Orleans will hereafter be known and designated as the Southern Division of Louisiana.

Third. Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron is assigned to the command of the Northern Division of Louisiana, and will establish his headquarters within the limits of his command.

Fourth. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman will retain the command of the Southern Division.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 9, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER PLAQUEMINE:

General Sherman says you must use your own discretion as to the necessity of withdrawing your cavalry. The object for which the reconnaissance in that quarter [was made] is accomplished, but you cannot have scouts there too much.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr was assigned to the command of the Detached Brigade, Seventh Army Corps, and left this post for New Orleans on the 6th instant with the distinct understanding between him and myself, at an interview in my office, that he would proceed direct to New Orleans and prepare for the arrival of his command, which is getting off by regiments as transportation can be procured. A party of officers and ladies went to Devall's Bluff the same afternoon to attend an entertainment given on board the steamer Rowena at Devall's Bluff. General Carr was drunk on the railroad going to the Bluff, carried liquor with him from Little Rock, was drunk on the steamboat, and returned to Little Rock drunk. He behaved in a very unbecoming manner going, returning, and while at the Bluff. He was under orders at the time and it was generally known that he was under orders for important service. I have ordered Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch to relieve General Carr in the command of the detachment Seventh Corps. General Veatch leaves to-day for New Orleans. General Carr is now unassigned. He has been a long time in this department. His habits, in my opinion, are bad and his influence detrimental to the best interests of the service. I respectfully request that the major-general commanding the military division will assign him to duty out of this department. The Arkansas River is again in boating condition. One steamer has been sent to Fort Smith with supplies and two more start to-day. Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey has been ordered to relieve Brigadier-General Thayer at Fort Smith and leaves to-day for that post. I have had full conferences with Brigadier-General Bussey and am satisfied he will use every endeavor to carry out at Fort Smith the wishes of the major-general commanding the military division.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, *February 9, 1865—11 a. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to submit the following report from Col. William Thompson, First Iowa Cavalry: He reports that several negroes just arrived from Camden say that at the time our advance reached Chambersville there were 2,000 men in Camden; that they took up the pontoon bridge on the Ouachita, fell back, and formed a line of battle five miles below Camden, and were to retreat as soon as we began to cross the river.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON, *Pine Bluff, Ark.:*

The Seventh Missouri Cavalry Regiment is expected at Little Rock, as directed in dispatch of 3d instant. Has the command embarked?

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *February 9, 1865.*

Maj. J. LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Seventh Cavalry Missouri Volunteers left here for Little Rock yesterday morning, with the exception of a small detachment, which was left in charge of their camp and garrison equipage.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

The First Iowa Cavalry should move first. The One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois as soon thereafter as possible.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., February 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: I have forwarded reports to you of the condition of this command and of the Indian people dependent on it. As spring is rapidly approaching and steps must be taken for the necessities then to be met, I refer the following matter to you: Here, besides the soldiers, there is a large camp of Indian refugees, nearly all of whom are at least partially civilized. They have been subsisted by trains from Leavenworth and Fort Scott. So far as it is possible to make them self-subsisting for the ensuing season requires effort, both as a question of economy and humanity. The command here consists, as our reports will show, of about 2,000 men on paper, four-fifths of which may be considered effective. No part of the command here is mounted; I have not even horsemen for picket duty. I have to employ a few scouts to watch my front and flanks and drive in beef. Of course it will be evident that it is impossible for such a force of footmen to defend the refugees while raising a crop. The Creeks have been and are clamoring at the Department of the Interior to be sent to their homes, which are south of the Arkansas River, where they would be exposed and scattered over a large tract of country, and which is, in the present condition of affairs, out of the question. In conversation with their head chief, Sands, who is an able man, he desires to occupy lands across the Verdigris, yet in their own country, and not to exceed in distance fifteen miles from this post. Cherokees and those of other tribes are located on this side. If one-half of this force, say 1,000 men, were mounted by April 16, when there will be grass, they could be protected. The plan I had matured for the approaching season was as follows: To get 1,000 horses by the middle of April to mount the companies best officered that could take care of them; to get the four new howitzers, with horses for the old howitzer company; "requisitions" have been sent. I designed by the 20th of April to take the mounted men and the

howitzers and move rapidly on Boggy, Towson, and Washita, where the enemy have the military organization by which they have foothold in the nation. I should like, in addition, to have one battalion of white cavalry, but, if necessary, could do without them. Unless the enemy can maintain their military organizations in the country, they lose everything. Attack is the best defense. Their Indian troops are mostly furloughed until May, and if we do not attack them they will attack us. If successful, their Texas force would be driven over Red River, their organization for the spring prevented, and not only definite results obtained for peace in the Indian Nation, but they would be crippled for the ensuing season. In any event the mounted troops could cover the refugees and defend them from the mounted raids of the enemy. The infantry could garrison Fort Gibson (where there is a strong work) and protect their supplies. Communications have been sent in reference to the "muster out" of the Indian command. If it be not mustered out until the expiration of its term of service the above programme would cover the term. I ought, however, to have some more troops, as I have to defend my supply line to Fort Scott or Leavenworth. If the plan of campaign is approved steps would have to be taken at once to get the horses. Nearly a year ago Lieutenant-General Grant authorized me to mount as many of my men as I deemed advisable. The difficulty lay in getting the horses. Horses of a smaller size might do, but they ought to be stout and hardy, and at least as good as those used by the enemy. I could have company commanders make the requisitions, but unless steps are taken immediately to have the supply at Saint Louis, Leavenworth, or some other point, and the requisitions honored there, it will be too late, and another season will be lost.

Submitting the above to your consideration, and urging an early reply, if it meets your approval, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *February 9, 1865.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: At a meeting of the loyal citizens of this city and vicinity held this day, at this place, the following preamble and resolutions were passed with unanimity:

Whereas the loyal people of this city and vicinity are now, and have been for some time past, to a considerable degree destitute of the necessaries of life, from various causes, chief among which is the appropriation for the use of the army of corn, wheat, beef, &c., and the want of protection against guerrillas and other lawless persons in carrying on farming operations; and

Whereas we conceive it to be not only the duty, but also the interest of Government to assist the truly loyal in retaining their foothold in the country, and thereby contributing largely to the restoration of obedience to the laws of the United States, and an early resumption of agriculture, trade, and commerce; and

Whereas Western Arkansas has always signalized herself conspicuously in her attachment to the Union by the rallying of thousands of her sons to the standard of liberty, and by the sacrifice of hundreds of others who fell victims to rebel tyranny and implacability, simply for adhering to the cause of the Government of their choice:

Be it resolved, That a memorial be forthwith addressed to the President of the United States, setting forth the claims of the loyal people in these parts for temporary and speedy succor in the days of their adversity, to wit, either to cause sufficient supplies to be brought to this place, so as to allow citizens to purchase from the commissary stores, without curtailing the rations of the troops, or to order sup-

plies to be shipped here on Government account, independent of the army, to be sold to the citizens under the superintendence of persons of known loyalty and integrity, and at a rate fully reimbursing Government for the amount laid out.

Resolved further, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to prepare the memorial in accordance with the tenor of the above preamble and resolutions, and that it be submitted to the committee on resolutions and the president of the meeting, and signed by them and the secretary, on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded with all possible dispatch to its destination.

The undersigned, in behalf and by authority of the loyal citizens of this place, would earnestly and respectfully submit to your favorable consideration the subject set forth in the first resolution, and a speedy action thereon. There are about 2,000 persons in this place and vicinity who need assistance for three or four months, until a crop can be made; and as planting time will soon have arrived, and the navigation of the Arkansas River is unreliable except in spring, it is apparent that help, if extended to us at all, must come soon. Thousands are awaiting your decision with the greatest anxiety, and will have to leave and abandon their all if not succored in time. Besides the necessaries of life, some seeds are also needed for planting purposes, say 1,000 bushels of corn and oats (to be used partially for feeding working stock); 75 bushels Hungarian grass seed; 100 barrels of Irish potatoes, button onions, &c. These articles, if not donated to the farmers, would also be purchased readily, so that in no instance Government would be at the loss of the expenses incurred.

WM. H. BYERS,
President of Meeting.
JAMES EDMONDSON,
Secretary.
V. DELL,
Chairman.
ASA CLARK,
CHARLES MILOR,
JOHN HOLLOMAN,
H. POPE,
JOHN HOWARD,
JOHN LUCY,
Committee.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. FRONTIER DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, February 10, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded and approved.

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

I can freely indorse the within statements and recommend a favorable response to the same.

JOHN EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General.

[Third indorsement.]

I earnestly urge prompt action, in accordance with the pressing need of the suffering people of the State.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 9, 1865.*
(Received 5.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I have written you fully by this mail about affairs on the plains and proposed dispositions.*

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 9, 1865.*
(Received 1.10 a. m. 10th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I request authority to raise two companies of Indians in this department, to be armed, equipped, and paid by Government, and used as guides, scouts, &c. One great difficulty I had, that we have very little knowledge of the hostile tribes and lack guides in following them up. I expect to open telegraphic communication by Sunday, and am now ready to guard stages to Denver.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 9, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER CASSVILLE, MO.:

Send forward the Fayetteville train, unless you are positive that a large force of rebels are on the road to attack it. The wire remaining up is an indication that there are no rebels on the road. Send a good escort, but do not detain the train unless the danger is great. Forage is a great item.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 9, 1865—10 a. m.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon, Mo.:

Why had not Company I, Forty-ninth Missouri, been ordered to Benton Barracks immediately upon its arrival at Mexico?

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, MO., *February 9, 1865—3.45 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Company I, Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry, was only retained at Mexico long enough to transfer captured and contraband stock in their possession to the quartermaster, and they have not yet learned to move with the readiness of veteran troops.

W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See February 8, p. 778.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 9, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

Following dispatch received from General Mitchell:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, February 9, 1865.

Major-General DODGE:

The telegraph line from Lodge Pole Creek, twenty-five miles west of Julesburg, on Laramie route, is destroyed for fifteen miles. Poles cut down and destroyed on the Denver line beyond Julesburg. For the first fifty miles the telegraph is destroyed about ten miles. New poles are on the way from Cottonwood to repair the lines. We are compelled to haul poles from 130 to 145 miles. Every means in my power is used to have the line fixed. All the available troops I have at my disposal are in the vicinity of Julesburg, except small garrisons at posts required to be kept up on the Denver route. My district only extends to Julesburg. I have sent troops, however, under the direction of Major-General Curtis, up that route fifty miles since the outbreak and find everything destroyed. The Overland stage has been running tri-weekly as far as Julesburg; no farther. We have no communication with Denver, and have not had since the last outbreak. Neither can I communicate with Fort Laramie in consequence of the lines being down. I have been traversing the country constantly on and adjacent to the mail and telegraph lines during the past four months, sending guards on the stage, and when deemed necessary mounted guards and patrols on all dangerous portions of the road through my district. This plan succeeded until an overpowering force attacked Julesburg and drove the troops inside of their works, and burnt the stage and telegraph station, destroying a large amount of stores for both companies. The Overland stage cannot run through until they can provide supplies for stock from Julesburg to the Junction, where Overland stage leaves Denver route, everything belonging to stage company, citizens, and Government being entirely destroyed. The Indian villages are unknown to us. From the best information I have I believe them to be on Powder River. I know certainly there is a large village there. There has been no squaws in the country to my knowledge since last fall. The tribes engaged are the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Brulés and Ogallalla Sioux, a portion of the Blackfeet, and a large portion of what is known as the Missouri River Sioux, the same Indians General Sully made the campaign against last summer. Less than from 3,000 to 5,000 additional troops will be totally unable to punish the Indians. One column will never be able to overtake them unless they are willing to give battle. I think three columns of men, 1,000 strong each, with ample garrisons on the Overland mail and telegraph lines, well mounted and supplied, can clean out the country of all hostile Indians if done before grass comes. After that time, in my judgment, it will take twice that number of men. In addition to the troubles west I would not be surprised any day to hear of an outbreak in the north part of my district. I am informed by Indian scouts that there is a large encampment of Indians on the Running Water that are ready to engage in the war against the whites. Among them are some of the Yanktonnais. I am perfectly helpless so far as soldiers are concerned if such a demonstration should be made. I have one company of soldiers only to guard that whole country. They are stationed at Dakota City and Saint James. I have just completed the organization of a company of Pawnee Indians, by authority of the War Department. They are all ready for the field, except horses. Will you order horses purchased or will I have it done? They are on their way to Fort Kearny on foot.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

I am pushing out supplies. You are aware what troops are at Randall and that vicinity that can be used in North Nebraska. Will the troops at Sioux City be under my orders?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 9, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

The following dispatch has just been received from Colonel Livingston:

FORT RANKIN, NEAR JULESBURG.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

In reply to your inquiries I would respectfully state as follows: In the early part of January last indications of large parties of Indians moving westward on Repub-

lican [River] were reported by the scouts sent to gain information of their movements. On January 7 they had crossed South Fork of Platte River twenty-three miles west of this post; camped with their families, forming a camp of about, as near as learned, 400 lodges, containing eight warriors each, many lodges being thirty robes in size. They at once commenced the work of destruction along the road west as far as Junction Station, 100 miles from here, and attacked this post. A desperate fight there repulsed them. Their forces in this fight were not less than 2,000 men, armed with breech-loading carbines and rifles. A desperate attempt on their part to burn the Overland stage station near this post was made at this time, but was frustrated by the gallantry of Capt. N. J. O'Brien, Company F, Seventh Iowa Cavalry. Every ranch and stage station from Junction Station to this place, including the station one mile east of this post, is burned, and the charred remains of every inmate who failed to escape tell of the brutality they were subjected to. I telegraphed Hon. Samuel H. Elbert, acting governor of Colorado, early in January of the state of things. The troops of Colorado have been withdrawn from Valley fifty miles west of here, I surmise, to concentrate around Denver. The telegraph line to Salt Lake and the Denver branch line are destroyed for a distance of nearly ten miles on the northern route, and in different points throughout 100 miles along the Denver road. I am hauling poles and repairing the Salt Lake line with all the expedition I can. I have secured 450 poles at Cottonwood, which I expect here Friday morning. They are marching night and day on this duty. Meantime my troops are digging holes for poles and repairing such portions of line as admit of that course. I have but 360 troops, but so long as human endurance holds out we will work night and day to get communication perfect with the west. My opinion is that the Indians engaged in this war are the Cheyennes, Ogallalla Sioux, and Brulé Sioux. They have gone northward toward Horse Creek, beyond Fort Laramie. This trail leads in that direction, but they are slow in marching, feeling audacious and indifferent to every effort from the small body of troops in this district. I saw their signals to-day, probably those of small war parties, on the North Platte. Feel assured, general, that this is no trifling Indian war. You will hear of continued murders and robberies as long as the road is so poorly protected by troops. No stages run farther west than Cottonwood. I have prevailed on agents of the stage company to move their stations close to our forts for protection. General Mitchell, commanding district, pursued these same Indians last month through fearfully cold and stormy weather, but they reached and crossed the Platte before we struck their trail and escaped us. My district extends only this far west, but I am working in Colorado and Western Sub-District of Nebraska. No spies can be used now, owing to numerous small war parties being met everywhere in this country. I predict that if more troops are not sent into this district immediately this road will be stripped of every ranch and white man on it, the military posts alone excepted. Should these Indians swing around by L'eau-qui-court River and strike the Omaha road below Kearny, where settlements are numerous, infinite mischief will result to the settlers. What we need is troops, supplies for them, and a vigorous campaign against these hostile Indians. They must be put on the defensive instead of us. No difficulty can arise in finding them. Over 2,000 stolen cattle accompany them. I will keep the lines open for communication for Leavenworth for any further information.

Respectfully,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding Eastern Sub-District.

I have ordered one regiment to Julesburg. They will start on Monday.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 9, 1865.*
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

What decision did you come to as to headquarters Department of the Missouri:

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
February 9, 1865—3.45 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Your headquarters will remain here until further orders from War Department. Return as soon as you have put matters in proper trim to open and keep open Overland route.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
February 9, 1865—4.20 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Send as many troops as are necessary, and as soon as you can, to insure the opening of the Overland route. I will replace them as soon as possible by other troops.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 9, 1865.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

District of Utah, General Connor's command, is not in this command. It should be under you. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry, scattered over this State, is ordered to Arkansas. I think it should be retained here and that portion in Arkansas brought here.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 9, 1865.

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3. All troops at post Fort Leavenworth heretofore reporting to department headquarters will report to Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies, commanding District of North Kansas.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 9, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT RILEY:

Send the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry to Fort Kearny. From that point they will telegraph for orders. They must go prepared to make a campaign, well clothed and well mounted. If they lack horses, take them from other regiments or use good mules. Let them take plenty of provisions and forage. Train can accompany them if necessary, and return. Move the regiment immediately. Answer and report action in this case.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Post Fort Riley, February 11, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. James H. Ford, commanding District of Upper Arkansas, as the Eleventh Kansas are not on duty at this post.

J. L. PRITCHARD,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, February 11, 1865.

Respectfully returned, and would state for the information of the general commanding that I have relieved the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, now on duty in this district (864 men), and ordered them to Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter. They are poorly mounted, and as I have no other cavalry here to dismount, it will be impossible for me to comply fully with the requirements of the order.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Comdg. Dist. of Upper Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., February 9, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state for the information of the general commanding that since my last communication, of the 28th of January, up to the present date all is quiet throughout the district. No large parties of Indians have been discovered by our scouts along the line of the Arkansas River, and, with the exception of an attack upon a fatigue party chopping wood one mile from Fort Zarah, no casualties have occurred. On the morning of the 1st of February a fatigue party of eight men chopping wood on the Arkansas, one mile from Fort Zarah, were fired upon by Indians; one man mortally wounded. Lieutenant Coy, Company G, Second Colorado Cavalry, immediately started in pursuit. The morning being extremely foggy, enabling the Indians to advance under its cover, also concealed their retreat. All that the party sent in pursuit were able to discover was a few moccasin tracks on the sand-bar in the river. On the 6th of February a report was received at these headquarters from Jesse H. Leavenworth, Indian agent now at Council Grove, that Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at that place, was in a partial state of mutiny, having shot the lieutenant of their company (mortally wounding him), and had it not been for ten men of Company D, Second Colorado Cavalry, would have carried into effect their threat of burning the town. Immediately upon receipt of this, Lieutenant Wise, Company D, Second Colorado Cavalry, with the available men of his company, proceeded to Council Grove (acting under instructions from these headquarters) to investigate the affair, arrest all the guilty parties, and send them to Fort Riley, Kans., for trial. The report having implicated the captain of the company, he was directed to arrest him (and the whole company if necessary). Owing to the messenger not being sent in time, the company had left the Grove some six hours before the lieutenant arrived

(acting under orders from the commanding officer District of South Kansas), and having passed out of the limits of this district, Lieutenant Wise deemed farther pursuit unnecessary. Upon investigation the following facts were ascertained: That Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Kendall commanding, acting under orders from the commanding officer of the District of Northern Kansas, pursuant to instructions from department headquarters, were ordered to Council Grove, Kans. (in the District of Upper Arkansas), to report to Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas; arrived there on the —— of January; left there on the 5th of February for Humboldt, Kans. On the night previous to their departure eight of the enlisted men fired upon the lieutenant, severely wounding him. He drew his revolver and drove them off. He was carried into the hotel. The men shortly after returned to complete their work, but were prevented by a few soldiers of Company D, Second Colorado Cavalry (stationed at that place for the protection of Government property stored there). Finding these men determined to protect this officer they withdrew, returning again, however, with more, declaring that they were going to kill him if they found him, and that they would search the town, burn the hotel, and threatening the lives of the citizens but that they would finish the job. It appears that the captain was cognizant of this, and even present at the time the lieutenant was shot, making no effort to control his men. I inclose Lieutenant Wise's report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of the colonel commanding district.)

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 22, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding District of Nebraska, Omaha City, Nebr. Ter., with instructions to arrest and bring these parties before court-martial.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS, DIST. OF NEBRASKA,
Fort Kearny, March 30, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Connor for his action on the arrival of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

FORT RILEY, KANS., *February 9, 1865.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding District of Upper Arkansas:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance to instructions received from headquarters District of Upper Arkansas, I proceeded to Council Grove to ascertain the facts about the shooting of

First Lieutenant Dexter, belonging to Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. From information I received by Lieutenant Dexter and soldiers belonging to Company D, Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry, and also by citizens of Council Grove, it seems their stories are too clear to have any doubt but that it was an attempted murder, in which the captain of Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, would be implicated. The facts, from all I ascertained, are these: First Lieutenant Dexter and Captain Kendall, of Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, have had some difficulties concerning military matters, and on account of this First Lieutenant Dexter was reported by the captain absent without leave, and was, therefore, dismissed the service of the United States and ordered to report to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The lieutenant, after receiving his order, prepared to obey said order, and while at Council Grove, preparatory to starting to Fort Leavenworth, a squad of eight men came from the camp to Council Grove to arrest this first lieutenant, Dexter, by order of Captain Kendall, and ordered him to go with them to camp, and the lieutenant replied that his captain had nothing more to do with him, and that they had no proper order to show concerning his arrest; still, he would go, and started, but they had not proceeded more than 300 yards from the hotel when the eight men at once leveled their pistols at the lieutenant and the command to fire was given. The lieutenant at the same time drew his pistol and fired one shot, but finding that he was wounded, ran for the hotel immediately. He was pursued by some of the same party, and would have been killed at the hotel if Sergeant Tibbits, with his detachment of Company D, Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry, had not come to his assistance immediately. The soldiers who pursued him to the hotel were still threatening that they would kill Lieutenant Dexter if they had to search every house in town, but they finally saw that the detachment of Company D, Second Colorado Cavalry, would kill the first one who attempted to open or break a door. They were then ordered to go back to their camp. During all this time I understand that their captain was about the town. The next morning I returned to this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WISE,
First Lieut. Company D, 2d Regt., Colorado Cav., Comdg. Detach.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Omaha:

One large regiment leaves here Monday for Julesburg; also 400 pack-mules. I expect to get control of troops at Randall and Sioux City. Citizens of North Nebraska should be organized and armed ready to defend their country if required. I will put troops on the line as fast as possible. Can you load 100 teams with forage at Omaha? Send friendly Indians as spies among the Indians of North Nebraska. Will send you orders about horses to-morrow. Let us get at the intentions of these Indians. I fear the Julesburg Indians will swing round on the settlements.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Omaha:*

With troops ordered from here and Fort Riley there will be at least 2,000 additional head of horses and mules to be fed from Kearny to Julesburg. What are your facilities for doing it? These troops will be there within fifteen days.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Omaha:*

I have no authority to authorize the raising of any companies. The quartermaster at Omaha will purchase horses for the Pawnee company. Vouchers will be paid by Colonel Potter, depot quartermaster at this post.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 9, 1865.

E. CREIGHTON, *Omaha:*

I shall be here until I get my troops well on the move, say eight or ten days, and would like to see you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 9, 1865.

Colonel LIVINGSTON,
Julesburg:

I send one full regiment to you; leave here Monday; also 400 pack-mules. I will give you troops, but you must hold to what you have got, and we must get the Overland route open. What supplies are most needed, and at what point? Keep communication open with me, and report daily.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Februarg 9, 1865.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Julesburg:

Confer with agent of Overland mail, and have him put stages through. I believe he is with you. There will be two regiments with you as soon as they can march from here and Riley. They will be subject to General Mitchell's orders.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

OMAHA, *February 9, 1865.*

Capt. J. B. DAVID,
Columbus:

Send two or three Pawnee Indians well up Loup Fork for the purpose of ascertaining the movements of hostile Indians in that direction. If they find no Indians on the Loup direct them to cross over to Wood River, near its head, and ascertain, if possible, whether there are any Indians in that country. Say to them we will pay them well for their time.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 10, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 10th day of February, 1865: Information received at this office this day is mainly confirmatory of previous statements. General Shelby is reported in command of all the cavalry in the Trans-Mississippi Department. A Mr. Morris is reported to be at Houston, Tex., engaged in the preparation of a machine for blowing up the blockading fleet off Galveston. It is expected that his arrangements will be perfected this month.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

BATON ROUGE, *February 10, 1865.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Capt. S. M. EATON,
Chief Signal Officer:

A report has just reached this place from Clinton, La., that there was a telegraph dispatch received at that place yesterday to the effect that General Sherman was at Branchville, S. C., intrenching, and that General Lee was advancing against him with 100,000 men; also that the rebel peace commissioners had returned to Richmond without accomplishing anything.

GEO. G. CURTISS,
First Lieutenant, Eighteenth New York Battery.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 10, 1865.

* * * * * * *

IV. The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that State as may be occupied by the troops of the Military Division of West Mississippi on the river.

V. The Department of the Gulf will embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas.

VI. Other military districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report direct to the commanding general of the military division.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 10, 1865—3.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Kenner, La.:

Your report of the troops that have left your post has not yet been received. There is now transportation at Hickox Landing, on Lake Pontchartrain, for about 2,200 men, and the commanding general directs that such of the following-named regiments as have not already been sent, or for which steamers are ready at Kenner, be sent to Mobile Bay, via the lake, viz: Twenty-third Iowa, Seventy-sixth Illinois, Twenty-ninth Illinois, Thirtieth Missouri, and One hundred and sixty-first New York. More sea transportation with capacity for 1,200 infantry will be sent in two or three days.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KENNERVILLE, *February 10, 1865.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The following regiments and batteries have left, viz: One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, Twenty-fourth Indiana, and Thirty-fourth Iowa, of General Andrews' brigade; Forty-seventh Indiana, Twenty-first Iowa, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, and Ninety-ninth Illinois, of General Lawler's brigade; Eighth Illinois, Eleventh Illinois and Forty-sixth Illinois, of General Dennis' brigade, and the Fourth and Seventh Massachusetts Batteries. Transportation is required for the following-named regiments: Thirty-seventh Illinois, Twentieth Iowa, and Ninety-sixth Ohio, of Colonel Black's brigade; Twenty-ninth Illinois, Thirtieth Missouri, and One hundred and sixty-first New York, of the Third Brigade, First Division, Col. L. Kent commanding, and Twenty-third Iowa, Twenty-eighth Illinois, and Seventy-sixth Illinois, unassigned. The First Indiana and Seventeenth Ohio Batteries are awaiting orders in the city. The Second Connecticut and part of the Second Massachusetts are at Greenville. The Twenty-first New York and one section of the Second Massachusetts are at Morganza, under orders for Greenville. The Twenty-sixth New York and Fifteenth Massachusetts are here.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Kenner, La., February 10, 1865.

Col. LOREN KENT,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Division:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you hold your command in readiness to move to-morrow morning at daylight to Hickox Landing, on Lake Pontchartrain, where you will find vessels to carry you to Mobile Point, Ala. You will go by rail to the Shell road, and march thence to the lake. Major McEntee, chief quartermaster, has gone to the city to make the necessary arrangements for railroad transportation. The Twenty-third Iowa will accompany you, and if there should be sufficient water transportation the Seventy-sixth Illinois will go also. Your wagons will be sent by the river road without any load, and should be got off as early as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *February 10, 1865.*
(Received 8.30 a. m.)

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am en route with four regiments from Vicksburg. From all I can learn I would prefer to camp at Carrollton instead of Kennerville. I will expect your orders by the time the Pierce arrives at Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, or Kennerville. On board is the Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, over 700 strong.

JNO. P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 10, 1865.

The general commanding tenders his thanks to Capt. W. I. Allen, Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and the battalion of mounted infantry under his command, for their uniform good conduct since occupying their present position, and particularly for the unusual success which has thus far attended their operations in capturing the noted guerrilla leader and desperado, King, and at various times large numbers of guerrilla bands infesting that region, thus promoting security and good order upon that frontier, with the exercise of a good judgment that led to no unnecessary bloodshed.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, February 10, 1865.

Col. J. G. CLARK,
Commanding Post, Thibodeaux:

The general commanding directs that you send Lieutenant Pomponeau, First Louisiana Cavalry, with twenty-five men of his company mounted, armed, and equipped, with three days' rations in haversacks

and as much forage as necessary, to make a reconnaissance in the Brulé Saint Vincent country, for the purpose of surprising and capturing any rebel recruiting parties that may be in that section of country, and to gain any information of contemplated raids. Lieutenant Pomponeau will be authorized to bring in with him any recruits who may desire to join the U. S. service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 10, 1865.
(Via Donaldsonville.)

Colonel SAYLES,
Bayou Goula:

Send Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry back to Bonnet Carré. Send two companies Third Rhode Island Cavalry to Plaquemine via the road, and the other three to Hermitage plantation, with a field officer. The Iberville can take the Eightieth to Bonnet Carré and return for the three companies for Hermitage, after which she will take on board the companies of the Thirty-first Massachusetts at the Hermitage and bring them to Carrollton. Give these orders to the captain of the Iberville. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BAYOU GOULA, *February 10, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Capt. F. SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Am sending out scouting parties in different directions. I have sent two companies of cavalry and one of infantry toward Grand Bayou this morning, having heard that there was a party of rebels in that direction. Our pickets arrested a soldier in the Second Louisiana Cavalry last night attempting to steal in town. He was armed with bowie-knife and revolver.

Respectfully,

W. SAYLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 10, 1865.

Col. C. L. HARRIS,
Commanding Post, Brashear:

The general commanding directs that you immediately send the Cornie with 100 men, armed and equipped, with three days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition, to Lake Verret. You will also send on the Cornie, if possible, a howitzer with a party to man it. The Cornie will proceed via Flat Lake, Bayou Long, down Bayou Magaselle into Lake Verret, and lay off the saw-mill and the shell bank for the purpose of watching the movements and capturing, if possible, a force of the

enemy said to be now infesting the Brulé Texas region, but which will be driven out, and it is expected will retreat that way. The Cornie will remain at the point indicated fifteen or twenty hours and then return. In order to make the movement a success great celerity is required.

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 10, 1865.

OFFICER COMDG. RECONNAISSANCE TOWARD LAKE VERRET:

You will at once proceed with Company —, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, and Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, to the Shell Bank, on Lake Verret, near Bayou Blue, for the purpose of intercepting and capturing, if possible, a force of the enemy said to be somewhere in that vicinity. On arriving at that place, if you can learn nothing of their whereabouts you will at once proceed to Napoleonville, via Texas Brulé and the road running along the canal, and report to the commanding officer at Napoleonville. Should you find the enemy you will pursue them as far as Lake Verret or Grand River. Great care will be taken not to fire into a party from the Third Rhode Island Cavalry which has been started out from Napoleonville in pursuit of the same force of the enemy. You will take three days' rations, forty rounds of ammunition, and such forage as you can carry. The commanding officer will be held responsible that no plundering is allowed.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, February 10, 1865.

I. In obedience to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the battalion of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Mounted Infantry will immediately concentrate at Carrollton and report to Brigadier-General Lucas.

II. Colonel Sayles will detach two companies of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, now at Bayou Goula, to take post at Plaquemine and relieve the detachment of the Thirty-first Massachusetts now there. The remaining three companies of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry at Bayou Goula will, under a field officer of the regiment, take post at Hermitage plantation and relieve the Thirty-first Massachusetts Mounted Infantry. Captain Allen, or the officer there in command, will turn over to said field officer all instructions and orders and all the information in his possession in regard to the country.

III. Major Shaw will detach a platoon of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry to relieve the company of the Thirty-first Massachusetts opposite Plaquemine.

IV. The battalion of the Eightieth Colored Infantry now at Bayou Goula will immediately return to its station.

V. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation to carry this order into immediate effect.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 10, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER NAPOLEONVILLE:

Your telegram with reference to the enemy is received. The general commanding has sent two companies of cavalry from this place by way of Brulé Landry and Texas, who will probably strike the canal and report at Napoleonville before dark, unless they meet the enemy. Please inform Major Davis, so that there may be no collision.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: The commanding general desires that any protection that may be given, without danger to more important military interests, be given to the planting and other interests embraced in General Orders, No. 13, and the regulations of the Treasury Department. The policy indicated in the regulations is that adopted by the Government, and will be carried out as fully as it can be without interfering with military operations or endangering the safety of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On board Steamer Diadem, Memphis, Tenn., February 10, 1865.

General N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have been directed by the major-general commanding to stop at this place and collect all the officers and men belonging to my command who are fit for duty. As some of them no doubt are detailed and it is very desirable they should join their commands, will you please issue an order to that effect, directing the men to report immediately on board the above steamer? I also send you list of names of some of the regiments in application from the regimental commanders to have officers and men relieved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Steamer John Raine, Gaines' Landing, February 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: After the most fatiguing scout of my life I arrived here at 2 p. m. to-day, and have the honor to report my command well, in good condition, and within one day's march of this place. I send the

Fourth and Fifth Illinois Cavalry on steamers Laurel Hill and Autocrat, and desire that the greatest expedition be used in returning them, as I cannot move until they reach me. The command have, in the fourteen days of their absence, passed through Oak Ridge, Monroe, Bastrop, Hamburg, Collins', and Shanghai; have failed to provoke a skirmish even from the enemy. They have captured 45 prisoners, 20 deserters, 1 steamer (the Barkman, which I burned after crossing my troops with it), 6 ferry-boats on Bayou Bartholomew, and about 300 horses and mules, many of them the very best. They have marched 300 miles, and made 4 ferries; have built two miles and a half of bridges, and this with a total loss of 1 man accidentally wounded, 1 man leg broken, 30 men sick, and 30 horses and mules disabled and abandoned. To describe the roads, the poverty of the people, or the sufferings of my command during this terrible march would be impossible. I think twenty negroes died in one day from exposure, and it is not exaggeration to say that at one time one-half of a regiment might be seen dismounted, struggling with their horses, every one of which was mired and down. No squad of men, much less an army, can live anywhere we have been. The people have neither seed, corn, nor bread, or the mills to grind the corn in if they had it, as I burned them wherever found. Practically, the line now and hereafter of the Confederates is the Ouachita. Colonel McNeill's force of 800 men, at Oak Ridge, dwindled from that number to fifty, who scattered at our approach promiscuously through the woods, McNeill being last heard from in an impassable swamp with four men and a nigger. The nigger deserted, as did probably the others. I have taken from these people the mules with which they would raise a crop the coming year, and burned every surplus grain of corn, and cannot imagine that one company of cavalry can obtain subsistence for more than thirty days in the whole country. On the receipt of brigade commanders' reports I will immediately furnish you a more full and satisfactory report.*

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 10, 1865.
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

Following dispatch just received from General Dodge:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 10, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Will have telegraph open to Denver and Salt Lake by Sunday. Am ready to protect Overland mail through.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See p. 68.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 10, 1865—2.24 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to raise two companies of Indian guides, to be mustered into service in usual form, for one year, or until sooner discharged. You will provisionally appoint the officers as soon as companies are raised, and send to the Adjutant-General a list of names of officers so appointed, for commission by the President. Those you require to be mounted will be supplied with Indian ponies by the quartermaster's department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I deem it inexpedient to make the proposed exchange of the Second Missouri Cavalry for the First and Seventh Regiments as suggested in your indorsement of the 20th ultimo.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 10, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall have to remain here several days. If there are any papers that need my attention send them through by special messenger; any dispatches forward them by telegraph.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Fort Leavenworth, February 10, 1865.*

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VI. The commanding officers at Fort Riley and Fort Kearny will halt all trains going west at those points and organize the persons accompanying them into companies for the protection of the train. A competent person will be selected as captain and placed in charge of the train and organization.

VII. All persons accompanying the train must be armed, and as soon as teams enough are concentrated to organize a company of 100 or more armed men they will be sent forward in charge of the captain appointed, who will be held responsible for holding the organization and train together for its security, &c. Under no circumstances will teams be allowed to straggle along the road, or go forward except under a thorough organization as above prescribed. The officer in charge of the train will endeavor to camp as near military posts as possible, and any insubordination on the part of any person accompanying the train, refusal to obey orders, &c., will be reported at the first military post, the commanding officer of which will immediately cause the arrest and punishment of the parties.

VIII. All Government trains passing Forts Kearny and Riley will be strongly guarded, and citizen trains will be allowed to accompany them. In such cases the commanding officer of the escort will be placed in charge of the entire train. The commanding officers of all posts are commanded to give all aid in their power to trains crossing the plains and to see that this order is complied with.

IX. Government trains and troops will obtain forage from the depots to Forts Kearny and Riley from citizens on the route, in all cases giving the proper receipts to the citizens and making the proper returns to the depot quartermaster, that no delay or trouble may ensue in issuing the proper vouchers.

X. At all times the Overland mail will be so protected as to insure its safety, escorts running from one military post to another. Breaks in the telegraph line must be immediately reported and repaired. Sudden dashes of Indians is no cause for stopping or turning back of mails, as the moment the Indians are driven off they can be pushed through. The mail stations through the country where Indian difficulties exist should be placed within protecting distance of military posts.

XI. Trains returning will be organized, as above prescribed, at some post near Denver to be selected by Colonel Moonlight, commanding District of Colorado.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 10, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the district at this time very quiet and harmonious. The counties of Jackson and La Fayette are the only localities troubled with bushwhackers. My efforts against the enemy have been mainly directed to these counties. My available force has been actively employed there for the last fifteen days and these efforts have been quite successful. Several bushwhackers have been killed, horses captured, and bands hotly chased, giving them no rest or security. The great trouble heretofore in pursuing these parties has been their facilities for crossing the Missouri River on the ice at any point. The breaking up of the ice will very materially interfere with their plans and make their points of escapement rather snares for entrapping them. The available cavalry of this post are now operating in La Fayette and I am hopeful of either destroying or expelling the few brushmen of that county during this month. The sending beyond our lines families and friends of these outlaws will greatly advance the success of our efforts. I shall make recommendations for their deportation as fast as I can collect evidence justifying such action. My force is growing weaker every week in consequence of the mustering out of the Missouri State Militia. I am therefore going about the organization of the volunteer militia companies authorized by Governor Fletcher with all possible energy. I hope in a very short time to have them ready for service. In addition thereto I am preparing local organizations in counties not included in General Orders, No. 3, headquarters State of Missouri. The construction of block-houses and

stockades is progressing well and will probably all be completed by the time our militia and local forces are organized, so that they can be defended and guarded. I hope to be able to forward by my next report the rolls of the disloyal citizens of the district, classified, the accomplishment of which is no small task. The troubles at Boonville with discharged soldiers and citizens have calmed down and the city is tranquil. The manifestation of a resolution on the part of the military authorities to put down predatory bands of thieves has greatly relieved the people and these outrages are growing less frequent than they were fifteen days ago. Circular of January 19, 1865, from your headquarters, was well timed and will have a most salutary effect. I have laid a special injunction on commanding officers to enforce it. The important intimate military relations existing between this and the Southwest District have induced correspondence between General Sanborn and myself, and it affords me great pleasure to mention the cordiality of feeling and concurrence of sentiment and views between us. It is his opinion that the military telegraph line, at one period of the war running direct from this district to Springfield, should be at once rebuilt. With this I fully concur. The great delay in communicating between here and Springfield, via Saint Louis, has often been attended with most serious consequences. Especially was this the case in the fall of 1863, when Shelby made so bold a raid through the Southwestern and Central Districts. The habitual passing from that to this district of guerrillas and raiding parties renders the speediest transmission of information of the utmost importance. This matter is most earnestly recommended to the consideration of the major-general commanding.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,

Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, February 10, 1865.

Captain MEREDITH,
Commanding, Lexington, Mo.:

I start scout from here this evening to appear to-morrow morning in the vicinity of Sni Hills and to scout La Fayette County for five days. You will co-operate with this scout with all your available force. Look well to Greenton Valley and vicinity of Wellington.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, February 10, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Kansas City:

I start scout from here at 5 p. m. to-day to appear to-morrow morning in vicinity of Sni Hills to scout La Fayette County five days. Co-operate with this scout as far as possible.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 10, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Commanding Fourth Sub-District, Kansas City, Mo.:

COLONEL: The protection of the line of travel and mail between here and Independence seems to be a necessity to some extent. The superintendent of the mail line (Roberts, of Independence), in answer to an inquiry as to how many troops were necessary to protect his coaches, answered that they should extend from Holden to Big Blue, about fifteen men to each party, and it would take from six to seven parties. There should also be a company stationed near Lee's, half way between here, Independence, and Pleasant Hill; also fifteen men at Big Blue Ferry. From which it will be seen that he requires 173 men, 100 of which must be cavalry. This is modest. Now, I am anxious to protect this line, but I cannot do it at the sacrifice of every other interest of the district. I have sent you all the cavalry I can possibly spare, and you will so dispose of the cavalry and infantry at your command as to give the largest possible protection to this interest between Pleasant Hill and Independence. Communicate with Roberts, mail contractor, at Independence, and have him call at your headquarters and arrange this matter as satisfactorily as possible. If an escort between Holden and Pleasant Hill be necessary, I will try to provide for it in this subdistrict. My own opinion is that it would be exceedingly hazardous to undertake to guard the stage. The escort would be bushwhacked and heavy squads would concentrate on the escort and destroy it. The most effectual way to protect the line would be to keep it scouted, troops continually passing along it, and the worst places watched.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

CASSVILLE, MO., *February 10, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I have been at Camp Walker and Spavinaw. There are not more than ten or twelve rebels in any squad in the southwest that I can hear of. If you want me to go to Neosho and west of there, notify me here. It was cold; I returned back.

J. B. HICKOCK.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 10, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding Fort Scott:

Order Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, now en route from Council Grove to Humboldt, to proceed without delay to Fort Kearny, via Fort Riley. You will communicate this order to the commanding officer of the company by the quickest possible means, and report to these headquarters when the company will start for Fort Kearny.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 10, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Omaha:

One hundred teams left here a week ago for Denver. Seventy-five of them are to unload at Cottonwood; wagons go through to Denver empty. If you want anything hauled from Cottonwood to Julesburg, take advantage of this. One hundred thousand rations leave for Kearny to-day, and next week 150 teams will be loaded for Cottonwood and Julesburg. What do you want them loaded with? Has the quartermaster at Omaha any authority to contract for corn? If so, by whom given?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 10, 1865.*

Colonel LIVINGSTON,
Julesburg:

Were the Government stores at Valley Station saved? Have we 6,000 bushels of corn there? When do the Overland Mail Company propose to put coaches on west of Julesburg?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 11, 1865.*

1. Capt. R. B. Hatch, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, for assignment to duty.

2. Paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 40, assigning Surg. Julius A. Skilton, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, to duty with the Separate Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Lucas, is hereby so modified as to read "surgeon in charge," instead of "chief medical officer," for the purpose of conforming with Circular No. 1, series of 1864, from the office of the chief medical officer of this division.

3. Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fifty-third U. S. Colored Infantry, is hereby detailed as acting assistant inspector-general of the forces under the command of Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, U. S. Volunteers. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 11th day of February, 1865: Capt. L. E. Whybark, Salem, Mo., January 30, states

that Freeman's brigade, which has been furloughed until spring, is still making raids in his vicinity. Forage and subsistence are very scarce there. Col. J. D. Allen, Mount Vernon, Mo., January 25, states that 200 rebels are on the Arkansas border, commanded by one Brown.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., February 11, 1865.*

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II. Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for orders. His personal staff and Capt. S. L. Woodward, assistant adjutant-general, will accompany him. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for horses and baggage of General Grierson and staff from Paducah, Ky., to New Orleans, La.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the restrictions heretofore imposed upon the shipment of cotton from Waterproof and Saint Joseph, Tensas Parish, La., under the authority of General Orders, No. 80, are hereby revoked.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. O. N. Cutler, purchasing agent, Treasury Department, New Orleans, La.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Kenner, La.:

My dispatch of yesterday is hereby modified so as to read Lakeport instead of Hicko Landing as the place of embarkation on Lake Pontchartrain. Besides the steamers Nashua and N. P. Banks, sent to you yesterday, the Belvidere and Peabody, with capacity for 2,200, will be sent you to-day. These steamers, together with those at Lakeport, will, it is supposed, suffice for all your infantry and for the following batteries: Fifteenth Massachusetts, Second Connecticut, Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth New York. Thus all your troops, except the Second Massachusetts, First Indiana, and Seventeenth Ohio Batteries, will be disposed of. The choice of troops to be sent by sea and those to be sent via Lakeport is left to yourself.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KENNERVILLE, *February 11, 1865.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The Third Brigade, Colonel Kent commanding, and the Twenty-third Iowa, are now en route to Hicko Landing. They number, combined, 2,100 men. Shall I send the Seventy-sixth Illinois also? That regiment will move with 550 men. If transportation can be furnished from the lake I can get them started about 12 o'clock.

JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., RESERVE CORPS, *Dauphin Island, Ala., February 11, 1865.*

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 1, District of South Alabama, the undersigned hereby assumes command of Second Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi.

Existing orders will continue in force and reports forwarded to these headquarters.

JAMES H. COATES,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *New Orleans, February 11, 1865.*

The following order is republished for general information.* The name of this command will be changed, from this date, to Southern Division of Louisiana. The series of orders will continue in regular order as if no change had been made.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, La., February 11, 1865.*

1. The Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers will on Monday next proceed to Camp Parapet and take post there. The Sixth Minnesota Volunteers will take post at Terrell's Press and relieve the Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers. Terrell's Press will be turned over in good order, and all fixtures and public property pertaining thereto transferred to the regimental quartermaster Sixth Minnesota Volunteers.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See General Orders, No. 8, Department of the Gulf, p. 787.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

My scouts inform me that General Forrest is ordered to Mobile. His men are to assemble near Grenada with a view to going either to Mobile or Charleston.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 11, 1865.

Capt. W. H. H. Emmons, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby announced on duty at these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 11, 1865.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 59, extract 1, current series, from headquarters Department of Mississippi, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the District of Vicksburg to Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., February 11, 1865.

In consequence of recent changes in the staff of this district, the following officers are announced as at present on duty at these headquarters: Capt. B. K. Roberts, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers; First Lieut. H. C. Seymour, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. R. G. Rombauer, First Illinois Light Artillery, chief of artillery; Maj. L. W. Clark, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Maj. J. J. Paterson, surgeon Forty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, medical director; Capt. H. S. Lee, Seventh Wisconsin Battery, judge-advocate; Capt. J. C. Brooks, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers; First Lieut. J. W. Wright, Second Iowa Cavalry, acting chief quartermaster; First Lieut. A. C. Boals, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, acting ordnance officer; First Lieut. Marion Campbell, Eighth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; Second Lieut. A. G. Oatman, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. De Witt Stearnes, Eighth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. H. Arden, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, aide-de-camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *February 11, 1865.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventh Army Corps, Little Rock:

The One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and all of the First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, with the exception of four squadrons, have left this post for their respective destinations.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

In connection with your telegrams of the 8th and 9th instant, relative to recruiting for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Cavalry, I am directed to refer you to the letter* of June 10, 1864, to General Rosecrans, under which the regiments should have been organized. That letter did not authorize continuous recruitment from the Missouri State Militia, but contemplated that upon its receipt the entire number of men willing to re-enlist should be ascertained, and they immediately thereafter discharged and re-enlisted; all further re-enlistments then to cease. At this date no further re-enlistments from the Missouri State Militia for the two regiments in question can be authorized, but this will be authority for the superintendent of recruiting service to receive recruits from civil life and thus complete the organizations. Recruits must enlist under existing regulations for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and for general service wherever required. Please acknowledge this. Let me know present strength of the regiments, respectively, and at what date they will be completed under the conditions herein.

By command:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865—11 a. m.

Major-General POPE:

Following dispatch received:

FORT RANKIN.

Major-General DODGE:

My scouts from west report that Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, with 200 men Eleventh Ohio and Company D, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, fought Indians from 4th to 9th instant at Mud Springs. Indians at one time charged our forces in face of artillery, and were very nearly successful; 2,000 warriors engaged in fight. Our loss 2 killed and 11 wounded; supposed 40 Indians were killed. Beauvais' and Creighton's herds driven off. Indians crossed at Rush Creek, going north.

Following from Captain Wilcox, Seventh Iowa, is received from Pole Creek Crossing:

"Telegraph poles all gone for fifteen miles, and one-third wire either gone or so inextricably tangled as to be useless. Seven hundred lodges crossed Pole Creek six miles below Pole Creek Crossing. I go on to repair lines and open circuit. Harris killed and Sergeant Clark, Company D, Seventh Iowa, wounded in Mud Creek battle. I have directed that poles be cut in two and split, so as to continue repairs and replace missing poles."

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* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 294

Colonel Collins urges necessity of sending more troops west, claiming the posts there are in danger. He says Indians are on L'eau-qui-court River, sixty miles north.

Respectfully,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

I have sent orders through to Colonel Moonlight at Denver to push out and meet Colonel Livingston, using militia temporarily if necessary.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 11, 1865—12.09 p. m.

Major-General DODGE, *Fort Leavenworth:*

It is essential to the subsistence of the people of Colorado and Idaho that the freight trains for those regions should go through with the earliest grass. It is next to certain that they will not go unless with some authoritative assurance of protection across the plains. It would be well for you to give some public assurance of protection if you can make the necessary arrangements for the purpose by April 1. By whose order was the Third Wisconsin sent to Arkansas?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.
(Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis:*

I issued Order 41 yesterday, which prescribes the manner of trains crossing the plains, protection, &c., which insures their safety and allows the trade to be kept up. Copy has been sent to you. Order for movement of Third Wisconsin was issued in December by War Department. Companies A, C, D, F, M, veterans and unassigned recruits are here; rest in Arkansas.

G. M. DODGE

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

Governor CRAWFORD, *Topeka, Kans.:*

Will you send a competent man to the Pottawatomie Indians and see if a company of them can be raised to serve on the plains as scouts and guides for one year or less?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

E. CREIGHTON, *Omaha:*

Are you coming down here? If not, telegraph me your ideas about the Indians and how telegraph line stands. Do you fear any trouble with line west of Laramie?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.*

1. Lieutenant Robinson, engineer corps, is placed in charge of forts and redoubts building in former Department of Kansas. He will make his reports to the chief engineer of department at Saint Louis. Commanding officers of posts and quartermasters will furnish details and transportation required to complete the works.

2. Capt. Reuben A. Hill, Company K, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., and will report with his command without delay to the commanding officer Fort Union, N. Mex.

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4. The commanding officer at Fort Riley will station an officer at Council Grove, to organize trains passing on old Santa Fé road, as prescribed in Special Orders, No. 41, from these headquarters.

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9. The Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, with the detachment of the Fifteenth Kansas in charge of howitzers, will proceed on Monday en route to Julesburg and report to Colonel Livingston, commanding at that point. On their arrival at Fort Kearny they will report by telegraph to Brigadier-General Mitchell, at Omaha, under whose orders they will be on arrival there; but no delay will be made at that point. Commanding officer of the Sixteenth will be in charge of pack-mule train and wagon train, the wagon train to take forty days' rations for the use of his command. On arrival at Julesburg the wagon train will be returned to this depot. Between Forts Leavenworth and Kearny the command will procure forage from citizens on the route, proper receipts given, and report made to depot quartermaster. The regiment will press forward as fast as possible, at the same time having in view the good condition of the animals. The pack-mule train will be turned over as Colonel Livingston or General Mitchell may direct after arriving at its destination. A copy of telegram is attached designating the road upon which forage may be procured.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 11, 1865.*

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10. Capt. C. G. Laurant, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported upon expiration of leave of absence, will report for assignment to duty to Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri, at Macon, Mo.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General G. M. DODGE:

I would take military road to Lancaster, thence to Hiawatha; thence up Big Nemaha, say twenty-five miles; thence over to head of Little

Nemaha; thence strike to crossing of Nebraska City road on Big Blue; thence 100 miles to Kearny. Settlers on the route will give you ample information as to the roads on this route Hay and corn far as Big Blue on the old road. The supplies beyond Marysville are short. On the old road no supplies beyond Marysville, and short on this side.

B. M. HUGHES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

B. M. HUGHES,
Atchison:

You can inform Mr. Holliday that I am prepared to protect his stages through my department. Orders have been issued for necessary guard between Julesburg and Denver.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

Major DAVIS,
Independence, Mo.:

Colonel Philips, commanding, has started scout from Warrensburg to Sni Hills to scout La Fayette County five days, and directs that our troops co-operate. You will therefore send a scout from your command immediately in that direction to co-operate as far as possible with it. The scout from Warrensburg will appear in Sni Hills this morning. Can you send Wyckoff, and where is your tri-monthly?

By order of Col. Chester Harding, jr.:

GUSTAVUS SALTZMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 11, 1865—1.20 p. m.

Major BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully recommend that the telegraph line from this place to Sedalia be repaired and constructed, with an office at Warsaw; also a line from this place to Mount Vernon or Neosho, as the commanding general may deem most expedient. Mount Vernon will be a great advantage, and it will be difficult to keep it up west of that place.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, MO., *February 11, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I have received information from a female spy that I had employed that the rebels are concentrating their forces, 500 strong, on the Dry Fork of Osage, in Arkansas. Please give me a sufficient number of men to dislodge them, or instructions what course I shall pursue. If I receive no instructions I shall leave in the morning.

JAS. M. MOORE,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 11, 1865.

Major MOORE,
Commanding at Cassville:

I am almost certain that your information in regard to the number of the rebels is incorrect. In any event you will have, with Hopper's new force, enough to whip them. The men will be at Galena to-morrow night. Do the best you possibly can with the horses. The rebels certainly cannot keep 500 horses together any length of time. The detachments understand that you will be in Galena to-morrow night. Citizens from Arkansas have gone down to get their stock out, &c. You will probably meet them.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 11, 1865.

J. B. HICKOCK,
Cassville, Mo.:

You may go to Yellville or the White River in the vicinity of Yellville and learn what Dobbin intends to do with his command now on Crowley's Ridge, and from there come to this place.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., February 11, 1865.

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III. Maj. Samuel A. Garth, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will relieve Col. John F. Williams, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, in command of the Sub-District and Post of Macon.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GLASGOW, *February 11, 1865.*

General C. B. FISK:

I have information of some bushwhackers in this county and in Saline, but I am entirely powerless at this point for want of horse equipments. Can we not have a special order from General Dodge for the issue of the saddles at Macon? But yesterday, within six miles of this place, in Saline, a party of six were committing depredations.

ED. A. KUTZNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANS., *February 11, 1865.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I saw your order for my visiting these southwestern counties and I shall leave in the morning. I have visited Coffey County, and I find

that county filled with Indian cattle and ponies, and every town that I passed through I found parties preparing to go to the Indian country for cattle, and I think if there is anything that will make these Indians hostile it is stealing their cattle and ponies. There is a report that there is a party of Texans coming up as soon as warm weather comes. As for stealing, that country is full of thieves and there are more or less horses taken every night. There are parties here at this place fitting out to go to the Indian country for cattle, and I think there ought to be a provost guard here. I think if you could send eight or ten more men it would be sufficient at present.

From your obedient servant,

H. J. TIBBITS,
Sergeant, Company D, Second Colorado Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

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5. Commanding officer Ninth Wisconsin Battery will immediately report his command for duty to Col. W. R. Davis, commanding post of Fort Leavenworth.

6. Commanding officer of Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry will immediately report his command for duty to Col. W. R. Davis, commanding post of Fort Leavenworth.

7. Commanding officer U. S. Colored Light Artillery will immediately report his command for duty to Col. W. R. Davis, commanding post of Fort Leavenworth.

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By order of Brigadier-General Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Omaha:

I have just informed the Overland Mail Company that I am prepared to protect their mail through this department. See that the proper protection is given it from Kearny west to insure its safety.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Omaha:

Should not the corn you are sending out be pushed through to Cottonwood and Julesburg? We will have to operate from those points.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Omaha:*

All troops going into your district are ordered to report to you by telegraph from Fort Kearny, and to push on to Julesburg, unless they get orders there; and the operations in your district are under your charge. You had better stay at Omaha until we get matters under way, to attend to affairs there. When we get troops out there you can join them if necessary. I keep in direct communication with Colonel Livingston, so as to avoid delay and get posted. Have ordered him to report all news to me at the same time he does to you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Omaha:*

You need not send any rations from Omaha. I will send all rations needed from here. Send only corn from Omaha, and that should be pushed up the valley. Have your quartermaster report to Colonel Potter daily what he is doing.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

Colonel LIVINGSTON, *Julesburg:*

Where is Mud Springs? Where are Colonel Collins' troops stationed? Have any troops come down from North Platte route to the South Platte route? Say to Colonel Collins our posts must be held. As fast as troops can march they will go to your aid, and I will get aid from Denver as soon as I can reach that place.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 11, 1865.

Colonel LIVINGSTON,
Fort Rankin:

Send following dispatch through to Colonel Moonlight, at Denver, immediately:

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Commanding District of Colorado:

The Department of Kansas has been attached to my command. You will immediately throw your available force on the road from Denver to Julesburg. If you have not men enough, take militia to hold the route until I can relieve them with troops on the way. Co-operate with Colonel Livingston. Repair telegraph; open communication and hold it open. Plenty of troops are on the road to chastise the Indians, but Denver must hold its part of the line. Let me hear from you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., February 11, 1865—8.30 p. m.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of telegram from commanding officer at Fort Riley ordering the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry to Fort Kearny. I have relieved that portion of the regiment on duty at this post (864 men) and ordered Colonel Plumb to proceed to Fort Kearny in compliance with that order. Two companies are on duty at Fort Larned. The regiment is greatly in need of horses, and as I have no other cavalry here and no mules, it is impossible for me to mount the regiment as directed by the general's telegram. Taking this regiment out of the district, together with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry and Ninth Wisconsin Battery, ordered out some time since, leaves the district with less than 600 men for duty, and but poorly mounted. The two companies at Fort Larned I have not relieved yet. Owing to the distance from here it would be impossible to get them here in time to accompany the regiment on the march to Fort Kearny. They are notified to be ready to start, but if they are taken away it will be impossible for me to keep communication open between the States and New Mexico. I send Lieutenant Tappan to Fort Leavenworth to consult with the general commanding and inform him of the condition of the troops of this district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1865.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: You will perceive from general orders just issued that the Department of Mississippi is limited to that part of the State on the river; that the Department of the Gulf is limited to Louisiana and Texas; that Missouri is placed in General Pope's military division; that the Department of the Cumberland includes all of the State of Tennessee, and such parts of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi as may be occupied by General Thomas' command. The posts of Memphis, Columbus, &c., will, however, still obey such orders for movements as you may issue for the movement of troops in the defense of the Mississippi River. The posts in West Florida, South Alabama, and South Mississippi will report direct to you, as you requested. General Grant thinks that if you do not take the field yourself, A. J. Smith or Steele should be assigned to the command of the expedition. Granger might be given the general command of the Gulf posts east of New Orleans. I rather think A. J. Smith is the best man for active operations in the field. Active and energetic staff officers will be required to organize and supply the army of operation. General Thomas will remount his cavalry and organize his army for a southern movement as early as the season will permit. General Grierson has been selected by General Grant to command the cavalry of your expedition. He has orders to report to you for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that Brig. Gens. George L. Andrews and C. C. Andrews may be appointed major-generals of volunteers. The services, character, and qualifications of these officers have impressed me so favorably that I make this recommendation in the hope that by their promotion I may be able to assign them to more important commands than they are entitled to by their present rank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 12, 1865.*

1. By direction of the President, Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank in the Military Division of West Mississippi. He will proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., and report in person to Major-General Canby, commanding, for assignment to the command of the cavalry in the Military Division of West Mississippi organized for operations in the field.

2. Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, for assignment to the command of the District of Helena, Ark., to relieve Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, U. S. Volunteers. General Buford upon being relieved will at once repair to Rock Island, Ill., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 12, 1865.*

1. The following named regiments are hereby relieved from duty in the city of New Orleans and will be sent to Dauphin Island, Ala., to report on arrival to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Volunteers, viz: Seventh Vermont Infantry, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry. The commanding general Department of the Gulf will issue the necessary orders.

2. The troops composing the District of West Florida and South Alabama, and the additional forces now being collected within the limits of that command, are hereby designated for service in the field and will, in accordance with General Orders, No. 7, series of 1864, from these headquarters, "report direct to the major-general commanding the division in all that relates to their organization, discipline, equipment, and movements. These reports will be in addition to the customary reports to the headquarters of the command from which these troops are or may be drawn, which will be continued while they are serving within the limits of those commands."

3. The following organization of the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi is hereby announced:

First Division: First Brigade—Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry; Second Brigade—Eighth Illinois Infantry, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Eleventh Illinois Infantry; Third Brigade—Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, One hundred and sixty-first New York Infantry, Thirtieth Missouri Infantry, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry; light artillery—Fourth Massachusetts Battery, Seventh Massachusetts Battery.

Second Division: First Brigade—Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, Sixtieth Indiana Infantry; Second Brigade—Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry; Third Brigade—One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry; light artillery—Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery, Second Connecticut Battery.

Third Division: First Brigade—Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry; Second Brigade—Seventh Vermont Infantry, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry; Third Brigade—Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry; light artillery—Twenty-first New York Battery, Twenty-sixth New York Battery.

4. Lieut. Col. L. H. Whittlesey, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as assistant provost-marshal-general of the division, and will report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, for assignment to duty as assistant inspector-general of the forces under his command.

5. Capt. Henry M. Lazelle, Eighth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as acting assistant imspector-general of U. S. forces at Kenner, La., and is appointed assistant provost-marshal-general of this division. He will report accordingly to the provost-marshal-general without delay.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KENNERVILLE, LA., *February 12, 1865.*
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, or
Colonel CHRISTENSEN:

The Belvidere and Peabody will take the Twenty-ninth Illinois, Thirty-seventh Illinois, and Twentieth Iowa, together with the remaining six companies of the Seventy-sixth Illinois and the transportation of Lawler's brigade, which the Nathaniel P. Banks could not carry. This will leave at this post the Fifteenth Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth New York Batteries and the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry.

J. F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, La., February 12, 1865.*

So much of paragraph 1 of Special Orders, No. 44, current series, from these headquarters, as directed the Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers to take post at Camp Parapet is hereby revoked. Colonel Holbrook will hold his regiment in readiness to immediately take the field. The Sixth Minnesota Volunteers will retain their present quarters until the Seventh Vermont moves. They will, however, relieve their guards to-morrow at guard mounting.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Post Napoleonville, February 12, 1865.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following statement: The roads about this place are mostly plantation roads running out from Bayou La Fourche at right angles. There is one main road on all plantations running back to their sugar house and cabins. All the roads are connected by another that passes in rear of the plantations. Then there are a great many cross-roads. This map is too contracted to represent anything except the general lay of the land and general position. The Bayou Saint Vincent road, as represented upon this map, is incorrect. This road, instead of leading direct to Lake Verret, as represented upon the map, leads directly to Grand Bayou (near the mouth). The road follows the bayou until within about two miles of Grand Bayou, when it strikes off at right angles direct to the lake. The road leading from Bayou Saint Vincent to the lower fork of the Doctor Ford road passes through the plantations of Whiteman, Pugh, Colonel Pugh, and others. This is not the only road. It is not necessary for cavalry to pass upon any of the main roads; they can pass from plantation to plantation in the rear or through the center. In the woods and swamps cavalry can pass in many places upon the oak ridges on the bank of the bayous. Almost all small bayous have a ridge on one side or the other. Above Paincourtville there are two roads represented upon the map leading direct to Grand Bayou. It is easy, however, to pass in a dozen places between these two points through plantations back to Brulé Olivia, situated between these two roads, and then to pass to either of the main roads. A column of cavalry can pass from Grand Bayou at Doctor Ford's to Labadieville, four or five miles in rear of Napoleonville. It is easy to ford Bayou Saint Vincent or the canal. I have marked out a few roads upon the map pursuant to orders. The cavalry at this post has passed upon all of them. Mounted men can, with a guide and very little trouble, pass, if it is necessary, in almost any direction excepting in the deep swamps, which are at present quite full of water.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. R. DAVIS,
Major, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS, *Morganza, La., February 12, 1865.*

The following announcement of staff officers at these headquarters is made for the information and guidance of all concerned: Capt. Frank Morey, Ninety second U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. and Adjt. L. B. Jenks, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, acting aide-de-camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Col. W. H. Dickey:

FRANK MOREY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., February 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that two sections of the Second Massachusetts Battery left this post for Kenner, La., on the steamer Starlight on the 9th instant, and that the remaining section left on steamer Jenny Rogers on the 10th instant; also that the Twenty-first New York Battery left on the steamer Chouteau yesterday, the 11th instant. The above movements were made in pursuance of order from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi and from headquarters U. S. forces at Kenner, La.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

My scouts report that corn and other supplies are being gathered in Mississippi and Alabama and are being transported, via Mobile and Ohio road, from Columbus and thereabouts south to Mobile and thence toward the rebel armies in Georgia and Carolina.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENN.,
On board Steamer Diadem, Memphis, Tenn., February 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. P. JENNISON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you get everything pertaining to your command in readiness to proceed down the river immediately. The fleet will proceed in the same order as heretofore. At

the blowing of the long whistle all the boats will swing from shore into the stream and proceed in the order required, keeping within signal distance of each other.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. L. F. Hubbard, commanding Second Brigade, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Heath, commanding Third Brigade.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 12, 1865—10.35 a. m.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

Colonel Risdon, commanding at Saint Charles, reports a rebel force of about 400 cavalry near Red Post, north of the Arkansas River. The force is probably less than this number. Keep advised of their movement if possible. General McGinnis will be advised.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, *February 12, 1865.*

Major LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The country between the Arkansas River and White River is infested by small bands, mostly guerrillas. If they were all consolidated they would not amount to 200 men. I am laying down my pontoon bridge, and when completed I thought of scouring the country between Bayou Meto and the Arkansas, their principal rendezvous. If a preconcerted movement could be made from Brownsville, Saint Charles, and the mouth of White River at the same time I think they could be entirely broken up. In case a movement of this kind should be made, the cavalry from this post should scout between Bayou Meto and the river north of this post and to the mouth of Bayou Meto. The cavalry from Brownsville should at the same time scour the country between Bayou Meto and Wabbaseca Bayou. The cavalry from Saint Charles could cross the prairie in the night and scout up and down the north side of Bayou Meto, to intercept the enemy in case they should attempt an escape by swimming that bayou. The cavalry from the mouth of the river could scout up the north side of the Arkansas by Arkansas Post to the mouth of Bayou Meto, and up the same. I think it very necessary that these bands should be destroyed. The country is very favorable for their operations, and if they are allowed to accumulate in numbers they will very probably give us much annoyance.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 12, 1865—10 a. m.

Col. O. C. RISDON, *Saint Charles:*

We have no cavalry force out in direction of Red Post. Advise General McGinnis of this party at your first opportunity. General Clayton, commanding at Pine Bluff, is advised from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 12, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

I understand that provost-marshals in different parts of Missouri are assuming to decide that the conditions of bonds are forfeited, and thereupon are seizing and selling property to pay damages. This, if true, is both outrageous and ridiculous. Do not allow it. The courts, and not provost-marshals, are to decide such questions only when military necessity makes an exception. Also excuse John Eaton, of Clay County, and Wesley Martin, of Platte, from being sent South, and let them go East, if anywhere.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 12, 1865.

Captain THOMPSON,
Company C, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, Topeka, Kans.:

Move with your company, camp and garrison equipage immediately to this place. Send this through from Lawrence by messenger.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 12, 1865.

Lieutenant MONTGOMERY, *Lawrence:*

Move with all your company, camp and garrison equipage here to-day.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 12, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Omaha:*

Can you ascertain what corn there is at Valley Station? What troops has Colonel Collins got? Are there plenty of supplies en route from Julesburg to Laramie? Instruct Colonel Collins to keep posted on localities of those Indians by Indian scouts and spies.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT RANKIN, *February 12, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT:

Following just received for you.* Can I do anything for you? I have 250 troops on Laramie line and 150 at this post.

R. R. LIVINGSTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith please find Special Orders, No. 477, series of 1864,† from the headquarters of the Army, ordering you to report in person without delay to the commanding general Army of the Cumberland for assignment to duty. I regret very deeply on my own account, and on account of the public service in this department, that you have been ordered away. From the delicate state of your health when I saw you early in January last it may be possible that until the weather moderates you will not be able to travel. In this case please let me know what you desire to do. If you are able to go you can at once make your arrangements and proceed to Fort Union or come to Santa Fé. You cannot, of course, leave until the court is over for the trial of Captain Morton, which will not, it is presumed, last over a day or two after you receive this letter. I feel very sorry to have you go, general, and I shall always remember you and the efficient and zealous service you have rendered here with pleasure and gratitude.

Very sincerely, your friend,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 13, 1865.*
(Received March 7.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: A copy of your letter to the Secretary of War pointing out the prejudice to the service which will necessarily follow the opening of trade with the States in rebellion has been submitted to me. You will perceive that paragraph IV of executive orders of September 24, 1864, leaves a wide discretion to military commanders in the matter of trade with these States. Entertaining the same views expressed in your letter, I have put a stop to supplies going out through Norfolk, Va., to Lee's army. In this I have been sustained by the President and the Secretary of War, eliciting from the latter the inclosed telegraphic dispatch.‡ Under this authority I authorize you to restrict trade and the bringing out of Southern products within the limits of your command as you think will best secure the interests of the public service. I have always believed that entire non-intercourse with "people in rebellion" would prove the most speedy way to bring about a permanent peace. This view has been expressed by me officially over and over again. I know that people who do not serve with armies in the field naturally think the more trade we have the better able we will be to support

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* Embodied in Dodge to Livingston, 11th, p. 821.

† See Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 443.

‡ Not found as an inclosure, but see Stanton to Grant, Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 445.

the expenses of Government. Speculators who have trade permits, universally a worse class of people with an army than the worst rebels, falling within our lines, do all they can to stimulate this opinion. Make your own orders governing this matter, basing them upon paragraph V of executive orders of September 24, 1864, and upon the authority here given. It may be well for you to authorize a certain amount of trade within our lines, and also the bringing out of Southern products in rear of positions permanently held by us. This, however, I do not direct.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 13, 1865.
(Received 11.10 p. m. 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of the 7th has just been received. I have given corps organization to the reserve force of the division, 18,000 effective infantry, and will make up General A. J. Smith's forces to the same strength. This, with a proper proportion of artillery, will make an efficient and manageable corps. The details of organization will be reported for the approval of the President. Can I employ Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith if General Gillmore should not return?

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I was anxious to have Steele as a corps commander, but the rank determines the question, and Granger is more active in organization and administration than Steele, and this last is an important feature in the present instance, where the troops have been gathered up hastily from three different departments. I would like to get rid of two or three brigadiers, very good brigade commanders, but in the way of more competent division commanders.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

[FEBRUARY 13, 1865.—For Halleck to Thomas, 2.30 p. m., in reference to territorial limits of the commands of Generals Thomas and Canby, see Vol. XLIX, Part I.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 13, 1865.

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4. Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, and will report without delay to these headquarters for assignment to duty in the field.

5. Capt. Richard Penney, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the District of Vicksburg, and will proceed without delay to this city and report for orders to the chief quartermaster of the division.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 13th day of February, 1865: A communication from Lieut. L. E. Granger, Morganza, February 6, 1865, states that during a recent expedition under Colonel Chrysler, of the Second New York Cavalry, five prisoners were captured, from whom he gathers that Colonel Scott is in command of three regiments of Louisiana cavalry, well mounted, well armed, and well clothed. One of the prisoners states that plenty of supplies are obtained from Baton Rouge. Men belonging to Scott's command have been in Baton Rouge with cotton, which they sold. Another prisoner states that in conversation with Collins, commanding a guerrilla party, after his attack upon the pickets at Morganza, Collins said he had taken no negro prisoners, but had captured two white prisoners, whom he had sent to Alexandria. A communication from Lieut. J. M. Reeds, Hannibal, Mo., February 2, 1865, states that there are strong indications of trouble in Missouri during the coming season. Thinks that bushwhackers are gathering in Illinois and Iowa to invade the State. Recommends that detectives be sent to those States, particularly to cities in Illinois on the Mississippi River. A communication from Maj. George Webster, Pass Manchac, La., February 12, mentions a rumor to the effect that a regiment of Arkansas troops is at Liberty, Miss.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi that the advance of General Thomas' army has arrived at this place and is going into camp. Three thousand have arrived. Three thousand will be down to-night and balance to-morrow, in the opinion of the commanding officer, Colonel Moore. I inclose you a slip from rebel paper.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Richmond, February 5, 1865.—The commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe last night. They had an interview with Lincoln and Seward, and were informed substantially that peace could only be obtained by unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that the slavery question had been disposed of by action of the Federal Congress adopting the proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. It is understood an official statement from the commissioners will be laid before Congress to-morrow. The New York World of the 31st occupied a page with the proceedings of the board of supervisors relative to the approaching draft in that city, the quota having been increased from 10,000 to 21,000. Several of the supervisors intimated that another riot is inevitable if the draft is enforced. The World says: "We counsel the people of this city to restrain their indignant feelings, although we well know they are intensely excited." The draft takes place on the 15th. Another committee will be sent to Washington to urge a reduction of the quota.

Petersburg, February 5.—The enemy demonstrated heavily on our right to-day. Our pickets in General Gordon's front were driven in early this morning, and a portion of the enemy's force reached the Vaughan road and crossed Hatcher's Run. Some skirmishing has occurred, but there has been no engagement as yet. The object of this movement is not developed. The enemy's trains have been running incessantly for the last two nights, supposed to be conveying troops. From 7 to 11 o'clock last night the heaviest cannonade that has occurred for weeks took place on our left, caused by the enemy shelling our Chesterfield works. No casualties on our side.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 13, 1865.*

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3. In compliance with orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi the following-named regiments are hereby relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans and will be sent to Dauphin Island, Ala., to report on arrival to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Volunteers, viz: Seventh Vermont Infantry, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry. General Sherman is authorized to delay for an interval of two days between the movement of each regiment to enable him to make any arrangements rendered necessary by their departure.

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6. Brig. Gen. G. L. Andrews is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf and ordered to report in person as soon as practicable, and by letter at once, to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi for assignment to duty. General Orders, No. 169, series of 1864, and Special Orders, No. 282, extract 11, of 1864, from these headquarters are hereby revoked. All officers and men of U. S. Colored Troops on detached service pertaining to the organization of the corps as prescribed in the above-mentioned orders are hereby relieved and will at once rejoin their respective regiments.

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9. Col. F. A. Starring, assistant provost-marshal-general, Department of the Gulf, will take charge of the provost-marshal-general's office until further orders.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: There is a deep-seated but very natural anxiety throughout this State on the subject of Sterling Price's movements, and there seems a conviction on the part of the people that he proposes to make another raid into Missouri this spring with a larger force than last year. Of course as you are much nearer to his present position, you have much better means of information concerning these matters than we, and I would be greatly obliged to you therefore if you will keep me advised of anything important concerning such a movement toward Missouri as frequently as you think necessary. I will be glad also if you will instruct the commanding officer at Fort Smith to communicate with me by telegraph and send me all the information on the subject referred to which he may acquire. It is believed impossible for Price to make any movement toward Missouri without its being known long in advance by spies or other means of information at your command in Arkansas, and we shall therefore trust largely to you for timely information on the subject. I would be glad also to know, if not inconsistent with orders, what are the forces at Fort Smith and Little Rock, and how much opposition you could make to any movement of the enemy in force toward Missouri. As all of their organized forces which can be devoted to an invasion of this State are now south of Arkansas River, they must cross that stream in the face of the forces under your command in any movement north, and of course it is very desirable that I should know at as early a moment as possible after such a movement is begun precisely the amount of opposition it will meet on Arkansas or White River.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 13, 1865.

Capt. Gustave Stange, Light Battery E, Second Missouri Artillery Volunteers, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from duty as chief of artillery of this division and will resume command of his battery. In relieving Captain Stange the brigadier-general commanding bears cheerful testimony to his worth as an officer and a gentleman, and desires to assure him that his prompt and careful execution of every trust will be held in grateful remembrance.

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *February 13, 1865.*

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: In obedience to your request for my opinion as to the probable number of troops required to hold the post of Fort Smith and its dependencies, I have the honor to state that if Forts Nos. 2 and 4 (Fort Smith) are remounted with the guns taken out under the previous order of evacuation of that post that the troops, consisting of the First Regiment Arkansas Cavalry (either mounted or dismounted), First and Second Regiments Arkansas Infantry, and First Arkansas Battery, will be sufficient for the purpose of garrisoning the posts of Fort Smith, Van Buren, and Fayetteville; two companies stationed at Van Buren, and four at Fayetteville.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 13, 1865—11.40 a. m.
(Received 3.35 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch received and attended to. Provost-marshal system in Missouri is oppressive and absurd. I am examining into and will correct the whole matter.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
February 13, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

Will you please keep me informed of all Price's movements. We must depend largely upon information obtained from Fort Smith and Little Rock. The people of this State are of course uneasy and excited about Price, and expect a raid from him this spring. Please give me your latest information.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1865.
(Received 11.30 a. m. 14th.)

General HALLECK:

Opened communication with Denver yesterday. All millitary posts safe. No damage done west of Valley Station.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
February 13, 1865—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

You are authorized to retain the companies of Third Wisconsin mentioned in your telegram of February 11 in District of Kansas until further orders.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
February 13, 1865—7.25 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

I leave to-morrow afternoon for Milwaukee to meet Curtis. Shall be gone about a week. Had you not best come down to Saint Louis as soon as everything is in trim for Overland route?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1865.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Saint Louis:*

I will return as soon as possible. I want to get routes all open and troops well forward. I think a day or two more will allow me to leave.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1865.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

I recommend that the 200 men in Alton waiting decision of case at Washington, known as galvanized Yankees, together with those conscripts who enlisted in Union regiments after being captured by us, be formed into a battalion and sent to me. I have no doubt that the galvanized Yankees will do good service. Government does not appear to want to send them back to their regiments.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 13, 1865.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In presenting the inclosed letters from His Excellency Governor Fletcher and Major-General Dodge,* I also present abstracts of troops serving in the Department of the Missouri during last summer and fall.† It may be seen from these that in June, July, and August

* See Fletcher to Stanton, January 29, and Dodge to Stanton, January 31, pp. 678, 694.
† See pp. 723, 724.

last there were an aggregate of from 18,000 to 19,000 U. S. volunteers and Missouri State Militia before the arrival of any of the troops sent to the State to operate against Price, and that during those months there were also from 4,000 to 5,000 enrolled militia on duty, making a grand total of from 22,000 to 24,000. I feel safe in saying that the guerrilla warfare will be at least as general and as troublesome this year as it was last, and that there will be need of as many troops as were there then. The most of them should be cavalry, because infantry are useless to operate against guerrillas in that country. A large part of the quota of the State under the pending draft can be made up by enlistments in new cavalry regiments for service in the State for one year. The Missouri State Militia cavalry, of whom there are near 10,000 just going out, are the best guerrilla hunters in the West, and will enlist in such service, but will not go into infantry or the general service. They are not subject to draft, but each one is worth more for that service than three average drafted men. I am sure it will not do to rely much on the Enrolled Missouri Militia to protect the people against guerrillas. The State is too poor to pay them, and they are too poor to serve without pay. If the General Government does not give the loyal people in the counties infested by guerrillas at least as much protection as they had last year, the most of them will remove their families from those districts. Then, I think the returned soldiers and other Union men will form bands and kill off or drive out the resident rebels, sympathizers, and neutrals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1865.

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7. The military permits and approvals given to parties trading in stock having been abused or misused by parties receiving them are hereby revoked. All military commanders will arrest and hold in confinement any person who is hereafter guilty of robbing the friendly Indians of their cattle, or in any manner swindling them. No permit will be given to any person to pass through the lines of the Department of the Missouri for the purpose of trade of any kind. All cattle or stock of any kind brought out of the Territory south of this department for sale or speculation will be seized and turned over to the proper staff department, who will hold the stock until the case can be fully investigated at these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1865.

Colonel FORD, *Fort Riley:*

Hold the two companies at Fort Larned and send rest of Eleventh Kansas. Give them every horse you can raise. I have got horses on their way to mount your command and troops to replace the Eleventh Kansas.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DIST. OF UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., February 13, 1865.*

Capt. E. D. Boyd, Company G, Second Colorado Cavalry, in addition to his other duties as inspector District of Upper Arkansas, is hereby appointed chief of cavalry, District of Upper Arkansas.

By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1865.*

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6. Companies D, E, F, G, H, K, and M, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieutenant Gill, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, with detachment of howitzers, will form on inspection ground and wagon train on road south of square at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning precisely, prepared to march.

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By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, *February 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Dispatch received. Have only 100 men on duty on line. Proclaimed martial law on 6th instant. Called for 360 mounted militia; will have them this week. Am embarrassed by district lines; extends northwest about forty miles. Territory of Colorado should be district. Am expected to protect this people out of my district 150 miles. Heretofore no co-operation with troops whose duty it was to do the work. Julesburg is in Colorado Territory. Will open the route and keep it open with militia, but it goes hard. What is department called? Where is headquarters? Will send history of affairs by first mail.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1865.

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Denver:

What are your district lines? In opening communication or driving off Indians no attention should be paid to lines. General Mitchell and Colonel Livingston have been instructed to co-operate with you. What posts besides Julesburg are in Colorado that are not under your orders? Telegraph me all you know about the Indians.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1865.

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Denver

Send me full report of matters in your district. Where are your troops stationed? What are you doing? What Indians are near you or on your part of the line?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

DENVER, *February 13, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Stations of troops: Fort Lyon, escorting stages and protecting Santa Fé route; Camp Fillmore, on Arkansas River, protecting settlements; Fort Garland, on Arkansas River, in south part of Territory; at Denver, provost guard; at Living Spring (forty miles from Denver), protecting Overland route; at Junction (100 miles), at Valley Station, (160 miles), a few escorting trains and coaches. Aggregate for duty, 460. Indians near Junction, Valley Station, and 100 miles eastward, about 15,000 on headwaters of Smoky Hill. Am raising militia force by sheer force. On hand: Subsistence plenty; quartermaster's department, no clothing or blankets; destitute of transportation; not a dollar in money. Fort Collins, two companies; Camp Latham detachments, seventy miles from Denver, not in my district. Junction and Valley Stations, &c., not in my district. I am expected to protect these points on Overland route with no troops, while they are in General Mitchell's district with troops. No depredations committed in my district; all in General Mitchell's. This people look to me for opening route; look to me for everything. Send me men and means. You shall not have to complain of inactivity or imbecility. Indians are desperate; threaten Southern line, which also looks to me for help. Mail leaves Thursday. Have written you complete history of affairs.*

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, February 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: The condition of military affairs in this Territory for the last three months has caused quite a stir at home and a very great commotion abroad, and justly so. To enable you to properly appreciate the wants and necessities of this people, so as to apply a remedy, to arrive at a desirable conclusion as to the causes of existing hostilities on the part of the Indians, to define my position as district commander, and to lay before you the many difficulties and embarrassments which I have had to contend against since assuming command, as well as to inform you of the steps taken and the means provided for carrying out the behests of the Government and protection of this Territory, I deem it my duty, first duty, to give you a concise history of events which may be relied upon for present information and future guidance. Had

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* See next, *post.*

I been possessed of certain facts from reliable sources when I assumed command of this district on the 4th of January, but a little over a month ago, it might have been possible to arrange matters so as to have fended off part, at least, of the present troubles, which will have (if not, indeed, already) one good effect, viz, to change the policy of the Government respecting the treatment of the Indians on the plains. Whatever may have been the origin of the present difficulties, whether the white men or the red were the aggressors matters not now. We are in every respect the superior of the Indians, and can afford to wage a war of their own choosing, even to extermination. When I assumed command of this district there were but about 200 men all told, and they were scattered over an area of 300 miles, and yet with this command I was expected to protect the route from Denver to Julesburg, a distance of 190 miles, while only 40 of the 200 soldiers were on that line, stationed forty miles from Denver. The balance were on the Arkansas River and at Fort Garland. My district extends about sixty miles on the Overland route from Denver, and yet I am called upon to protect as far as Julesburg, in the northeast corner of Colorado Territory, with no troops at my command, while on the north there are plenty, as also from Julesburg to Kearny, which, in my opinion from what I have seen of them and heard from reliable sources, had better be sent to some new field of operations. I have special reference to the stations from Kearny to Julesburg. I cannot say who is to blame for this, but it is not the less true. I see every reason why the District of Colorado should embrace the Territory, and none for it being as it now stands defined. Fort Lyon was not in my command when I arrived here, and has but lately been added, which gives me about 250 more effective men in the district, but not for operations on the Overland route, as they are needed in the southern portion of the Territory to protect the Santa Fé route. About the end of December, 1864, the Third Regiment Colorado Cavalry (100-days' men) were mustered out of service, thus denuding the district of troops, and at a time, too, when the Indians had suffered an overwhelming defeat or been subjected to a wholesale massacre at the hands of Colonel Chivington, then commanding district (I give you these distinctions, as the people here are divided on the question); at a time when the Indians were burning for revenge on the white men, women, and children, in retaliation for the same killed by Colonel Chivington commanding (for it is useless to hide this fact); at a time when the severity of the winter prevented the making of a campaign with any hope of success on our side, even had the troops been at my command. In view of these facts, and knowing as he did that the Territory would be exposed to Indian assaults and depredations while denuded of troops, I question much the policy and propriety of the Sand Creek battle fought by Colonel Chivington on the 29th of November, 1864. This matter is now under investigation by a commission appointed under instructions from Major-General Curtis, so that in course of time it will speak for itself.

After having become possessed of all these facts I looked around to see what could be done in the premises to save this country. I first made a statement to Major-General Curtis (which, by the way, has never been acknowledged), and impressed upon him the necessity for making certain changes and of hurrying out re-enforcements. Finding no response or relief from that quarter, I next called upon the governor regarding the turning out of the militia, which was deemed impracticable owing to the fact that the law has so many defects. I then suggested to the legislature, which was in session, the propriety of

amending the militia law, but no answer came or action taken. In consultation with the governor and other prominent men of the Territory it was deemed most expedient and best to urge the passage of a bill issuing Territorial bonds which would be cashed at par by moneyed men, and the same used to pay volunteers a bounty for three months' service and purchase horses on which to mount them (for there are none in the quartermaster's hands, nor any money to purchase them with), and these men were to be placed under my command and used in opening and keeping open the Overland Stage Route. The house and council could not agree on this bill; so after over two weeks' delay and no good resulting from their action, I was compelled to proclaim martial law, shut up all houses of business, stop all labor and traffic, and keep matters so until they furnished me 360 mounted men, which I would arm and equip. These men are now being raised, and I expect by the 20th to have the most of them in the field. My position has been and is anything but a pleasant one. Isolated from all support, a stranger in the land, cut off from all communication, threatened and attacked by hostile Indians, being in a community divided against itself, and compelled to proclaim martial law, with not a man at my back to enforce obedience to the same; yet I have succeeded by first stirring up the public mind and preparing it for the result which had to follow, unless I chose to back down and yield my authority, which no living soldier will do. I inclose for your information on this subject copies of a correspondence between myself, the governor, and the legislature on these troubles, also an article* from the Journal, a newspaper in the mountains, which will define to you my position and show you what I have had to contend with. I made it my business to visit the mountains officially on the very day when excitement was at the highest pitch; on the day but after that article was written. I addressed a meeting of about 1,500 citizens in which I pointed out to them at whose door the blame lay, the duties they owed themselves and the Government, and my reasons for proclaiming martial law. I was unanimously sustained, and that night 120 men were sworn in for three months. This was the quota required by the governor to fill my call. I inclose you a copy of the order† establishing martial law, as also the governor's call in accordance therewith. To assert your authority here in trying cases is very different from asserting it in any other portion of the Union. Men of influence and wealth in the East are interested to a very great amount in the mining companies, so that they readily obtain an official ear in Washington to a one-sided story, which invariably works injustice to those in authority and responsible. I therefore respectfully ask, general, that you forward this, or a copy, to Washington that I may stand right on the record. I am not afraid to assume any responsibility commensurate with the surrounding circumstances and which is for the good of the service, but I am afraid of the snake-like winding of hypocrisy, backed by a groveling, sensual desire. If men will adhere to truth I will cheerfully abide every issue.

In the hope this will prove satisfactory and of use to you in your administration, and satisfy your mind regarding my position and the steps I have taken in the premises, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

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* Not found.

† See General Orders, No. 10, February 6, p. 763.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, January 7, 1865.

Hon. SAMUEL H. ELBERT:

SIR: As matters now stand in this district (having in a manner no troops), there is great danger of being overrun by the Indians. Troops could at the present time be raised better than at any other time, and now is the time we require them. Will you, as acting governor, communicate with the authorities on the subject (the governor being in Washington) to obtain this authority? It is of immense importance to the Territory and the only way to receive speedy relief from the danger surrounding and prevent starvation. I submit this for your consideration and action, and my name may be used by you in this connection in your dispatches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., January 8, 1865.

Hon. S. H. ELBERT,
Secretary and Acting Governor:

SIR: Owing to the depredations of Indians we are at present shut out from telegraphic communications with the east, and therefore beyond the reach of immediate support from any quarter, leaving us to ourselves to act in the premises. Should the troubles continue I will be constrained to call on the able-bodied men to muster for the protection of the line of transportation. If you have any special views on the subject I would be pleased to have them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, January 9, 1865.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Colorado City, Colo. Ter.:

GENTLEMEN: Learning that the legislative body of Colorado Territory is now in session, I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of immediately reorganizing the militia law. Your country is in a manner isolated from the balance of the Federal Government, on which you depend for supplies. Your line of transportation is now inoperative, and it devolves upon you, the representatives of the people, to take a step in a direction that will insure you at least an active and efficient militia force to guard over your interests. As matters now stand, the militia must be called out sooner or later, and I make these suggestions that there may be no misunderstanding between the civil and military. Gentlemen, pardon my intrusion; I mean it for your good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, January 17, 1865.

Hon. S. H. ELBERT,
Acting Governor Colorado Territory:

SIR: By reason of the scarcity of troops in this district our natural enemies, the Indians, have possessed themselves of our lines of communication. They have burned ranches, killed innocent women and children, destroyed Government property wherever it was found, driven off the stage stock, killed the drivers and passengers traveling on the coaches; in short, they are making it a war of extermination. We may look in vain for such timely military assistance as will protect the lives and property of settlers, nor can we hope for an eastern communication this winter unless the citizens of the Territory band themselves together in a military organization and spring to arms at your call as chief executive. The blood of the innocent and unoffending martyrs cries aloud for vengeance, and starvation stares in the face the living. You nor I cannot longer remain inactive and be considered guiltless. It devolves upon the militia as matters now stand to open the Overland route and keep it open until troops can be had from the east to make war on these savages of the plains until there remains not a vestige of their originality. On behalf of the General Government (and on my own responsibility, trusting to the justice of the cause for my own protection) I will furnish carbines to the first mounted and accepted company and rifled weapons of improved pattern to all the balance; also rations for the same as U. S. troops, and forage for the animals, with the proper allowance of transportation, and also horse equipments. My scouts inform me that the Indians' spies are now prowling around the very skirts of this place, so that in addition to your call for militia for field service the city companies should at once be placed on a war footing, having daily drills, with appointed places of rendezvous, that we may not be caught napping.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, January 25, 1865.

D. H. NICHOLS,
Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, from Golden City, making inquiries as to the number of troops in this district, and the disposition made of them. I will cheerfully give you the desired information. At Fort Lyon, which has lately been placed in my district, there are about 300 men. The mustering officer, Capt. J. C. Anderson, has but returned after completing the organization of the First Regiment by consolidating it into six maximum companies. About forty men are at Fort Garland, but these now will be increased to 100. About forty men are at Camp Fillmore, but these will be increased to 100 also, as companies will be stationed together at posts so remote. One company will be stationed here, of 100 men, in place of the stragglers now doing duty. One company will be divided and stationed at Bijou Basin and Living Springs. This leaves only two companies at Fort Lyon. In addition to these there are about seventy-five recruits of the Second Colorado. Part of them are now

at or near Junction and the balance will join in a few days. There are about sixty men now at Valley Station, but these must be changed, owing to the new organization. There are about 500 men, all told, for duty scattered from Fort Lyon, via Garland, Fillmore, Denver and en route to Valley Station, a distance of about 450 miles. The committee will see from this that so widely spread are the troops that even in a case of emergency it would not be possible to get together more than 200 men in thirty-six hours.

Trusting this may be of service to you in your proceedings, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, January 31, 1865.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Golden City:

SIR: I have been looking eagerly and waiting patiently for the passage of the bill which was designed to relieve the people of this Territory from the ravages of the Indians. That bill was introduced at my suggestion as the most feasible of all plans to raise troops rapidly and voluntarily for the opening of the Overland route and the keeping of it open until succor could arrive from the States. The Indians are every day becoming more desperate, and to-day there stands not a ranch out of the many that were between Valley Station and Julesburg, and but very few on this side, and all since the introduction of that bill. I trusted implicitly in the patriotism and fidelity of the legislature, and that their wisdom and judgment would at once foresee the necessity of taking steps to defend their homes, the little ones, and the property of the people whom they represent. Am I mistaken? God forbid! Yet every indication of late seems to blight my fondest hopes. I cannot longer await the action of your honorable body, for this night's dispatches from Junction inform me that about 3,000 Indians are marching up the Platte on both sides. Unless the legislature within forty-eight hours does something to relieve suffering humanity and save this country from ruin and devastation, I will be compelled, much against my will, to proclaim martial law, shut up all houses of business, and force every man able to bear arms into the ranks and send them out to protect their brethren, kill off the Indians, and establish permanent communication with the east. I cannot quietly look on and perform my duty to this people, my country, and my God. I have weighed this matter well in my own mind, and what I have stated is my firm resolve, with a lingering hope that your honorable body will yet and immediately save this Territory from destruction and themselves from the indignation of an infuriated people.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, February 4, 1865.

Hon. SPEAKER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Golden City, Colo. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: I send this communication by special messenger and respectfully ask that an answer to this, as well as that of January 31

ultimo, be returned. Time passes and the danger increases, hence the urgency of my request. I have been informed from various sources that a portion of the House took exceptions to my letter of the 31st of January, as being threatening and coercive in its tone. Permit me to say that nothing was farther from my mind or intention. Liberty is a boon I prize too highly to willfully deprive others of its blessings, and the course that I fear I must pursue for the salvation of this people is forced upon me by a combination of circumstances which, in my humble opinion, the legislature might within the past two weeks have scattered to the winds. This they have not done, therefore I must do something. On invitation of your honorable body and on the speaker's stand in their presence did I make known my feelings on this Indian question. There I urged the passage of that bill and there I told them that I was opposed to martial law. My acts have not belied my words, but the time has come when "patience ceases to be a virtue," and when inactivity is a willful "dereliction of duty." So far I have been patient in the extreme, though not inactive. I have nothing to retract in my letter of January 31, but will adhere closely to my decision. I may err in addressing the House and not the Council. Should such be the case it must be attributed to my ignorance of parliamentary rules, for I supposed that a measure of this kind would be acted upon in joint ballot.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,

Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,

Denver, Colo. Ter., February 6, 1865.

Hon. E. T. HOLLAND,

Chairman Military Committee:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant (in behalf of the House of which you are an honorable member), in which I am informed that the bill authorizing the issuing of $200,000 bonds for the purpose of mounting the militia called for, paying the bounty, &c., was not likely to pass, and also that a bill was likely to pass (superseding the "bond bill") giving bounties to men who would enlist in the two Colorado regiments now in the field, and also that it had been represented to the House, as coming from me, that a sufficient number of men could be obtained in this way, so as to avoid the necessity of proclaiming martial law. In reply I would state that I am very sorry the "bond bill" did not pass over two weeks ago, for to my mind it was the surest and most honorable way that men could be raised and horses procured. I have never stated that a sufficient number of men could be enlisted for the old regiments so as to meet the exigencies of the case; and even could these men be persuaded to enlist I have not at present the horses on which to mount them. I should be pleased to see a bill pass authorizing the payment of a liberal bounty to recruits for the First and Second Colorado Regiments, for I think the regiments might be recruited up to the maximum; but I am sorry to say that such a bill at this late hour would not meet the necessities of the times. Men and horses must be had immediately, or else we must yield ourselves living sacrifices to inhuman savages. And who of us all are prepared to do this? I beg of you not to bury the bounty bill because of the lateness of the hour which gave it birth, for

in my estimation it will be of great assistance and good. I am more than sorry that I have now no other alternative but to proclaim martial law and suspend all business until a sufficient number of men (mounted) are had to open the Overland route and protect the frontier settlers of the Territory. When I modified martial law as it existed under the former district commander I never expected to be compelled to restore it with renewed severity.

Accept my thanks for your courtesy, and believe me, with esteem and respect, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT RANKIN, *February 13, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT:

No portion of my district includes any portion of Colorado, as I understand it. I will put a part of a squadron at or near Harlow's ranch. Do you expect me to take charge as far as Junction?

LIVINGSTON.

DENVER, *February 13, 1865.*

Colonel LIVINGSTON,
Fort Rankin:

The entire line from Julesburg to this side Junction is not in my district. Have called for 360 mounted militia to open route to Julesburg. Expect help and co-operation from you as far as Valley Station at least. Have only about 100 volunteers on line. No more to send at present.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., February 13, 1865.*

In compliance with General Orders, No. 11, current series, of the War Department, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Northwest.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 14, 1865—7 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

If General Reynolds has not already been authorized to change the garrisons of his department as suggested in his dispatch of the 8th instant, it will be well to notify him to carry out his own suggestions as soon as he can.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[FEBRUARY 14, 1865.—For Grant to Thomas, 1 p. m., and Thomas to Grant, 8 p. m., in reference to co-operation between Canby and Thomas in Alabama, see Vol. XLIX, Part I.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 14, 1865.*

1. Capt. Oliver P. Gooding, Tenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as an inspecting officer with the U. S. forces at Kenner, La., and will report at these headquarters for assignment to other duty.

2. Brig. Gen. William A. Pile, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report in person at these headquarters for assignment to duty in the field.

* * * * * * *

6. The following-named batteries, comprising the siege train, now preparing for active service in the field, are hereby relieved from duty in New Orleans and will report direct to Brigadier-General Totten, chief of artillery and ordnance, at these headquarters, viz: Companies B, C, H, I, K, L, M, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and the Eighteenth New York Battery. General Totten will prepare and hold his command in readiness for movement at any moment. As soon as transportation can be conveniently provided Lieut. Col. B. F. Hays, commanding First Indiana Heavy Artillery, with his regimental staff, will report to Brigadier-General Totten for duty with the siege train.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In compliance with the orders of the major-general commanding, I have placed an officer in charge of the bureau of the provost-marshal-general of the department. Col. F. A. Starring, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal-general, will assume the duties this morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 14, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. The Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers having been transferred to the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, Lieut. Col. G. A. Day, of that regiment, is hereby relieved from the duties assigned to him in extract 9, of Special Orders, No. 39, current series, from these headquarters. Lieut. Col. S. W. Anderson, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, is appointed a commissioner to examine and report upon such questions concerning abandoned and confiscated houses as may from time to time be referred to him. He will report in person at these headquarters without delay.

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12. Brig. Gen. Cyrus Hamlin, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Port Hudson, La., and assume command of the U. S. forces at that post.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 14, 1865.

Maj. R. G. SHAW,
Eleventh U. S. Colored Artillery, Commanding, Plaquemine:
(Through General Cameron.)

Brigadier-General Sherman directs that you make use of the independent scouts sent you yesterday in assisting to keep up a thorough reconnaissance upon Grand River and beyond, and up the Grossetete country. All movements made by the enemy must be closely watched and reported promptly to these headquarters. This scouting business will be made by you a perfect system, and no movements of the enemy from the Atchafalaya down into the Grossetete country or across Grand River must be made without information of it at these headquarters in less than three hours' time.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 14, 1865.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 8, dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., February 9, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Northern Division of Louisiana, comprising the Districts of Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, and Morganza, and including all the territory in the Department of the Gulf north of the Defenses of New Orleans on both banks of the Mississippi River. All orders now in force in the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson will so remain until otherwise ordered. The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding: Maj. William Hyde Clark, chief of staff; Capt. William H. Clapp, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. N. M. Hubbard, aide-de-camp and acting judge-advocate; Capt. Charles E. Stevens, aide-de-camp; Capt. L. B. Morey, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. E. E. Shelton, chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. J. L. Routt, acting chief quartermaster; Capt. George H. Wheaton, assistant commissary of musters.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Comdg. Third Div., Seventh Army Corps, Fort Smith, Ark.:

GENERAL: It has been represented to these headquarters by the governor and other State officers of Arkansas and by deputations of

loyal citizens who reside in the vicinity of the posts of your command that there are several hundred families within the above limits who have the will and are very desirous to cultivate their lands, and many, if not all, of whom must, without assistance from the Government, be either rendered entirely destitute or be forced to leave the State. These people further represent that they can protect themselves against guerrillas and robbers if encouraged by the U. S. authorities so to do. Therefore you will authorize Capt. George E. Miller to raise a company of 100 men, and on the roll being presented to and approved by you they will be permitted to bear arms. Other companies may be formed, if you deem proper, after the first one shall have been filled up. These companies are to be composed of men whose occupation is farming and not soldiering. The organization herein authorized will be officered by the governor of Arkansas. They are for local defense against guerrillas and other outlaws, and for the protection of their own members and others engaged in agriculture. They will receive no pay or subsistence from the Government for such services. The commanding officers of companies will act under the advice and general direction of the commanding officer at Fort Smith. You are authorized to sell for cash, and at 50 per cent. advance on cost, subsistence stores and corn to loyal families in the vicinity of the posts in your command, provided such families are engaged in farming. This indulgence is expected to aid them until they can mature a crop. Oats in limited quantities may also be included in these sales. Families that are not engaged in any occupation whereby they do, or very soon will, support themselves will be sent as fast as opportunity offers to Little Rock. The number of destitute persons fed in the vicinity of the posts of your command must be as small as possible, and the issue of provisions to such persons will cease entirely at the earliest moment practicable. The total number of persons who will probably require the assistance herein provided for, it is represented, will not, at the outside, exceed 1,000. Civil officers of the State of Arkansas will receive your encouragement and protection.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 14, 1865.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

Two divisions of General Thomas' army have arrived. General McArthur, commanding one, arrived last night and thinks that the other division and General A. J. Smith will be down to-night. I inclose you two rebel papers.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 14, 1865—12.30 p. m.
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Yours of yesterday about provost-marshal system received. As part of the same subject, let me say I am now pressed in regard to a pend-

ing assessment on Saint Louis County. Please examine and satisfy yourself whether this assessment should proceed or be abandoned; and if you decide that it is to proceed, please examine as to the propriety of its application to a gentleman by the name of Charles McLaran.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 14, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Secretary of War does not approve the creation of a new department, as proposed. He thinks that General Dodge will be able to properly defend the mail routes.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
February 14, 1865—11.40 a. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

What is General Mitchell doing at Omaha City while the Indians are overrunning his district? Please order him to his proper station and duty forthwith.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 14, 1865.
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

General Mitchell's district headquarters are at Omaha. He has been on the plains all winter. He meets the troops at Kearny. His presence at Omaha was necessary to get out our supplies. I have had to send all our forage from that point and subsistence stores from here. Colonel Moonlight is moving down from Denver, and I can keep the line open. The troops going forward, with those I can spare from the forts, will make a campaign against the Indians immediately.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 14, 1865—3.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

General McNeil has reported. Have you any particular duty or command to assign him to? Major-General Pope has gone to Milwaukee. When will you probably return?

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 14, 1865—7.30 p. m.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Hold papers there. I will be back before they can get here and return. It takes five days to make round trip. Telegraph anything important. Has Fisk or Ewing returned from Washington?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Neither Ewing nor Fisk have yet reported back. Nothing urgently important in papers I intended to send you; they will keep.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 73. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 14, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

22. Capt. William W. Lowe, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and relieve Capt. Sidney Clarke, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, in his duties as assistant to the provost-marshal-general, superintendent volunteer recruiting service, chief mustering and disbursing officer for the State of Kansas and Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, *February 14, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

The Freer guerrilla band is in Butler County killing and robbing, and I think it best to send twenty men after them, if you do not want fifty men to go to Ripley County. I have not got men enough for both scouts.

JAS. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *February 14, 1865.*

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: General Dodge having given me permission to visit him, I went to Fort Leavenworth on Thursday and returned on Saturday last. I laid before him the condition of the country in this region, but the department seems to be as bare of troops as the district is. The general is moving every available hoof across the plains. All the cav-

alry which was heretofore stationed from Wyandotte down the Kansas border has been taken away. He cannot send us re-enforcements unless it be that the remainder of my regiment can be relieved in North Missouri and sent to me. I have to abandon Hickman Mills to-day. I fear that disastrous consequences to the few loyal people there will follow. There are enough able-bodied men at the station (some forty) to take care of themselves, but they prefer to make friends with rather than fight the bushwhackers. The company now there (C), First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, has but sixteen horses. They have had no officer since Captain Jackson and Lieutenant Dudley left. They did not amount to much when their officers were with them, and were of still less use when a sergeant commanded them. I have not been able to even make an arrest with these men. The stage company is well protected down to Pleasant Hill. A company is camped on the Big Blue at the ferry, and an escort accompanies the mail coach from Independence down. I believe, however, that your idea is correct in regard to the danger of allowing a small escort to go regularly with the mail, and I shall change the arrangement. I have information of about 400 rebel soldiers and bushwhackers being in this sub-district, in La Fayette, and in the border counties of Kansas. I am trying to get the people to understand their danger, but, confound them, while they growl if you don't put a guard at each man's farm and allow their accounts for damages done by the guard, they are very slow about raising a finger to help themselves, excepting to Uncle Sam's money. I anticipate worse times this spring than ever occurred before, unless we can take all the disloyal families out of the country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., February 14, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: From Colonel Wattles, of the First Regiment Indian Home Guard, just arrived from Fort Gibson, I learn that the forces of Stand Watie, Cooper, and Gano, together with a portion of the force that lately went south with General Price, numbering in all about 7,000, are at and in the vicinity of Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation. These forces are represented as being well mounted, and from the most reliable information obtained it is believed that they design moving north either in force or in detachments for raids as soon as the season will admit. Statements of refugees lately arrived from Texas is that small expeditions are organizing in Bonham and Sherman, Tex., for the avowed purpose of making a raid into the southwestern portion of this State. In consequence of these facts the people of the settlements in the Neosho Valley are quite alarmed, and not without some cause. The Neosho Valley is one of the best settlements in the State, and abounds largely in valuable stock of all kinds, which is a great inducement for raiding parties, and the country through which they would pass from Red River will be well supplied with grass and water as soon as the last of April or the first of May. The forces at Fort Smith and Fort Gibson are very small and consist entirely [of] infantry; at the latter place there is nothing but Indian soldiers, which are very ineffi-

cient. Hence, with the present force at the two places named, Forts Smith and Gibson, we can expect but little in the way of intercepting any force at the Arkansas River that design making a raid into this State. I have written Colonel Phillips, commanding at Fort Gibson, requesting him to furnish us promptly with any information he may obtain of movements of rebel troops moving north with the view of crossing the Arkansas River, especially west of Fort Gibson, and I have also arranged for sending scouts from the southwest settlements of Kansas for the same purpose. With the few troops at present in this district it is impossible for me to send into that locality sufficient number of men to resist any considerable force of the enemy without abandoning other important posts. It is not probable that any movement of the enemy, such as I have referred to, will be attempted until there is sufficient grass to subsist their animals, but in view of the prospective danger from that source I would suggest the propriety of making such dispositions of troops as will admit of concentrating a force on the southern border of this State with as little delay as possible when there is reason to believe that it is required. I will keep you promptly advised of all information I can obtain relative to the enemy's movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 23, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. John Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, for information.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., February 14, 1865.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding at Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: I have information from various sources that leads me to suspect that the enemy contemplate making a raid from the vicinity of Red River, Tex., across the Arkansas, and thence into the southwestern settlements of this State, as soon as there is sufficient grass to subsist their stock. I have but very few troops in my command at present, and cannot keep a large force in the Neosho Valley without abandoning other important posts, hence I shall have to rely upon concentrating a force to meet the danger when it is threatened. With this view I have to request that you keep me promptly advised of any information you may obtain relative to movements of the enemy from the northern border of Texas in this direction. Dispatches can be sent to Fort Scott and telegraphed, and also to Fort Smith, as I am now in telegraphic communication with the latter place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *February 14, 1865*

Major-General DODGE, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Scouts returned I sent from Columbus up the Loup Fork report seeing a large trail going north fifty-seven miles northwest of Columbus. From the direction taken by those Indians that fought Collins at Mud Springs, and from report of scouts from their trail, I am satisfied the Indians are heading for Running Water or the Missouri River. My scouts sent to the Running Water have not yet returned. I have some apprehension for their safety. I find it almost impossible to procure men for this service in consequence of non-payment. My assistant quartermaster has not been furnished any money to pay quartermaster's men or for any other purpose since I have been in command of this district. Some of this class of men have been laboring for twelve months without receiving a single dollar for their services. The result is they are compelled to desert our service to make a living for their families. Cannot this to some extent be remedied?

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 14, 1865

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Omaha:*

The troops are on the road. Meet them at Kearny, but make such arrangements as will insure prompt forwarding of corn from Omaha. As soon as troops reach Kearny be ready to push right out against the Indians, and follow them until they are entirely broken up and so chastised that they will not return. I don't want any such outrages as were committed by Chivington. I think if we could get hold of a lot of them as hostages it would be a good idea. Instruct Colonel Livingston to telegraph me daily of matters around Julesburg.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT RANKIN, *February 14, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT:

System guarding coaches east Julesburg is one station at each post; one intermediate station with permanent guard of twenty men. Posts are twenty-five to thirty-five miles apart, giving short relays for mounted escorts. If same plan is adopted west no trouble to run coaches. Urge Mr. Reynolds to put them on. General Dodge anxious to open line. I send fifty men to Harlow's, twenty-five miles west of this post, to-morrow. Recruits from Second Cavalry leave here to-morrow for [*sic*].

LIVINGSTON,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 15, 1865—10 p.m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I shall be much obliged if you will keep me advised of the time your cavalry expedition will start from Vicksburg, as I wish to co-operate by sending a force into Alabama and Mississippi.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[FEBRUARY 15, 1865.—For Grant to Thomas, 3.30 p. m., and Thomas to Grant, 10 p. m., in reference to expedition into Alabama to co-operate with forces in Military Division of West Mississippi, see Vol. XLIX, Part I.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 15, 1865.*

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6. Capt. S. S. Rockwood, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the U. S. forces at Kennerville, La., and will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and relieve Capt. John R. Thompson, commissary of subsistence of volunteers. Captain Thompson will, upon being relieved, proceed to this city and report to the chief commissary of subsistence of the division for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 15, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 15th day of February, 1865: John H. Collins, who has during the past month visited Summit, Liberty, Woodville, General Hodge's headquarters at Beaver Creek and Bayou Sara, states that Colonel Scott has furloughed his command to rendezvous at Summit. This furlough has already expired. His rolls carry 4,200 names. When pursuing General Davidson he had about 1,400 men. At the time the furlough was granted he had 500 or 600. Informant thinks it doubtful if more than 500 of these men can be reassembled. Colonel Scott and Colonel Wingfield are now in arrest for furloughing their respective commands without authority. The former is now at home, about nine miles from Bayou Sara. His command comprises the First Louisiana Cavalry, Third Louisiana Cavalry, propably Colonel Gober's cavalry. Colonel Powers' regiment numbers 480 men, headquarters at Whitestown, eight miles from Woodville, on Clinton road. It pickets Bayou Sara and Fort Adams roads. Colonel Griffith's regiment of cavalry numbers 200 men. They are at the same station. A communication from Lieut. L. E. Granger, Morganza, La., February 12, states he has received information that the rebels have succeeded in raising the guns of the sunken gun-boats, and say they are now prepared to sink any transport going up Red River after cotton. Twenty enlisted men of Hood's army, furloughed for ninety days by General Dick Taylor, crossed the river one mile from the gun-boat at Tunica Bend on a raft last week.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Baton Rouge, La., February 15, 1865.*

General Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, La., February 2, 1865, is hereby revoked. Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey, commanding District of Baton Rouge, will make such orders relative to the welfare and police of the city as he may deem proper and necessary.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Baton Rouge, La., February 15, 1865.*

The present organization of the cavalry in this command is discontinued. The following-named regiments, together with the First Wisconsin Battery, will constitute what will hereafter be known as the Cavalry Brigade of the Northern Division of Louisiana, and will be under the command of Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis, viz: First Texas Cavalry, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry. The commanding officer of the Chicago Mercantile Battery will report direct to Brigadier-General Bailey, commanding District of Baton Rouge.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN,
Morganza, La.:

A number of transports with troops are daily expected from above, and will continue to arrive for some time to come. Be pleased to say to the commanding officer of each boat as he passes your post that he is to disembark his troops at Kennerville instead of this city, and that he must report by telegraph from Morganza the strength of his command, the names of the regiments, &c. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN,
Morganza, La.:

My previous dispatch of this morning is hereby modified so as to apply only to the troops coming from General Thomas' army, not to such as may arrive from the Department of Arkansas or from Memphis. The latter are to disembark at Algiers, the former at Kennerville. Please to note this carefully.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Steamer Diadem, Vicksburg, Miss., February 15, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. P. JENNISON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: The general commanding division directs that your command debark at once, taking everything ashore.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

General Grant approves the disposition of troops as proposed in your dispatch of the 8th. In effecting these changes you must, however, provide for the reoccupation of Fort Smith as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., February 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: The state of my health has compelled [me] to write the letter, of which I inclose you a copy, to Major-General Reynolds. As it is more than probable he will refer the matter to you, I feel authorized to send you the copy so as to bring the matter to your attention earlier than it can be done via Little Rock. If relieved from duty at this place I shall take no aide-de-camp with me, as I have none, mine having been mustered out with their commands and none assigned to me since. It is therefore necessary that I should have Capt. T. C. Meatyard, assistant adjutant-general, with me, who is a very efficient officer, and who has been with me from the beginning of the war in several different capacities.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., February 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have been in the South four summers, and at this unhealthy post for seventeen months, and I find my health so seriously affected by the climate and the perplexing duties that I feel compelled to ask you for a change or a respite. It is my ardent desire to continue in the service until the close of the war, and if kept here I may be obliged to ask for a leave of absence, but that is not my desire. A change is necessary. At this post I have watched the guerrilla parties on both sides the river, the smugglers, whose name is legion, and the

lessees of plantations, some of whom are as bad as the enemy. The freedmen's department, numbering 5,000, I have endeavored to make self-supporting, but have been defeated in it by dishonest men, one of whom is now on trial. These cares and the climate have made my state such as to require rest. I have been nobly seconded by my staff officers, especially Capt. T. C. Meatyard, assistant adjutant-general, who requires a change as much as I. I have positive evidence of corruption at headquarters during my absence in September. The most guilty party, Lieutenant Snow, of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general during my absence, had resigned before I got my information or I should have tried him. I now ask that you will order me to report with Captain Meatyard, assistant adjutant-general, to Major-General Canby, at New Orleans, for another field of service, and on my arrival there I doubt not he will give us the respite required. I would ask for a change in your department, but I do not think it would be in your power to give me a more useful or desirable place than this, whereas General Canby might give me the opportunity of a few weeks court-martial, or other duties, or send me to the Atlantic coast by sea. I would be equally content with orders for us to report in person to the Adjutant-General in Washington for assignment to other duties. I have hesitated long in making this application, as I feel as happy in serving under your command as any officer in the service. I beg leave to suggest to you this post requires an experienced and firm officer. This letter will be handed to you by Capt. D. P. Allen, commissary of subsistence, who will explain my views more fully as I have communicated them to him. I beg of you an early reply, that I may have a few days to set my house in order.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *February 15, 1865.*

Maj. J. LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A scout on the north side of the river captured Captain Lightfoot and Lieutenant Graham, two notorious guerrillas. I should like to retain them and have them tried here by a military commission, for the murder, last summer, of a number of unarmed negroes on the Haskell plantation. Lieutenant Reeder, Third C. S. Infantry, was captured two days since. He will be sent up on first boat.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., February 15, 1865.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

MAJOR: I respectfully ask that one regiment of infantry, well officered, be ordered here from Little Rock, from which I can detach officers to fill various important positions on the staff. I cannot find officers here who can be relied upon. All who are competent are implicated in alleged speculations, &c. As soon as notified that a regiment has been

ordered from Little Rock, I will order one from here to supply the place. This course should be continued from time to time until three or four regiments are moved from here and their places supplied with regiments from Little Rock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, February 15, 1865—9.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The larger portion of the rebel forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department appears to be concentrated at and in the vicinity of Washington, Ark., 200 miles southeast of Fort Smith. The cavalry corps which the rebels claimed to be 9,000 strong is all under the command of Fagan. The whole is under Magruder. Their army is said to be under good discipline. The conscripts and other recruits from Missouri have been forcibly dismounted and compelled to serve in the infantry. The loss of horses and material in the Missouri raid was immense. Most of their best horses died of starvation. The road from the Arkansas to Red River is lined with dead animals. Their best officers acknowledge the raid a total failure. They say they have no intention or thought of attempting another, and will be satisfied with maintaining their present lines. Maclean, Price's assistant adjutant-general, was killed recently in a fight with Lieutenant-Colonel Wood. If another raid into Missouri is attempted Price will not command it, as his last was so disastrous that he is now without command. I arrived here on the 12th from Little Rock and relieved General Thayer. Will keep you informed of all movements of the enemy in this part of the country.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 15, 1865—12.25 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Please ascertain whether General Fisk's administration is as good as it might be, and answer me.

A. LINCOLN.

(Forwarded to Major-General Pope, at Milwaukee, Wis., at 5.30 p. m.)

SAINT LOUIS, *February 15, 1865—11.12 a. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

Dispatch received from General Halleck. Secretary of War does not approve of new department. Thinks General Dodge will be able properly to defend mail route.

JOS. McC. BELL
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

I think it very important that the troops at Sioux City and Fort Randall should move across the country to Fort Laramie at the same time I move from Julesburg and up Wood River. Colonel Collins has had another fight north of the Platte, and the Indians went north. We lost 3 killed and 22 wounded. Colonel Moonlight reports a force of Indians north of Valley Station and a very large force on the head-waters of Smoky Hill Fork, 100 miles east of Denver. Routes all open. Indians that fought Collins crossed Loup Fork sixty miles north of Columbus and appear to be making for Running Water or the Missouri River.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO.,
February 15, 1865—9.35 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I informed General Pope of what you had done and wished. He said he intended sending you both the Rock Island regiments. He is now in Milwaukee; will return by the 23d instant.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 15, 1865.*

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3. There being troops enough in the District of Nebraska to form a brigade, as required by General Orders, No. 251, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, series 1864,* it is hereby announced a separate brigade.

4. The District of Colorado will consist of the Territory of Colorado, excepting the post at Julesburg.

5. All troops at posts in the District of Colorado as now formed will report to Colonel Moonlight, commanding District of Colorado.

6. In opening communications, repairing telegraph, and escorting trains in movements against the Indians, and in re-enforcing, if necessary, posts that are attacked or in danger, no attention will be paid to district lines. Commanders of districts, sub-districts, and posts in all cases will give all aid in their power to one another, having in view only the safety of the country and benefit of the service. As soon as the emergency has passed that requires troops to move out of the limit of their districts they will return to their proper stations.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

J. WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 596.

PILOT KNOB, *February 15, 1865.*

Captain LEEPER, *Patterson, Mo.:*

It is reported from Centerville that about 200 rebs are gathering in Oregon County for a raid. Learn the truth in regard to this and report as soon as you can.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *February 15, 1865.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Comdg. District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report as follows in regard to the progress in the construction of block-houses and stockades in the District of Central Missouri: The work at the Osage for the block-house at the east end of the bridge, about half of the timbers are delivered on the ground, the cellar completed, and ready for the walls. The block-house at the west end of the bridge is up to the square of the second story, and will be completed in ten days, if lumber for roofing and floors can be had, for which requisitions have been made. The block-house at the La Mine bridge has not progressed so rapidly as might be wished, for various reasons; one is the difficulty in getting tools at the commencement, another a change of commands at that station since the work commenced. The timbers are being got out, in which the citizens are rendering assistance. The late fall of rain will delay the work for a few days at this point. At Sedalia, for the stockade at that place about 280 sticks of timber have been delivered on the ground. The commander at that station informs me that for the want of men he is unable to prosecute the work as rapidly as he would wish, and that in the last ten days he has been delayed in consequence of the appraisement of horses belonging to the men and in sending men home with private horses. He has not called on the citizens for assistance. At Marshall the timbers for a stockade are all cut and half of them delivered on the ground. I saw the commanding officer of that station yesterday (the 14th instant). He informs me that the work is progressing as rapidly as it can with force at his command in connection with his other duties, such as scouting, foraging, &c. He has called upon the citizens to assist in the work, and says that it is almost impossible to get any assistance from them. At Warrensburg nothing has been done, and the reason given for not doing anything at that place is as follows: The commander of the post says he has no authority to take timber. He also says that he has made requisition on the quartermaster for timber, and that he does not wish to incur the responsibility in taking timber. I received a communication from the chief engineer, Department of the Missouri, in regard to works at Kansas City (a copy of which is herewith inclosed). I have visited these posts and stations near twice each week since I have been assigned to this duty. I have urged upon the commanders of posts and stations your desires, directions, and wishes in regard to prosecuting these works with energy to completion. Further than this I know not what to do. Any instructions you may have that will enable me to cause the work to progress more rapidly I will endeavor to carry out to the best of my ability.

Colonel, I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

D. DALE,
Major, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia,
Superintending Construction of Block-Houses and Stations,
District of Central Missouri.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, February 15, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to major-general commanding Department of the Missouri for information. The constant employment of the troops on other duty has prevented us from employing many of them on these works. I have ordered the citizens impressed into service and will compel them to work. The great scarcity of timber in vicinity of Warrensburg is an obstacle in the way of constructing the block-house at this point. This will be speedily overcome and the work progress.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 6, 1865.

Maj. D. DALE,
Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia:

MAJOR: Your letter dated Jefferson City, January 23, 1865, was received, asking advice in regard to "what kind of works should be erected for defense of Kansas City," &c. In reply I would say that I will myself visit Kansas City some time during the present month. Just previous to my leaving Saint Louis will give you notice by telegraph, so as to properly arrange our meeting at Kansas City.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HOELCKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS,
Greenfield, Mo., February 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
District of Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

I have had John H. Howard, Company I, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, together with five men, scouting Dade County, Mo., since the 4th instant until the 14th. On the 11th he was on Limestone; struck the trail of seven bushwhackers and drove them out of the county. They came from Cedar Creek and went out south. He reports the county clear of bushwhackers at present. I still have one sergeant and ten men of Company E, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, guarding Captain Owen's working party at the coal mines.

I remain, your most obedient servant,

WICK MORGAN,
Major Second Battalion, Fifteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fort Leavenworth, February 15, 1865.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, stations of troops in the District of Nebraska for the

month of January, 1865: Companies A, E, F, H, I, and K, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, near Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.; Company C, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.; Company G, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter.; Companies A, B, C, F, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, near Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.; Company E, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Columbus, Nebr. Ter.; Companies A and C, First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, near Cottonwood Springs; Company B, First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, Dakota City; Company D, First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, Omaha City, Nebr. Ter.; Companies A, D, I, L, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, Fort Laramie; Company H, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, Camp Mitchell (near Scott's Bluff); Company C, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, Fremont's Orchard, Colo. Ter.; Companies B and F, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, Camp Collins.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. I. McKENNY,

Major and Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 15, 1865.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding District of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley:

COLONEL: The Third Wisconsin has been ordered to return to you, with the exception of that portion used for a courier line. The two companies at Fort Larned will be allowed to remain until I can send troops to relieve them. I shall send you horses to mount all your cavalry, and will replace those at the posts with infantry, so that all our mounted force can be used against the Indians, the infantry doing the escort and post duty. I desire you to be prepared as soon as you receive horses to move out into the country between the Platte and Arkansas Rivers and break up the band of Indians said to be located there. I hope that I shall be able to move you within thirty days, as I desire to have you move at the same time the movement is made on the North Platte. The Indians that went north after the Chivington fight have crossed both Plattes and are now some sixty miles north of the North Platte. The Indians must be punished, the women and children captured and held as hostages. I do not consider such fights as Chivington's to be of any benefit in quelling Indian disturbances or of any credit to our service. The courier line from Lawrence to Riley I desire kept up and dispatches run through promptly. You will by good scouts keep fully posted in regard to the location of the enemy either south, west, or north of you, and also keep me posted. I shall leave here this week for Saint Louis, where any special dispatch or news will reach me. All returns and reports will be sent as usual to Fort Leavenworth, but any news relative to the enemy will be telegraphed me at Saint Louis. The posts at Larned, Zarah, &c., should be protected by works, and I shall instruct the quartermaster to endeavor to get lumber enough for roofing buildings for our stores. Troops can make comfortable quarters out of earth and willows; stock can be covered in the same manner. Special Orders, Nos. 41 and 42, which prescribe the manner of crossing the plains, will be promptly and efficiently carried out, and a good officer at the proper time should be placed at Council Grove. I desire,

colonel, to be kept thoroughly posted in regard to all matters in your district relative to the service, and would also like your views about a movement from Riley against the Indians.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 15, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Lawrence:

After posting the men at Lawrence, Topeka, and Saint Mary's, as ordered, move with the rest of your men to Fort Riley and report to Colonel Ford. In moving back you must keep your men from pillaging. Notify me when you start.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 15, 1865.

Lieutenant MONTGOMERY,
Lawrence:

Send the following dispatch through to Fort Riley by messenger, traveling day and night, and notify me of time of departure:

Colonel FORD,
Fort Riley:

Hold the two companies at Fort Larned and send rest of Eleventh Kansas. Give them every horse you can raise. I have got horses on their way here to mount your command and troops to replace the Eleventh Kansas.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Omaha:

A part of the Eleventh Kansas will go from Fort Riley to Fort Kearny dismounted. Some horses will be sent from here for them and mount the remainder on mules, or put them in the forts and take mounted men from your posts. When troops reach Kearny we can decide how to move. I am trying to move the column from Sioux City; at all events, those troops will be where they can protect Northern Nebraska. We have no money. Will send your quartermaster some as soon as it arrives.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Omaha:

A train left here for Denver January 23 loaded with 50,000 rations for Cottonwood. It was then to proceed to Denver. I think those rations should go through to Julesburg, and let train going from here now take rations to Cottonwood. This will insure a supply at Julesburg on arrival of the troops there. Attend to this and answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Omaha:

The Secretary of War authorizes me to raise a company of Indians. You can raise a company among the Omahas to be used as guides and scouts, to be mustered in for one year. I will appoint officers upon your recommendation.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 15, 1865.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Denver City:

If the citizens of Colorado will not aid you, put the troops that are guarding towns and settlements on to our lines of communication and let towns and settlements take care of themselves. You have now got control of all troops in Colorado, and with the militia you raise can operate against the Indians along the Overland route. One hundred teams left here for Denver January 23.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., February 15, 1865.

I. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from department headquarters this day received, the District of Colorado now consists of the Territory of Colorado, excepting the post of Julesburg.

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By order of Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 15, 1865.

This morning Herrera Grande and five other Navajo chiefs, and Jesus, the interpreter, for whom I wrote to General Crocker on the 22d of

January, 1865, came to Santa Fé, en route to the old Navajo country. I had a talk with them, in the presence of Governor Connelly and Don José Manuel Gallegos. It was to this effect:

They were to go out into the old Navajo country and tell the Navajoes still remaining there that they must come in at once and go to the reservation; that this is the last warning they will have; that if they come in now their stock shall remain as their own; but if within five weeks from the time of the notice they are not at Fort Wingate the door will be shut, and we will then fight them, the people will fight them, and the Utes will fight them, and they will be destroyed. In this case their blood will be on their own hands, not on ours, as they have had fair warning. These Navajoes whom I send out as delegates with this warning are then to return to Santa Fé, and thence to Bosque Redondo, without waiting for any others.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1865.*
(Via Cairo and New York.)

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans:*

General Grant directs that you will receive all Union prisoners delivered to you on the Mississippi River or at Mobile. The former will be sent to Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, and the latter to that place or to Annapolis, Md., as may be most convenient for your means of transportation.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 16, 1865.*

1. Capt. Robert G. Curtis, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Mississippi, and will proceed without delay to this city, and report for duty to Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Volunteers.

2. Capt. Clarence H. Dyer, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

3. Capt. William W. Cantine, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as chief commissary of the troops now stationed and being collected within the limits of the District of West Florida and South Alabama. He will report accordingly to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

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6. Second Lieut. C. H. Townsend, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby permitted to accompany the general to his new station in the Army of the James.

7. Lieut. Col. R. F. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as provost-marshal-general, Department of Arkansas, and will proceed without delay to this city en route to join his regiment in the Reserve Corps.

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9. Capt. James E. Harrison, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with the orders of the War Depart-

nent, is hereby assigned to duty as special inspector of cavalry of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 16th day of February, 1865: Mr. H. C. Gardner, a refugee from Texas, states that there is a ford one mile and a half in length across Galveston Bay, half a mile north of Caronkaway Point. Has at ordinary high tide two and a half to three feet of water and in the channel four. The bottom is good, except in the channel, where it is of soft mud. The channel is about 150 yards wide. Informant describes route from the west end of the ford to Houston, which is about fifty miles distant. Dr. F. Stevens has been surgeon on gun-boat Bayou City. Left Galveston December 27, 1864; states the total number of troops in Galveston and vicinity does not exceed 1,500 men. Makes the following statement in regard to the fortifications of Galveston: Almost all the works are dismantled and the guns sent to Virginia Point. Fort Point had five guns; now has one. The others are wooden. Fort Jackson had three 32-pounders, one mortar, one 24-pounder Parrott. Does not know whether these guns have been dismounted. Fort Green has now one 32-pounder, two small guns from gun-boat Westfield. Fort Magruder has one rifle, one mortar, and two smooth-bores. South Battery has only one gun left. There are two brass 12-pounders about the middle of the bridge. All the other works are mounted, if at all, with wooden guns. Thinks Galveston will be evacuated. The bridge is nearly worn out. Heard General Walker complain about the useless expense of fortifying the city. No gun-boats are now left in the bay. Mr. E. S. Murray left Mobile January 22; had been conscripted in the rebel army. States there is a great scarcity of food in Mobile. States one-half of Hood's army, in number about 5,000, passed through Mobile on the way to Augusta on the 19th or 20th of January. Informant states the number of troops in Mobile and vicinity, which does not materially differ from previous reports. Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, reports by telegraph that he has learned from a scout that there are from 400 to 500 Federal prisoners confined at Meridian, Miss. They are reported in a destitute condition. A communication from the same officer of the 12th instant states that Scott's command is reported at Canton, Miss. General Gardner has been relieved from command for drunkenness, and General Forrest succeeds him. States that refugees and deserters universally agree in asserting there is a general sentiment in favor of "peace on any terms" through the rebel States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 16, 1865.*

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31. Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty. Permission to pass through Washington, D. C., en route is hereby granted him.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 16, 1865.*

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3. Company K, of the First Louisiana Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in the District of La Fourche, and will proceed without delay to join the regiment, now stationed at Baton Rouge, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: The three regiments ordered from Southern Division must be got in readiness for the field (the Seventh Vermont, Seventy-seventh Illinois, and Ninety-first Illinois). I am informed by General Canby that these vacancies must be supplied from the department force. The Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry are now within your lines, and any additional force you may require will be ordered from Port Hudson. Let me know if you want any other regiment.

Yours,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

I am instructed by Brigadier-General Sherman to acknowledge the receipt of reports and telegrams relating to recent movements in search of guerrillas. Also to inform you that there is still a defect in the stationing of the pickets intended to watch the passage back of Kittredge's Sugar Mill. The rebels must have come through there; then the picket, in order to fail seeing them, must be improperly posted or

instructed, or it neglected its duty. In Brigadier-General Sherman's view the pickets on the canal are entirely secondary in importance, provided the passage back of the plantation to which Kittredge's lane leads is properly guarded.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: It is now reasonably certain that no more draft will be made in the forces of the department. It remains to us to put those now within the command on the best possible footing. I wish you to proceed at once to cause the cavalry to be organized into brigades, cutting all unnecessary staff appointments down to the minimum. Compel line and field officers to remain with their commands, and to use their best endeavors to bring them into efficiency. As soon as the weather and the state of the ground admit, send a brigade to Morganza as permanent part of the garrison to cover the Atchafalaya country. The infantry and artillery within your limits will require similar action, and, in short, I expect much of your time for awhile to be given to inspection and correction by personal attention. Strict attention to duties will be required, especially in colored regiments. It will be well for you to notice specially the condition of the Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry at Port Hudson, and give me your judgment about the practicability of making it effective.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY:

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions from headquarters Department of the Gulf, the major-general commanding directs that the Fourteenth New York Cavalry be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Ullmann for duty at Morganza. As this regiment will relieve the Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry in that district, they will take with them their camp and garrison equipage and stores of all kinds. You will please give the necessary orders in the premises.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. ULLMANN,
Morganza, La.:

The idea of using Kennerville as a camping-ground for the troops coming from General Thomas is abandoned in consequence of the recent

heavy rains, and a place below this city has been selected. Will you therefore please to instruct commanding officers instead of disembarking at Kennerville to proceed direct to this city and to report in person at these headquarters, taking care in all cases to keep their men on board until they reach their permanent place of encampment. This does not apply to the troops coming from Arkansas and Memphis, which are to disembark at the warehouse wharf below the railroad wharf at Algiers, as heretofore ordered.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., February 16, 1365.

Capt. J. C. STONE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that the enemy has exhibited unusual activity during the last two weeks. He has developed an extensive and effective system of conscription throughout the parish. Their men suddenly appeared scattered in squads over a large surface, searching for conscripts, mules, and horses. I have succeeded in taking prisoners 2 officers and 5 men. Captain Carmouche has raised and organized a company of eighty men. My informant had a long interview with him a few evenings since, and was permitted by him to read a letter of instructions recently received by him from Brigadier-General Brent, who it seems has lately crossed the Mississippi and assumed a command in Avoyelles Parish. He directs Carmouche to stop all persons in this parish from planting who are "cultivating on the Yankee principle, all who are disaffected toward the Confederates and have Union proclivities, and to take away all their mules." Carmouche states that he is ordered to seize all the mules in the parish, to turn the best over to certain batteries, and to use the others for transportation. Of course the inhabitants are greatly alarmed and appeal to me for protection. As all my cavalry is ordered away I shall be able to give this to a very limited degree. On the night of the 11th a party with blackened faces and otherwise disguised broke into the house of Joseph Metebrohn, a brother of the priest of the Catholic church, ten miles below the lines, and charging him with having given information (which is false) by which we captured the above-mentioned prisoners, inflicted between 200 and 300 lashes upon him, leaving him nearly dead. I have proof that there is again occasional crossing the river this side of Bayou Sara. Above, near Tunica Bend, there is frequent crossing. Captain Collins passed over two or three nights ago. I have previously reported the crossing, on the night of the 11th, of a body of soldiers furloughed from Hood's army. One of my informants fell in on the 11th, near the junction of the Red River and Atchafalaya, with two Confederate officers just from Alexandria. They said they were "only waiting for the water to fall in the swamps to make a sudden dash on Morganza from all directions." The Atchafalaya and the several roads have been picketed lately with more regularity than formerly, and a movable force has its headquarters at Simsport.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Memphis, Tenn., February 16, 1865.*

To carry out the objects and intentions of General Orders, No. 13, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the following regulations will be observed and obeyed in this department:

I. All plantations, colonies, or other industrial establishments leased, registered, or permitted under the regulations of February 1, 1865, will after being acted on by the commander of the district in which they are located be reported to these headquarters for approval, and will not be recognized as valid until the department commander shall indorse his approval thereon.

II. The limits of actual military occupation, as at present defined in the several districts of this command, are extended so as to include localities approved as above.

III. Owners or lessees of plantations under the authority of the above-mentioned regulations will immediately after receiving the above-mentioned approval, without delay, construct stockades or such other temporary defense as may be necessary to secure their laborers, stock, and other property from the danger of being carried off or destroyed by small raiding parties of the enemy; and any lessee who shall disregard or neglect this regulation will suffer the withdrawal of the approval from his lease and the forfeiture of his privileges, besides such further penalty as the case may render proper.

IV. Until the supervising special agent of the Treasury Department shall have made his arrangements to receive the freedmen and assume their care and support under the law of July 2, 1864, the freedmen's department will remain as at present. Proper orders will be given for the transfer as soon as he is ready to receive them without embarrassment to his department.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., February 16, 1865.

Major-General CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I desire to notify you of encroachments on the rights of the people of the Indian Nation from the Department of Kansas by citizens thereof and volunteer officers and soldiers stationed there. I desire that you communicate with the major-general commanding the Division of Missouri, to secure his assistance in putting a stop to evils that have assumed fearful proportions, and for the protection of interests so justly entitled to it. I desire to state that for nearly a year past there has been a systematic and wholesale plundering and driving of stock from the Indian Nation to Kansas. Part of this is the property of loyal soldiers in our service, part of loyal citizens, and part of disloyal persons now in arms against us or aiding those who are. The devastations of war have depopulated the Creek Nation; two-thirds of the homes in the Cherokee Nation are abandoned. The rebel or disloyal Indians are clustered in colonies on the streams tributary to the Red River. The loyal Indians, who adhere to our cause, are clustered around Gibson or in colonies depending upon it for protection. The

stock, or herds, of all, or what is left of it, is, of course, scattered or unwatched on its range. This condition of affairs invited the somewhat wholesale enterprises by which it has been driven into Kansas. The Arkansas River for the past two years may be said to have been the boundary between the belligerents. Since the siege of Gibson was raised in July, 1863, by General Cooper, no rebel army has camped on its southern banks. It is true considerable mounted parties have crossed it. A train was captured sixty miles in the rear of this place in September last by a large mounted force; but north of the river, or even fifty miles south of it, any rebel occupancy is only of the character of raids. I obtain all the beef for the command and for the many refugees from south of the river, or from the stock subject to be taken by the enemy. I merely desire to show that there is no necessity for commands of troops to enter the nation, 150 miles in my rear, on the pretext of scouting, which really drive off cattle. I would inform you that a very considerable portion of such stock was driven off by troops from Kansas. I will mention one or two cases in which there is ample and clear testimony. Captain Vittum, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, last April entered the nation with a train. On his return he gathered a herd of 500 or 600 and drove it out. The same officer entered the nation about the last of May or first of June as escort for two officers coming down to Fort Smith. He stopped forty miles above Gibson and went back, driving out a large herd. He is now provost-marshal at Fort Scott, which will give you an idea of the police regulations on the northern border of the nation, on which I have to lean. On application to General Curtis last summer I was informed that the matter was merely one for adjudication in the courts. In the nation there is no Federal court in time of peace—not even the Indian courts exist now. The necessary protection is dependent to a great extent on the military power temporarily existing. I think I can stop it here; if I had horses for my men at least, I could, with co-operation from above, or [*sic*] respect from them to orders issued here. The Indian soldiers are more to be trusted for their own protection than others. They are amenable to each other as well as to the Government. Most of the white regiments that have entered the Indian Nation commit more or less depredations. They treat it as if it were an enemy's country. I, however, desired to secure through you sufficient protection from the department above to stop the nefarious system which appears to have a thorough organization in the State of Kansas, believing that unless prompt steps were taken the same nefarious transactions would be continued this season. I inclose copy of an order* I issued to meet the evil. The case of the Indian Nation is peculiar. The Secretary of the Treasury decided that "it was not a State in rebellion," and consequently sends no Treasury agents here. The question as to what is contraband has been held in abeyance, as I understand it. The order was therefore framed to meet the exigencies of the case, and as far as practicable carry out the instructions under which the Indian commands were raised, or which have been sent from time to time by the Interior Department. I also inclose copy of a letter from one of the Indian agents, a copy of a permit taken from a man who had a stolen herd, and an extract from detective's report. Some of the permits from Superintendent Coffin are short. I send one which seems to have restrictions. Mr. Hamilton, to whom it was given, has been a large dealer in the stolen stock. As far as my observation goes, not one of

* Not found as an inclosure, but see General Orders, No. 4, Indian Brigade, January 14, p. 516.

these transactions, said to be made in the adjoining State, is genuine; as, indeed, there could be no security for it. I desire that either the provisions of orders be carried out and respect to them secured at the military posts on the Kansas border, or that other steps be taken to correct the evil.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel Third Indian Regiment, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OHIO CITY, KANS., *January 12, 1865.*

Lieut. JOHN CHESS,
Fort Gibson:

DEAR SIR: For nearly six months one R. Lombard, a half-breed Quapaw Indian, has been incarcerated in the military prison of Fort Gibson. I would be much obliged if you would see the commander of the post and inform me the charges against him. His family is in a bad condition and needs him much. I am sure he was enticed to the Cherokee country by whites, who, I understand, have been released, and other Indians who accompanied him have been released. Why he is thus kept is more than I can see. The order of General Curtis, at any rate, makes it no military crime to obtain cattle from that country. I wish you would give me all the particulars of his offenses, trial, and condemnation. He may have been kept there without a trial, as thousands of privates and citizens have been, without charges or trial, merely at the pleasure of the commander. I hardly think, from what I know of the commander of that post, that this can be true. If possible, I hope he will be released. I do not see how the interests of the military service or the Government can be subserved by so long an imprisonment, and I know the effect on the Indians is decidedly bad and will militate against the Government unless there is the best of cause. Please see the commander and let me hear from you.

Yours, truly,

P. P. ELDER,
U. S. Neosho Indian Agent.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Leavenworth, Kans., September 22, 1864.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.,
Humboldt, Kans.:

SIR: By authority in me vested as superintendent of Indian affairs, I hereby authorize and permit you to purchase cattle of the Indians within the Indian Territory under all the rules, restrictions, and liabilities prescribed by the U. S. laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in addition thereto, in consequence of the vast amount of illicit and unlawful trade now carried on within said Territory, I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations, from which you will in no wise deviate: For all stock purchased you will take bill of sale describing particularly the quality of the same, their number and ages, whether steers, cows, calves, heifers, or bulls, and the price paid for the same, the payment of which to be attested by two competent witnesses. The bills of sale must be signed by the Indians of whom you purchase, and approved by the chiefs or head

men of the tribe to whom the parties belong. Whenever purchases are made by you within the limits of any Indian reservation or of any tribe of Indians being in charge of an agent, the purchases and bills of sale thereof must be approved and certified to by said agent. You will then drive the stock thus purchased to some convenient point in Kansas, and there stop and hold them and report to me at my office in Leavenworth City. Submit your bills of purchases for examination, and in no case sell or drive, or permit to be sold or driven away, any of such stock until a thorough examination of the same and the bill of sale thereof is made, and said bill of sale is approved and indorsed by me; or, in my absence you will report in like manner to Major-General Curtis, commanding the Department of Kansas, and await his orders or approval before moving or disposing of such stock.

Given under my hand this day and date above written.

W. G. COFFIN.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

BELMONT, KANS., *August 22, 1864.*

Captain PHILLIPS:

* * * * * * *

On my way home I stopped at Ohio City, Kans. There I had a talk with Major Elder. I saw a herd of cattle, Indian stock. He gave $4,000 for them. He acknowledged they were stolen and deprecated the act. The party he purchased from gave him a copy of the permit from Colonel Coffin, which authorized them to get stock. Elder would not show me the copy of Coffin's pass, nor tell the name or names of the parties of whom he purchased. He said he took the precaution to get the copy to secure his title should the cattle be seized by any authority.

JOEL MOODY,
Detective.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., February 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

SIR: I desire to call to your attention depredations and encroachments on the Indian Territory by parties from the Department of Kansas. Parties from Kansas, both citizens and soldiers, have during the past year entered the nation and driven out herds of stock. Since I returned from Fort Smith I have endeavored to arrest them, but as I am now without a cavalry force, and as the country to be protected is very extensive, it appears almost impossible to put a stop to it without some co-operation from the department above. I learned yesterday evening from scouts up toward the Big Bend that two parties, one of twelve horsemen, the other of fifteen, drove out herds toward Kansas about a month ago. The Indian soldiers were under the impression from the size and appearance of the horseshoes that the parties might have been cavalry. In any event cavalry parties, or parties of cavalry and citizens drove out herds repeatedly last season. Captain Vittum, Third Wisconsin Cavalry (now provost-marshal at Fort Scott), while down last April escorting a train from this command, drove out a herd of about 500 head. The same officer in June was sent in with a squadron of cavalry to escort Colonels Bowen and Adams, of the

Thirteenth and Twelfth Kansas, en route to this command. Captain Vittum only came within forty miles of Gibson and went back, driving a large herd of cattle. My detectives and some officers and soldiers sent after them examined the herd, but could not obtain it. Captain Johnson, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, with men of his command, proceeded across Arkansas River and drove a large herd last summer. I think he went several times, but one case can be clearly proven. As I am instructed to take necessary steps to protect the property of these people, I ask you for the assistance in the adjoining department, which I am sure you will be inclined to give. The matter is rendered much more complicated from the fact that some of those whose duty it is to protect them are undoubtedly in league with the thieves. Superintendent Coffin has been giving permits to buy. These citizen thieves pretend also to have, and in fact exhibited when arrested, papers purporting to be passes into Kansas from military commanders. To show you the precise character of the transactions I have only to state that the whole Verdigris River country and nearly all the Creek country and large portions of the Cherokee country are entirely depopulated. The men are soldiers in the army, and many of them clustered near this post for protection. There is, in fact, no one to sell to them in the country where they got the cattle; and such sales, as a general rule, are mere pretexts that could deceive no one. Citizens of the State of Kansas also employ Kansas Indians, Osages and Delawares, to come in and steal. With these bogus bills of sale are in some cases no doubt executed. It is apparent that this can only lead to difficulty. I inclose a letter* just received from the Osage agent in reference to a half-breed who was caught last summer with a herd of stolen cattle, tried by a military commission, and is now serving out sentence thereof. I also inclose an order† I issued after I returned from Fort Smith. The order is in some respects peculiar, because the case is peculiar. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the Indian Nation is not a "State in rebellion" and sends no Treasury agents here. The question as to contraband is, as I understand it, still held in abeyance. Under the circumstances, I merely did the best I could, as I was directed, and forward a copy to give you a better idea of the difficulties it was designed to meet, so as to suggest any assistance in the protection of the rights of the Indians here that you might deem proper.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, stating that the following troops from General Thomas' command have arrived at Vicksburg and were going into camp: "Three thousand have arrived; 3,000 will be down to-night, and the balance to-morrow," &c. As we had only advices of a cavalry force of 5,000 to be sent, I am apprehensive lest our dispatch of the 3d has been misunderstood. I therefore

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* Not found.

† Not found as an inclosure, but see General Orders, No. 4, Indian Brigade, January 14, p. 516.

transmit a copy of it, herewith inclosed, and beg to remark that no infantry is to disembark at Vicksburg, but that it will proceed down the river, as ordered by General Thomas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

NEW ORLEANS, *February 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Vicksburg:

The commanding officer of the cavalry forces now on their way from General Thomas will, when he arrives off Vicksburg, be instructed to disembark at that place, and to be immediately prepared for active operations in the field. Please give him all necessary facilities.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 16, 1865.

Capt. J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: For the information of the major-general commanding the department I have the honor to report that troops from General Thomas' army are still arriving from above. No dispatches have been received from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi excepting the one (of which you have already been informed) directing the troops to disembark at this place. Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith left for Morganza last evening to communicate by telegraph with Major-General Canby.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 16, 1865.

Maj. E. B. MEATYARD,
Commanding Post of Davis' Bend, Miss.:

MAJOR: You will with the least possible delay organize every white or colored [man] within the limits of your command into the militia organization, appointing such officers either from those now in the army or civilians as will, in your judgment, best promote the efficiency of the organizations, reporting your action to these headquarters, and also the number of arms, accouterments, &c., that will be required to equip them. All the troops now at Davis' Bend belonging to the Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry will be held in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On board Steamer Diadem, Vicksburg, Miss., February 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. P. JENNISON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: The general commanding division directs that as soon as you have debarked you proceed with your command to the Four-Mile Bridge, on the Baldwin Ferry road, and go into camp. Captain Carkener, of the staff, will be present to assist in selecting camping grounds for the brigade.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. L. F. Hubbard, commanding Second Brigade, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Heath, commanding Third Brigade.)

MILWAUKEE, *February 16, 1865.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

On my arrival here last night to meet Curtis your dispatch concerning new department reached me. Dodge asks that Connor's district be placed under his command, so that he can complete arrangements for Overland routes. Please answer to Saint Louis, where I shall go in the morning.

JNO. POPE.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 16, 1865—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

I have not telegraphed or communicated in any way with General Dodge in relation to matter contained in President's message.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

If the detachment of the Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry has not been sent to General Canby, it will join the remainder of the regiment, under General Thomas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 16, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

General Sanborn recommends that the telegraph line from Springfield to Sedalia be repaired, and an office established at Warsaw; also

a line from Springfield to Mount Vernon or Neosho, as you may deem most expedient. He says Mount Vernon will be of great advantage, and it will be difficult to keep it up west of that place. Shall I lay the matter before Captain Clowry, with request to have these lines established?

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 16, 1865.*

Maj. James N. McElroy, judge-advocate, is hereby announced on the staff of the major-general commanding, in charge of judge-advocate's office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Fort Leavenworth, February 16, 1865.*

1. Capt. George S. Hampton, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will return to Paola, Kans., and report to Major-General Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Fort Leavenworth, February 16, 1865.*

The general commanding notices many irregularities in some of the districts, which no doubt were caused by the emergencies of the service, such as granting leaves of absence to soldiers and officers, authorizing the payment of claims by quartermasters, ordering contracts, &c. As no such emergency now exists, and as no such action can be taken, except by order of the War Department or department commander, it will cease; and hereafter district commanders will refer all matters that they have not the clear right to act on, by virtue of the regulations or order of the War Department, or by command of higher authority, to the department commander for decision.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 16, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Pursuant to instructions from department headquarters, two companies of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers will proceed on the

6.30 train to-morrow morning, the 17th instant, to Alton, Ill., and report to Brigadier-General Stone for escort duty. This duty done, they will rejoin their command at Benton Barracks. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Vols. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Inform Governor Fletcher and General Dodge that the governor's proposition as to the new regiments has been referred to Lieutenant-General Grant, and I go to City Point to see him about it.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 16, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Commanding at Lexington, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the colonel commanding to say that Captain Burris is ordered to Lexington with his company. Captain Burris will take charge of the recruitment of the company of militia for La Fayette County. This will give you three companies at Lexington, and it is expected with this force that you will keep scouting parties actively going all the time in La Fayette County. But few troops are needed to garrison the place; the balance, infantry and cavalry, must be kept moving. Send out your scouts under commissioned officers, with positive instructions to be vigilant and energetic. Now is the time to destroy the bands of guerrillas in that county. Instruct your scouting parties that no unauthorized depredations on the rights and property of peaceful citizens will be tolerated. The officer in charge will be held responsible for the deportment of the command. Special pains will be taken to see that each man is provided before leaving camp with the required number of rations. Prompt and full reports of the result of each scout will be forwarded to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. WARD,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MACON, MO., *February 16, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

During my late trip eastward I was compelled to leave unfinished a very important item of business in consequence of detention of travel on account of snow. My leave of absence was expiring, and I hastened back to my command without closing my business, deeming it better to return here for a few days and snug up affairs in the district and go

again than to secure an extension of my leave. I desire to go to Ohio and Michigan next week. Can probably adjust my business, which is in connection with the settlement of my father's estate, and return within ten days. I have, therefore, the honor to request that a ten days' leave from the 20th be granted me, and that you advise me by telegraph on receipt of this if it is practicable to grant it, that I may advise my friends by telegraph that I will meet them. The district and business of my headquarters are in a good condition. The volunteer militia companies are filling up.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., February 16, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Lieut. Col. John Pinger, commanding Sub-District of Saint Joseph, Mo., will immediately detail one company of infantry, with officers complete, to report to commanding officer of the post at Macon, Mo., for duty without delay. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., February 16, 1865.

Col. JOHN PINGER,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

COLONEL: In acknowledgment and reply to your favor of the 8th instant, touching assessments on rebels for the benefit of suffering loyalists who have been plundered by bushwhackers, I would say that at present I am prohibited from making such assessments. The War Department has directed that assessments without special authority be not permitted. The principle of assessments I believe to be right, but it is difficult to carry out. We can hardly lay finger upon a rebel that he cannot procure the signature of loyal men asking that leniency be shown to the villain. We cannot even hang known buskwhacking, murderous citizens of Saint Joseph, for many besiege the President for [*sic*] or orders in commutation of sentence, &c. We must struggle on and do the best we can. I hope for a more peaceful and quiet year than last, but to secure it every loyal man must stand shoulder to shoulder with his neighbor and show an unbroken front against the enemies of the country. You will at once give me full written report of the condition of affairs in your sub-district, by counties. What is being done under Governor Fletcher's General Orders, No. 3?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., February 16, 1865.

Capt. W. H. GREENE,
Commanding Fort Zarah:

The colonel commanding directs that you will immediately proceed to erect a small block-house, or earth-works, at your post, as the probabilities are that he will be obliged to withdraw part of the command now stationed at Fort Zarah, and in this event a small command will be able to protect themselves by this means of defense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALKALI, *February 16, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT:

I am directed not to establish post at Harlow's, that being in your district.

LIVINGSTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 16, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Company B, Fifth U. S. Infantry, will take post at Los Pinos until further orders, and Company G, Fifth U. S. Infantry, now at that post, will hold itself in readiness to proceed with Captain Brotherton to Franklin, Tex. Capt. Edmond Butler will be relieved from duty at Los Pinos in time to proceed to Franklin with Captain Brotherton, and will make his arrangements accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 16, 1865.

The following officers are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Maj. C. S. Charlot, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. S. S. Curtis, Second Colorado Cavalry, aide-de-camp and judge-advocate.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 17th day of February, 1865: Dr. Maximilian Funk, a refugee from Texas, states he left Galveston February 9; states the number of effective troops in and about Galveston to be not over 2,000. Generally three or four

blockade-runners (steamers) are in the harbor. One or two river steamers have a bow gun each. Informant heard that Fort Magruder had but one gun. Thinks South Battery has no guns. Another fort is being constructed at the southern end of the obstruction, opposite Pelican Spit. Both soldiers and citizens are eager for peace at any price. Slave-holders are willing to sacrifice their slave property, if necessary, to secure peace. Patrick Tervill left Mobile January 31; reached Meridian February 2, and Jackson February 3, 1865. General Forrest was at Jackson in same hotel with informant. He is said to be in command. General Taylor has gone to Augusta with all of Hood's army except one division, which is to remain at Meridian. Hood brought back from his Tennessee campaign between 10,000 and 15,000 demoralized troops, exclusive of cavalry. Both cavalry and artillery horses are utterly broken down. Informant met Loring's division on the railroad en route to Georgia and South Carolina. The railroad is in fair condition to Meridian. Several bodies of troops en route to South Carolina and Georgia have lately passed through Mobile. Five hundred captured negro troops (captured by Forrest) are at work on the Mobile fortifications. W. W. McDonald arrived from Mobile in New Orleans about three weeks since. He sounded the Blakely River at the mouth to enable the Heroine to escape. The outer bar has nine feet and a half of water; the inner bar nine feet and one inch. One mile from the mouth on the east bank is a work mounting twelve guns. Opposite, on the west side of the river, is a crescent-shaped bed of torpedoes; no others in the river. Three miles higher up, in the fork of the Blakely and Apalachee Rivers, is a work mounting about ten guns, commanding both rivers. A depth of nine feet of water can positively be found from the mouth of Blakely River up that river to the "Cut-off" into the Alabama River to Mobile City. The obstructions have caused the bars at the mouths of the Apalachee and Blakely Rivers to be washed away.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February 17, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I arrived at Vicksburg 11 a. m. on the 15th, and disembarked all my troops, in obedience to your telegram order. Finding no instructions, I ran down to Morganza to telegraph you. Orders have just gone up. I will leave immediately, re-embark my troops, and report to you as soon as practicable in New Orleans.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 17, 1865.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR KENNER, LA.:

The troops of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command will not disembark at Kenner, but proceed to New Orleans, and be reported by their commanding officer to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. BARRETT,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 17, 1865.*

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7. The regiments composing the Separate Brigade organized by paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 39, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, viz, the First Louisiana Cavalry, the Second Illinois Cavalry, the Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts Mounted Infantry will proceed with as little delay as possible to Carrollton, La., and report to Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the brigade.

* * * * * * *

11. Lieut. Col. W. D. Smith, One hundred and tenth New York Volunteers, and Capt. F. H. Man, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting inspectors-general of infantry, heavy, and light artillery, for the Defenses of New Orleans, are assigned to duty as acting inspectors-general of the same arms of the service for the Southern Division of Louisiana.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., February 17, 1865.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding, &c.:

Your note of yesterday is received. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 41, current series, from your headquarters, the Seventh Vermont Volunteers was ordered on the 13th instant to immediately move to Dauphin Island. It has not yet gone, and I am informed the reason is that they can get no transportation. I have not yet ordered away the other regiments, as they are to move with an interval of two days, in accordance with the same order. I have directed the Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry to come down and replace one of these regiments, though I wanted to retain it at the Parapet to furnish a force for putting the works there in repair. The Indiana heavy artillery furnished a large force for guard duty, and this regiment is likewise ordered away. It will therefore be necessary to have another regiment detailed for guard duty in the city. and in order to be sufficient it should be a large one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., February 17, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER CARROLLTON:

Send Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry to this city to relieve the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers. They will encamp until Wood's Press is vacated. They will march down.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 17, 1865.

Major-General HERRON,
Comdg. Northern Division of Louisiana, Baton Rouge:

Order the First Louisiana Cavalry, Second Illinois Cavalry, and the Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry to Greenville, La., immediately, to report to General Lucas. If you have no transportation reply, and it will be sent from here.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *February 17, 1865—2 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I received last evening the orders regarding the cavalry regiments to be sent to Greenville. The Second Illinois is now being loaded, and the boats will leave this afternoon. There is no transportation above here that can be used for the other regiment. If their presence is required at once, boats should be sent up. I will, however, use any steamers that come along.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 17, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

Transportation will be sent from here, if deemed advisable by the major-general commanding the military division.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 19, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the chief quartermaster of the division for remark.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

ALFRED FREDBERG,
Capt., Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 20, 1865.

Transportation has been ordered from here to bring the balance of this cavalry.

espectfully,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY:

GENERAL: Major-General Herron directs that the cavalry regiments ordered to New Orleans (viz, First Louisiana Cavalry and Second Illinois Cavalry) be got off with as little delay as possible. To this end he deems it best that the quartermaster's department take any available transportation, public or private, and desires that you will make the necessary orders.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *February 17, 1865.*

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In reply to your telegram of the 15th I have the honor to state that the following troops are stationed at this post: First Division, U. S. Colored Troops, composed of First and Second Brigades. First Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops, commanded by Col. W. H. Dickey, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry—Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-second Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry. Second Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops, commanded by Col. A. J. Edgerton, Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry—Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Second New York Veteran Cavalry (Col. M. H. Chrysler), Battery G, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, Capt. B. S. Harrower. The Second New York Cavalry are under marching orders awaiting transportation.

D. ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: For the information of the major-general commanding Military Division of West Mississippi I have the honor to report that the troops under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith have arrived at this place. They have disembarked and moved to Four-Mile Bridge, east of this place, on line of Vicksburg and Jackson Railway, where they are at present encamped.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: Your communication directing that the Fifty-third and Sixty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry Regiments be relieved from duty in

this department and returned to District of Vicksburg is received. These regiments constitute the garrison of the post at Saint Charles. They will be relieved in a few days by troops expected from the vicinity of Fort Smith. The recent forwarding of detachment of the Seventh Army Corps to New Orleans, as also the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin and Ninety-sixth Ohio Regiments to same destination, deprives me of any possible means of relieving the garrison at Saint Charles immediately. Orders for the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment to report to the commanding officer of the Reserve Corps have issued.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 17, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

6. The Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers is relieved from duty at Helena, Ark., and will be reported without delay to the commanding officer of the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, at New Orleans, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *February 17, 1865—9 p. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Captain Carr returned from scout this p. m. Followed Witt to near Clinton, thence to Quitman, where Witt's command scattered. Carr brought in a Captain Austin, Lieutenant Lay, of Cabell's brigade, and five of Witt's men prisoners.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *February 17, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

General DODGE,
Leavenworth:

There are two companies of cavalry at Fort Randall and two at Sioux City ready to move. Had they not best come down to Omaha, and thence across by Kearny? They have no means to cross at Laramie now. Are there arms in Kansas for two regiments from Rock Island?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 17, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Pacific House, Saint Joseph:

I saw Colonel Potter this morning and arranged everything. The line will go on without delay.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 17, 1865.*

The Territory of Utah and that part of Nebraska Territory west of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude are added to the Department of the Missouri.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF FRANKLIN,
Franklin, Mo., February 17, 1865.

Lieut. HENRY HUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the order from headquarters First Sub-District, Saint Louis District, dated February 5, directing the impressment of rebels and rebel sympathizers to work on block-houses at Meramec bridge, is in process of execution. I have sent Lieutenant Henry in charge of a squad of men, with orders to send to these headquarters all and any rebel sympathizers that he can find in the county of Franklin. On my return from leave of absence on the 12th I relieved Lieutenant Henry of the command of the post, and he informed me that the difficulty in procuring information is the reason of apparent delay in the execution of the order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PITTS,
Captain, Seventh Kansas Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 17, 1865.

His Excellency THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your indorsement, with three inclosures, of date January 16 instant, relative to protection of western line of Pacific Railroad. I feel a lively interest in the completion of this road, and have to the utmost of my resources extended to the working parties on it protection. The limited force at my disposal has not allowed me to cover the entire line of the road west of this post. There are nineteen companies in this district, and I have kept one-fifth of the entire force in Jackson County and at Pleasant Hill, and at this time I have over one-fourth of my entire force in that locality. This, in my judgment, is ample for the protection of the road and our line of communication with Kansas City.

Colonel Harding, commanding that sub-district, seems quite energetic, and disposed to do all in his power for the protection of the interests of the road. The mustering out of some companies stationed in that locality has temporarily left this line comparatively unprotected. Other troops are on the move to supply the vacancy. Much of the danger and insecurity felt by the railroad contractors is more apprehended than real. Everything, however, possible to be done to quiet these fears and remove all true cause of fear and danger shall be done. The spiriting away of a horse or mule now and then from their corral it is not possible to guard against, as the employés on the road may not be innocent of this mode of speculation. We are diligently at work organizing the companies of volunteer militia authorized by General Orders, No. 3, current series, from State headquarters. The greatest objection recruiting officers have to contend with is the liability of men after the enlistment to the draft. I hope to succeed, however, notwithstanding this difficulty. Jackson County promises to give me her company at an early day. Her population fit to be intrusted with arms is so thinned out that it may be difficult to organize more than one company there. I will see first what success we meet with in organizing the one already authorized before asking for another. I have applied through Major-General Dodge for permission to organize a company in Cass County. This is a positive necessity, and I trust, governor, that you will authorize its acceptance at once. The Missouri State Militia are now being mustered out every week, company after company. Soon they will disappear. It therefore has become a matter of the utmost importance that as many of the mounted militia companies as is necessary to cover the troubled portions of the district be organized and prepared for active duty immediately.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,

Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Dist.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *February 17, 1865.*

Col. CHESTER HARDING,

Kansas City:

The contractors on Pacific Railroad complain bitterly of depredations committed on them by outlaws in Jackson County and the great want of protection. Telegraph me at what point your troops are now stationed, and what you know of bushwhackers and thieves disturbing hands on the road.

J. F. PHILIPS,

Colonel, Commanding District.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *February 17, 1865.*

Col. J. F. PHILIPS:

I have just arrived from Hickman Mills. Affairs there are in a bad state, and I have no doubt the settlement will be destroyed after Company C leaves, unless troops are sent there. They start on the 19th. To-morrow the citizens are to assemble to raise recruits for the Jackson County Militia Cavalry, but they are not armed. Can you not send twenty-five mounted men to remain there for a fortnight? To-morrow Company D goes out, and I have none left but Captain Peery's

company. Will you procure me the authority to accept two companies from Jackson, one from Cass and Bates? I leave in the morning for Kansas City.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *February 17, 1865.*

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Kansas City, Mo.:

I have ordered three companies of the First Missouri State Militia, all that is now left here of this command, to Pleasant Hill, to report to you for further orders. I have also ordered one company to Kingsville. This throws one-half of the force in this part of the district to the west. I have applied for authority to raise one company in Cass. Arms for your recruits can be had as soon as organized. Captain Little left here this morning to recruit company. Await his arrival at Pleasant Hill. Get the people to join the militia and fight, not to run.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

DAVIS' MILL, OZARK COUNTY, MO., *February 17, 1865.*

General J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding Southwest District of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to communicate to you the following report: I can inform you that there is living in this vicinity of country a band of lawless men who are roaming through the country, making expeditions into Arkansas and the southern parts of this county, taking the property of individuals and converting the same to their own use. They also destroy the property of women and orphan children. They report to me that they have verbal orders to do these things. I can say to you that if such conduct is allowed that this country is bound to be evacuated, for they do not seem to make any distinction between loyal and disloyal citizens. I desire that you will inform me what I must do in the present condition of things, as there are daily complaints made to me by good, loyal citizens of this county of the bad conduct of these men.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM J. PILAND,
Captain Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Vol. Infty.

WESTON, *February 17, 1865.*

General FISK:

I shall be in Macon on morning train, and desire to see you.

DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., February 17, 1865.*

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V. Company F, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will relieve Company D, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, now on duty at

Columbia, Boone County. The commanding officer of Company D upon being relieved will proceed with his company to Rocheport Mo.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 17, 1865.

Major-General BLUNT, *Olathe, Kans.:*

I leave to-day for Saint Louis. Any important dispatches send there. Keep a sharp watch to the south and southwest, that we may have due notice of any movement.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Omaha:*

I leave to-day for Saint Louis. Send dispatches there. Keep scouts out in Northern Nebraska to watch movement of Indians. I would also send some of those Pawnees up Loup Fork to find their camp.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, February 17, 1865.

Colonel MOONLIGHT, *Denver:*

Commission having been ordered by department commander makes it all right. I leave to-day for Saint Louis. Send dispatches there. How much corn have you at Fremont's Orchard and Valley Station? Can you spare the stage company 1,000 or 2,000 bushels?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

DENVER, *February 17, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:*

Ten thousand bushels of corn at Valley Station, the only corn en route from Junction to Julesburg. Quartermaster is sending all over the country for corn.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Telegrams and dispatches from U. S. diplomatic agents and consuls in Europe indicate that one or more iron-clad rams are about to be dispatched from France and Spain, and may already have started, to attack a port or ports of this country. The information is not definitive

enough to enable me to designate the precise point of attack, but it is inferred that it may be either Wilmington or Charleston. I have imparted this intelligence to the Secretary of the Navy, but it is also deemed advisable to apprise you of it in order that all practicable precautions may be adopted toward meeting any such attack.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 20, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Grant.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 18th day of February, 1865: A communication from Col. B. R. Townsend, Cedar Keys, Fla., January 1, 1865, states that all rebel forces have been withdrawn from his vicinity and have been sent to join Hood. A communication from the same officer of January 12 states that three Federal prisoners arrived at his post from the rebel lines. These men state that there are 2,700 Federal prisoners under guard of two rebel regiments at Thomasville, Ga. (at the terminus of the Savannah and Thomasville road). This place is about 110 miles from Cedar Keys, Fla. Prisoners at Thomasville were confined at Millen, Ga., until the march of Sherman through Georgia, when they were removed to Thomasville. They are in a suffering condition, having been deprived of nearly all their clothes, and are very poorly fed. A communication from Capt. A. G. Fitz, Port Hudson, February 12, 1865, states he has learned that Scott was in Clinton, La., on the 10th, and was concentrating the rebel forces in that vicinity for the purpose (as supposed) of making a demonstration toward Port Hudson. Scott has less than 1,000 men and five pieces of artillery. Colonel Powell went toward Mobile on the 10th. He had two pieces of artillery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 18, 1865.

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21. Brig. Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to rejoin his proper command, via the Ohio River.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 18, 1865.*

I. The reserve of this military division is designated as the Thirteenth Army Corps, and the infantry divisions from the Army of the Cumberland, with such additions as hereafter may be made, as the Sixteenth Army Corps, subject to the approval of the President. Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger is assigned to the command of the Thirteenth, and Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

II. The chief quartermaster, commissary, engineer, ordnance, and medical officers at these headquarters will assign an officer of their departments to each of the infantry divisions and cavalry brigades that are not already provided. Division commanders will appoint the inspectors and provost-marshals, subject to the approval of the corps commanders, and will nominate for approval the mustering officers for their divisions. The same rule, except in the case of mustering officers, will apply to infantry brigades when detached from their divisions.

III. Special assignments of staff officers, according to circumstances, will be made for the Engineer Brigade and for the siege and reserve trains.

IV. The staff of division and brigade commanders will be limited to the officers indicated in paragraph 2, and to their assistant adjutant-general and personal aides, and no other staff or acting staff officers will be allowed, except upon the special recommendation of the corps commanders.

V. All officers in excess of this allowance will at once be relieved and sent to their regiments, and all officers and enlisted men belonging to regiments that are in the field, or under orders for the field, will be sent to their regiments without delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana:

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relating to the movement of troops from your command, I am directed by the major-general commanding the department to inform you, that he has no white regiment at his disposal to order here to replace those now under orders to leave. He can give you a colored regiment if it can be made available.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 18, 1865.*

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5. The First Company Pontoniers will proceed without delay to Mobile Point, Ala., and report upon arrival to Maj. Gen. Gordon

Granger, commanding District of West Florida and South Alabama, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, February 18, 1865.*

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3. In obedience to orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers will immediately be put en route for Dauphin Island, Ala., where its commanding officer will report for duty to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 18, 1865.

Col. WILLARD SAYLES,
Commanding Third Rhode Island Cavalry:
(Through General Cameron.)

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that your report of the 10th instant* has been received, together with one sent by Lieutenant Miles, topographical officer of the recent expedition under your command. The topographical portion of the report of this expedition is highly satisfactory, but you are desired to amend your report so far as to state more explicitly as to the amount of arms seized from persons on the ground of their having no authority to keep them. The names of the persons from whom the arms were seized must be stated, as well as the number and kind of arms. Your attention is also respectfully called to the fifth paragraph of General Orders, No. 45, series of 1864, from these headquarters. The report on the seizure of private property for public use is unsatisfactory. It should be reported what officer was ordered to seize the property, and what officer is accountable for it to the United States, in order that the staff departments can follow it up in the settlement of the accounts of claimants.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 18, 1865.

Major-General HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: I do not consider it wise or necessary to exempt the fire companies of Baton Rouge from draft. With the immense Government

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* See p. 76.

property in this city and with their complete but rigidly limited fire department I did so consider. Unless the draft should work very strangely at Baton Rouge there will be members enough left to keep it as effective as it ever was. Here, with steam fire-engines and telegraph department, it is otherwise.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 18, 1865.

E. B. TURNER,
Local Special Agent, Baton Rouge, La.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of to-day permit me to state that plantations in East Baton Rouge Parish north of Bayou Manchac and west of the Comite and Amite Rivers as far north as Port Hudson come, in my opinion, within the orders of Major-Generals Canby and Hurlbut. From Port Hudson north to the limits of this division all plantations on the Mississippi River or within a few miles back should be included; on the west bank of the Mississippi all plantations on the river from Donaldsonville to the mouth of Red River and within a range of five miles back. When plantations are outside of our actual lines of pickets or back from the river great care should be taken that none but proper persons are permitted to register and receive the benefits of the new regulations, and all such persons should be compelled to produce references as to their character and good intentions. After registration they will be held responsible for good order and peace within their neighborhoods. I will issue a circular on this point, copies of which will be furnished you for distribution among persons registering.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Steamer Brilliant, February 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you commence re-embarking your command on the same transports at as early an hour to-morrow as possible, taking rations and forage to include the 25th instant. Also that you send into these headquarters a list of the transports carrying troops of your command, with statement of what troops are on each boat.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. K. Garrard, commanding Second Division; Col. J. B. Moore, commanding Third Division; Capt. J. W. Lowell, commanding Artillery Brigade; Commanding Officer Cavalry Division, and Commanding Officer Pontoniers.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 18, 1865.*

1. The Fortieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers is transferred from the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, to the First Brigade, Third Division, and will proceed without delay to Fort Smith, Ark., and report to Brig. Gen. C. Bussey, commanding. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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4. The Twelfth Regiment Kansas Infantry Volunteers is transferred from the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, to the First Brigade, First Division, and will be reported to the commanding officer of that brigade at Little Rock without delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

5. The Sixth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers (dismounted) is transferred from the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, to the First Brigade of Second Division, and will proceed without delay to Devall's Bluff, Ark., and be reported to Brigadier-General Shaler, commanding. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

6. The Thirteenth Kansas Infantry Volunteers is transferred from the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, to the First Brigade of the Second Division, and will proceed without delay to Saint Charles, Ark., for duty at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

7. The Second Kansas Cavalry Volunteers (dismounted) is transferred from the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, to the First Brigade, First Division, and will proceed without delay to Lewisburg, Ark., for duty at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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9. The First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers (dismounted) is transferred from the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, to the First Brigade of same division, receiving instructions from Brig. Gen. C. Bussey, commanding division, as to duty.

10. On the arrival of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers (dismounted) at Devall's Bluff the Sixty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry will be relieved and proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., reporting on arrival to the commanding officer of that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

11. On the arrival of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry at Saint Charles, Ark., the Fifty-third U. S. Colored Infantry will be relieved and will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., reporting on arrival to the commanding officer of that post.

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14. The Cavalry Brigade of the post of Little Rock, Ark., is attached for mustering purposes to the First Division, Seventh Army Corps, headquarters at Little Rock.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 18, 1865.*

I. Col. John A. Garrett, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 44, Department of Arkansas, series 1865,

is hereby relieved from the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will turn over to Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler, Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the records pertaining to the First Brigade.

II. Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler, Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

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By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. S. KENDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Comdg. Third Div., Seventh Army Corps, Fort Smith, Ark.:

GENERAL: Orders have issued from these headquarters directing the transfer from your (Third) division to the First and Second Divisions of the Seventh Army Corps of the following-named regiments, viz: Second Kansas Cavalry (dismounted), Sixth Kansas Cavalry (dismounted), Twelfth Kansas Infantry, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. It is expected that all officers and enlisted men of these commands on detached duty at Fort Smith or vicinity will be relieved and accompany their respective regiments.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, MO., *February 18, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I have the honor to report that I have received information that a concentration of from 400 to 600 rebels is being made in the southeast part of this district. I have deemed it sufficiently reliable to order Colonel Catherwood with 200 men to Licking.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., February 18, 1865.

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7. Col. E. C. Catherwood, commanding Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, will move on the 9th instant with 100 men of his command, properly officered, and detachment of Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, to Licking, Texas County, Mo. On arriving at Licking the troops under the command of Colonel Catherwood, united with the detachment of Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, under command of Capt. William Monks, will be employed in scouting the country toward Thomasville and the Arkansas line. When Colonel Catherwood deems it necessary to employ all of his force in scouting, the citizens of Licking will be called upon to

guard the stores and fort at that place. Colonel Catherwood will keep himself well advised so as to intercept any raiding movement of rebels in the direction of the line of communication between this post and Springfield. The entire command will be supplied with thirty days' rations. Capt. E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

10. Col. E. C. Catherwood, commanding Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, will order one company of his command to move at once to Saint James and relieve the detachment of Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia now at that place. On arriving at Saint James the officer in command will order a detachment of fifteen men under command of a lieutenant to the Saint James Iron Works and relieve the detachment of Fifth Missouri State Militia stationed at that point. On being relieved by detachment of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, the commanding officer detachment Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia will move with his command to Rolla and report for orders to his regimental commander.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., February 18, 1865.*

I. The following-named staff officers of the district having been mustered out of service on account of expiration of their term of service or to receive promotion are hereby relieved from duty: Capt. A. R. Conklin, acting assistant adjutant-general and judge-advocate; Lieut. E. P. Bigelow, assistant commissary of musters; Maj. R. P. Richardson, medical director.

II. The following-named officers are announced as composing the district staff, and are assigned to duty accordingly: Maj. James Rainsford, Missouri State Militia, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. E. F. Ward, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. C. Gantt, Forty-third Infantry Missouri Volunteers, judge advocate; Capt. Joel K. Shaw, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, chief quartermaster; Maj. J. R. Moore, chief commissary; Maj. Thomas J. Montgomery, medical director; Capt. Benjamin H. Wilson, chief of ordnance; Maj. Henry Neill, chief of cavalry; Capt. Charles H. Thurber, district inspector; Capt. R. L. Ferguson, district provost-marshal; Lieut. T. S. Smith, assistant commissary of musters; Lieut. H. P. Dow, acting depot ordnance officer; Chaplain R. A. Foster, superintendent of refugees. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Col. Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *February 18, 1865.*

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: I hope you will excuse the boldness of one as humble in life as the one now addressing you on as grave a question as I now do. We want protection, and come to you as a loyal subject of the Government of the United States, and one that have borne our part in toils

and sufferings of the hardships of this cruel and God-forsaken rebellion. We have lost all that we had possession of when this war was forced upon us. Our houses have all been burned, with everything in them; our wives and children turned out without anything at all; our farms laid waste; and all this just because we are loyal to the old flag of the Union. Now, Mr. President, direct your attention to the Southwest Branch Railroad, so that we can have facilities for troops, and our words, with our lives if necessary, that all will be well. Mr. President, I know that giving us this road as a military necessity will give general satisfaction to all the loyal families in Southwest Missouri and place hundreds of women and children back at home who have been refugees from home since 1862; and further, Mr. President, I am satisfied that you could make it a great saving to the Government with the proceeds of the lands granted by Congress to be used for the benefit of said Southwest Branch Railroad, with the saving of the transportation for the use of the Army of the Southwest from Rolla to Springfield, and the extreme southwest would refund and save a sufficient amount to make it a paying institution to the United States.

I am, your humble servant,

C. B. WALKER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 18, 1865.

His Excellency THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that the term of service of the Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry has expired or is about expiring. The term of service of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry expires on the 1st day of July next. The above organizations constitute all the U. S. troops now on duty in this district, with the exception of one battery of artillery. The enemy still has four regiments of cavalry north of the Arkansas River, which have occupied winter quarters at Crowley's Ridge, and have also many bands of guerrillas and rangers, and my information is that many companies are organizing on Red River and in Texas, with a view of coming into this State during the summer and autumn. During the fifteen months that I have commanded here I have had at no time less than four mounted regiments, and most of the time five regiments. With this force the enemy has been kept out of the district and very severely punished, losing the first four months of 1864 not less than 800 killed. Since that time there has been very little loss of life by either side, except during the raid by General Price, when the enemy's loss in the district, outside of what he sustained at Newtonia, was at least 200 men killed. During the time above mentioned the confidence of the people has been much restored. They apply themselves to the pursuit of agriculture with increased diligence and zeal, and all that seems now to be required to restore to this section of the State its former prosperity and peace is an assurance to the people that the Federal and State authority will be strongly and earnestly maintained here. To do this for the coming year, in my judgment, at least, requires three regiments of cavalry and one battery of field artillery, or an equivalent force. I deem it better to have a portion of this force volunteer militia organization, and respectfully recommend that the following

force be ordered to be organized for this district, and that the same be at Springfield ready for active service by the 20th day of June next, viz: Two regiments of cavalry, one company of volunteer militia for Ozark and Douglas Counties, one company of volunteer militia for Taney County, one company of volunteer militia at Stone County, one company of volunteer militia at Barry and McDonald Counties, one company of volunteer militia at Newton County, one company of volunteer militia at Jasper County, one company of volunteer militia at Barton County, one company of volunteer militia at Vernon County, one company of volunteer militia at Saint Clair County, one company of volunteer militia at Hickory County, one company of volunteer militia at Camden County, one company of volunteer militia at Wright County.

The advantage of holding these border counties by volunteer militia organizations is twofold: First. The organizations are made up of men who reside in or have been driven from these counties, and, in addition to being acquainted with all roads and by-ways, have a great personal interest in restoring the State authority and filling up these counties with a loyal population. Second. These men thus joining an organization and going back to their old homes to serve induce most of those loyal families who have been driven from their homes to return also and raise crops, and thus these depopulated counties become again settled with a loyal population, a most desirable result that cannot be so speedily attained by simple military occupation with a Federal force. When these counties are once more settled up with loyal people the interior of the district, and almost that of the State, becomes safe from guerrilla raids, as the danger becomes so great getting into and out of the State. I therefore respectfully recommend that such steps be taken and such orders issued by Your Excellency as may be necessary to perfect the above organizations at the earliest time practicable. If authority to organize the companies of volunteer militia is granted, recommendations for officers will at once be made, or the authority granted to such citizens as seem best fitted for the positions. A regiment of cavalry for one or two years' service can be recruited in the district, in addition to the Fourteenth, now being organized by Colonel Gravely, if the authority to recruit it should authorize recruiting from citizens and also from all the regiments whose term of service expires on or before July 1, 1865. I have transmitted a duplicate of this communication to Major-General Dodge, commanding department, for his approval if it meets his views.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., February 18, 1865.*

1. Companies C and E, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, now at Fort Larned, Kans., are hereby relieved from duty at that place and will immediately rejoin their regiment at Fort Riley, Kans., under marching orders to Fort Kearny.

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By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, *February 18, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

There is not sufficient corn to supply command, including militia, for one month. No hay for most of the route; must be saving. Corn cannot be had. Cannot some be sent from Leavenworth? About 100 Indian ponies captured. Good for nothing; should be sold. Send authority. Eat their heads off before spring.

MOONLIGHT,
Colonel, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 18, 1865.*

I. The following record of combats with Indians on the part of the troops, as well as on that of citizens of New Mexico and Arizona, during the year 1864, is published for the information of all concerned. Only those operations are mentioned which were attended with results, either in our favor or against us, and they are about as one to four, so that the account which follows shows but a faint idea of the work performed. It is possible that there may have been some robberies which are not mentioned here, but if so no authentic report of them has been received.

II. The number of Indians on the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, as shown by General Orders, No. 3, series of 1864, from these headquarters, was 703 Apaches and Navajoes on the 31st day of December of that year:

January.—Major Sena, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, with his command arrived at Fort Canby, bringing in 344 Navajo prisoners.

January 3.—Wagon-Master Russell's train, en route to Fort Canby, N. Mex., was attacked near the Puerco by about 150 Navajo Indians. Mr. Russell was killed; Mr. Strong and two teamsters wounded. The three lead wagons were cut off and twenty mules were taken by the Indians, together with some corn, blankets, &c. This information was forwarded to the commanding general of the department by Maj. John C. McFerran, chief quartermaster, with the following remarks: "Respectfully referred to the department commander for his information. This wagon-master, Russell, is Powell Russell, who entered the service of the quartermaster's department as a teamster, a poor, illiterate boy, in 1853. By his honesty, industry, modesty, truth, and energy he rose to be the principal or head wagon-master in the department. This position he has filled to the perfect satisfaction of every one, and has now fallen, like a true man as he was, at his post and doing his duty. It will be very, very difficult to replace him."

January 5.—Maj. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Fort Whipple, Ariz., reports that the Penal Apaches run off eleven head of Government cattle at Walker's Mines. A party under Captain Hargrave was sent in pursuit, but failed to overtake the Indians.

January 6.—Capt. Julius C. Shaw, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, commanding Fort Wingate, reports that four Navajo Indians surrendered themselves at that post. Maj. Henry D. Wallen, Seventh U. S. Infantry, commanding Fort Sumner, N. Mex., reports that on the morning of the 5th instant the Navajoes run off the Apache herd from that post. Lieutenant Newbold, Fifth U. S. Infantry, with ten mounted men of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers and Fifth U. S. Infantry, were sent in pursuit, accompanied by Mr. Labadie, Indian agent,

Mr. Carillo, Mr. Whittemore, and twenty-five Apaches from the reservation. Captain Calloway and his company (I, First Infantry California Volunteers) was directed to follow the trail of the mounted party. Lieutenant Newbold encountered over 100 Navajoes, mounted and on foot, about twelve miles from the post. A sharp fight ensued, in which 9 Navajoes were left dead on the field. The Navajoes then broke into two parties and fled, and a running fight was kept up for about ten miles. Part of the force pursued one party to the Pecos River. Of this party only 8 escaped. Of the other party of Indians only 17 escaped, and some of these were wounded. Forty Indians are reported to have been left dead on the field and at least twenty-five wounded. It is believed that nearly all the Navajoes would have been killed had it not been for the extremely cold weather. The mercury was 10° below zero. The men could with difficulty cap their pieces, their fingers being so numb. Some were frost-bitten. About fifty head of horses and mules were recovered in this fight, all belonging to the Apaches. Major Wallen calls the attention of the general commanding to the handsome manner in which Lieutenant Newbold managed this successful engagement; also to the meritorious conduct of the soldiers, citizens, and Apaches engaged.

January 8.—Mr. George Cooler, wagon and forage master at Fort Arizona, N. Mex., with ten infantry soldiers and a party of Mexican citizens, while on a scout after Indians, recovered 1 Mexican boy, named Vincente Urbano, who was stolen by the Indians near the Pecos River, 1 rifle, and 58 goats. On the 11th instant came upon a party of Indians and succeeded in killing 1 and capturing 1 squaw and 1 child. In this skirmish two of Cooler's party were wounded. One of them, José Garcia, died the next day. On the 12th found 7 horses and 1 mule and captured 2 Indian women.

January 12.—Capt. Julius C. Shaw, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, commanding Fort Wingate, reports that Lieut. José M. Sanches, with a detachment of Company F, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, attacked a party of Indians near the Datil Mountains and killed 3 men, captured 2 women and 1 boy, and 18 Navajo horses and 62 head of sheep and goats. The chief, Sordo, was killed in this fight. Captain Shaw also reports that sixty Navajoes have given themselves up at that post since the 1st instant.

January 14.—Sergt. Joseph Felmer, First Cavalry California Volunteers, reports that he recovered 7 head of cattle while in pursuit of a party of Indians, and turned them over to Don Pablo, of La Joya, N. Mex.

January 15.—Serafin Ramirez, a citizen of New Mexico, reports that the Navajo Indians drove off 12 head of cattle and 2 mules belonging to him between the 25th of December and 9th of January, and during the same time they killed 3 of his cattle.

January 21.—Capt. Julius C. Shaw, commanding Fort Wingate, N. Mex., reports that twenty-three Navajo Indians have surrendered at that post since his last report. On the 6th instant, Col. Christopher Carson, commanding the Navajo expedition, left Fort Canby, N. Mex., with 14 commissioned officers and 375 enlisted men, on an expedition to the Cañon de Chelly. On the 8th instant 1 warrior was killed by the colonel's escort. On the 12th Sergt. Andreas Herrera, with fifty men, who was sent out the previous night, returned, bringing into camp 2 women and 2 children prisoners, and 130 head of sheep and goats, and reported that his command had killed 11 and wounded 5 Indians. On the 14th instant Captain Pfeiffer and party, who had been sent out from Fort Canby some days previous to operate in the east opening

of the cañon, came into camp and reported having passed through the cañon without a single casualty in his command. He killed 3 Indians and brought in 19 prisoners, women and children. On the 15th instant sixty Indians arrived in camp and surrendered themselves as prisoners. On the same day a party under command of Capt. Joseph Berney killed 2 Indians and captured 4. One hundred and ten Indians surrendered to Captain Carey's command while upon its return march to Fort Canby. Result of this expedition: Indians killed, 23; wounded, 5; prisoners, 34; voluntarily surrendered, 200, and 200 head of sheep and goats captured.

January 24.—A party of thirty Americans and fourteen Maricopa and Pimo Indians, under Col. King S. Woolsey, aide to the governor of Arizona, attacked a band of Gila Apaches sixty or seventy miles northeast of the Pimo villages, and killed 19 of them and wounded others. Mr. Cyrus Lennon, of Woolsey's party, was killed by a wounded Indian.

January 26.—Lieut. Thomas A. Young, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with one sergeant and eleven privates of the California Volunteers, started from Fort Craig, N. Mex., on a scout after Indians. On the 28th instant the party was attacked by about sixty Indians, who wounded Lieutenant Young, Sergt. Thomas Richards, and Privates Harvey M. McConkey, Thomas Clark, and Lewis W. Mann, of Company D, First Cavalry California Volunteers. In this affair 7 Indians were killed. The party not being strong enough to continue the fight returned to Fort Craig on the 30th instant.

January.—The militia of Socorro County, N. Mex., under General Stanislaus Montoya, on a scout near Sierra Datil, killed 20 Indians and took 20 prisoners.

February 2.—Maj. E. W. Eaton, commanding Fort Wingate, sent 200 Indians from that post to Los Pinos, en route to the Bosque Redondo. The chief, Delgadito, arrived at Fort Wingate this day with 680 Indians.

February 14.—Capt. A. B. Carey, U. S. Army, commanding Fort Canby, N. Mex., reports the arrival at that post of Soldado Surdo with his herd; also that there are 1,000 prisoners now at that post. Capt. Joseph Berney, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, arrived at Los Pinos this day, bringing in 175 Navajo prisoners.

February 24.—Capt. A. B. Carey, commanding the Navajo expedition, reports that he has forwarded 175 Navajoes to the Bosque Redondo since last report, and that there are now 1,500 Navajoes at Fort Canby awaiting transportation. Lieut. Martin Mullins, U. S. Army, commanding at Los Pinos, N. Mex., reports that to present date 2,019 Navajoes have arrived at that post, en route to Fort Sumner, and that there are 1,445 now at the post awaiting transportation. Capt. James H. Whitlock, with twenty-one men of his company (F, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers), left camp on the Miembres, N. Mex., on the 24th day of February, on a scout after Apache Indians. At about 5 p. m., on the 25th, he came up to a party of nineteen Indians, attacked and killed 13 of them and wounded the others, and captured 1 Indian pony. The command returned to camp on the 29th, without the slightest accident of any kind.

February 25.—Three Indian women escaped from the detachment commanded by Lieut. W. B. Smith, First Infantry California Volunteers, while en route from Fort Union to the Bosque Redondo.

February 28.—Capt. A. B. Carey reports that there are 2,500 Navajoes at Fort Canby awaiting transportation to the Bosque Redondo.

March 4.—Two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight Navajoes were this day forwarded from Fort Canby to the Bosque Redondo, having in their possession 473 horses and 3,000 sheep. One hundred and twenty-six Indians died at Fort Canby between the 20th of February and March 4.

March 7.—Lieutenant Hodt, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, with twenty-five enlisted men, left Fort Canby on a scout, in search of Indians who had stolen 18 horses and mules from Caballo Prieto, chief, who had surrendered. The thieves, four in number, were captured near Zuñi, and eleven head of the stock recovered.

March 8.—Capt. Quirino Maes, from Conejos, Colo. Ter., with an independent company of sixty-seven men, arrived at Pueblo, Colo. This company had been operating against the Navajoes since the 1st of January, 1864, and had killed 26 Indians and captured 4. Five horses were taken from the Indians.

March 14.—Capt. Joseph Berney arrived at Fort Sumner with 1,430 Navajo prisoners. Ten Indians died on the road from Los Pinos.

March 18.—Eight mounted Indians made an attack upon a Government herd at Cow Springs, N. Mex., and drove off 68 mules, 4 Government and 2 private horses. The Indians were pursued by Lieut. H. H. Stevens, Fifth California Infantry, with nine men, for a considerable distance, but they escaped with the stock. Maj. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry California Volunteers, with forty enlisted men, and fourteen citizens, fell in with a party of Apaches near the San Francisco River, Ariz. Killed 5 Indians and lost 1 man, Private Fisher, of Company D, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

March 27.—Fifty-five Navajoes surrendered at Fort Canby, N. Mex., eight of whom died. They had sixty-two head of sheep and goats.

March 29.—Eighty-six Navajoes arrived at Los Pinos, N. Mex., en route to Fort Sumner, having with them 6 horses and 2 mules.

March.—The Apache Indians attacked Mr. Goodhue and four other persons between the Hasiampa and Granite Creek. Goodhue was killed. The men with him succeeded in driving the Indians off. The Indians also attacked a train of wagons near Weaver, Ariz., and mortally wounded a Mr. Rykman and a Mexican. Another of the party was slightly wounded. The Indians took all the stock and plundered the wagons.

April 3.—Eighty-six Navajoes surrendered at Fort Canby, two of whom died. These Indians have 120 sheep and goats and 6 horses.

April 5.—Capt. Francis McCabe, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, arrived at Los Pinos, N. Mex., bringing 720 Navajo Indians.

April 7.—Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with a command consisting of twenty-six enlisted men of Company F, and twenty enlisted men of Company I, under Lieutenant Burkett, and ten enlisted men of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, attacked about 250 Indians near Mount Grey or Sierra Bonita, Ariz., and after a spirited fight of over one hour routed the Indians, killing 21 of them, left on the ground, and wounding a large number. Forty-five head of horses and mules were captured from the Indians and all their provisions and camp equipage destroyed.

April 10.—Seventy-eight Navajoes surrendered at Fort Canby, having in their possession 1 horse and 150 head of sheep and goats.

April 11.—Maj. Edward B. Willis, commanding Fort Whipple, Ariz., reports that Col. King S. Woolsey, with his party, surprised an Indian rancheria, killing 14 Indians, who were left on the ground, and wound-

ing others, who escaped. A small party of California volunteers, who were sent with Colonel Woolsey, behaved well, Privates Beach and Holman, of Company F, killing 5 of the Indians.

April.—Lieut. Martin Quintana, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, reports that while en route from Moqui to Fort Canby 4 Indians delivered themselves up to his command.

April 24.—One hundred and nine Navajoes surrendered themselves at Fort Canby between April 18 and April 24. These Indians had 159 head of horses and 230 head of sheep and goats.

May 1.—Three hundred and ninety-two Navajoes surrendered themselves at Fort Canby since last report, making the total number on hand at that post 623. They have altogether 320 head of horses and 650 head of sheep. Forty-two Mescalero Apaches, including Ojo Blanco, escaped from the Indian reservation at Fort Sumner and returned to their own country. This party voluntarily returned to the reservation on the 16th of September. Shortly afterward Ojo Blanco died.

May 3.—Lieut. Henry H. Stevens, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with a command of fifty-four men, California Volunteers, while on the march from Fort Cummings to Fort Bowie, Ariz., was attacked in Doubtful Cañon, near Steen's Peak, by about 100 Apache Indians. The fight lasted for nearly two hours and resulted in the killing of 10 Apaches, who were left on the ground, and wounding about 20. The troops lost in this affair, 1 man missing and 5 wounded, 1 mortally; 1 horse killed and 1 wounded.

May 9.—Capt. Charles P. Marion reports that while on a scout near Zuñi 500 Navajoes surrendered themselves to his command. These Indians had in their possession 1,000 horses and over 5,000 sheep and goats.

May 11.—The Apache Indians ran off two horses from the ranch of Mr. Stipich, a farmer on the Rio Bonito. They were pursued by Second Lieut. S. L. Snyder and thirteen men of Company A, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, but were not overtaken.

May 13.—Seven hundred and seventy-seven Navajo Indians arrived at Fort Sumner this day.

May 25.—Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army, with Capt. T. T. Tidball, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, 2 commissioned officers and 102 enlisted men, cavalry and infantry, started from Fort Bowie on a scout after Indians. On the 25th instant surprised a rancheria and killed 1 Indian. Later the same day killed 1 Indian and captured 1.

May 26.—On the 26th instant came upon a rancheria; killed 1 Indian and destroyed several acres of corn. In this skirmish First Sergt. Christian Foster, of Company K, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, was severely wounded. On the same day 1 woman and 2 Indian children were captured. On the 28th captured 5 women and 2 children.

May 29.—On the 29th instant the command surprised a rancheria and killed 36, wounded 4, and took 2 prisoners. Captured $660 in gold coin, 1 Sharps carbine, 1 Colt revolver, 1 shotgun, 1 saddle, 1,000 pounds of mescal, and a lot of horse equipments, powder, powder-horns, &c. Sergt. Charles Brown, of Company K, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, is mentioned in Captain Tidball's report for his zeal and energy in this scout. Capt. George A. Burkett with thirty-three enlisted men of Company I, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, surprised an Indian rancheria, on the Rio de Mescal, and killed 13, wounded 13, and took 3 prisoners; captured 1 mule, 3 horses, 1 Sharps carbine, 1 saddle and saddlebags, 1 ton of mescal, and a small quantity

of powder. The command destroyed some fields of corn and wheat. A portion of the mescal was kept to feed the prisoners. The balance was destroyed.

June 3.—Five hundred and fifty Navajoes arrived at Los Pinos this day who had 190 horses and 294 sheep and goats. These Indians, with 200 others, were forwarded to Fort Sumner. The Apache Indians attacked a party of five miners near Fort Whipple, Ariz., and wounded every man in the party.

June 7.—Capt. Julius C. Shaw, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, with his command attacked a rancheria near Apache Spring. Two Indians were mortally wounded.

June 11.—Four Apaches attacked a party of soldiers under Capt. T. T. Tidball near San Pedro Crossing, but did not succeed in doing any damage. The troops wounded 1 of the Indians.

June 20.—Maj. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry California Volunteers, reports that a detachment under his command attacked a party of Apache Indians near Salinas River, Ariz., and killed 4 of them. The express escort between Camp Goodwin and Fort Bowie was attacked by a party of Indians while crossing the Chiricahui Mountains. The Indians were whipped off by the escort. Several Indians reported wounded. Four burros were taken from the Indians.

June.—Capt. Henry M. Benson, First Infantry California Volunteers, left Fort Whipple, Ariz. Ter., with his company (F, First California Infantry) on a scout after Indians. Five Indians were killed and 2 wounded by this command, and large quantities of corn and beans destroyed.

June.—Capt. Albert H. Pfeiffer, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, with one lieutenant and sixty-four enlisted men attacked a band of Indians near the Colorado Chiquito, Ariz., and in a running fight of eight miles killed 5 and wounded 7 of them. After the fight was over two Indians came into camp with signs of peace, but in a moment fired their guns, severely wounding Captain Pfeiffer and Private Pedro Rael. The Indians were instantly killed. When the shots were fired a large party of Indians came running toward the camp. A volley was fired into them, when they scattered in all directions. This volley wounded several.

June 28.—Capt. James H. Whitlock, commanding Camp Miembres, reports that he left the post on the 21st instant on a scout after Indians. On 22d came upon a party of 3 Indians, 2 of whom were killed and the other captured.

July 10.—Lieut. Antonio Abeytia, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, while en route from Fort Wingate to Los Pinos, N. Mex., with 26 Navajoes and 7 Apache Indian prisoners, came upon a party of Navajoes at Fish Spring, numbering 375, coming in to surrender themselves and go to the reservation. These Indians had in their possession 300 horses, 16 mules, 1,085 sheep, and 350 goats. This party was turned over to the commanding officer at Los Pinos.

July.—Capt. Saturnino Baca, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, with fifty-three enlisted men left Fort Canby on the 9th instant on a scout after Indians; marched to the Little Colorado River. He returned to Fort Canby on the 21st instant. On this scout 6 Indians were killed and 6 taken prisoners, 2 horses and 2 mules captured, and large quantities of corn, wheat, beans, &c., destroyed.

August 1.—Capt. T. T. Tidball, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, returned from a scout of twenty-three days. He reports that he saw but few Indians, and killed but 1, an Apache chief called Old Plume.

August 1.—Four Mexican citizens are reported as having been killed by the Apache Indians at the Conchas. Twelve hundred and nine Navajoes and twelve Apaches left Los Pinos, N. Mex., for the Bosque Redondo. These Indians had in their possession 357 horses, 19 mules, and 2,005 sheep and goats.

August 3.—A band of Apache Indians, having captives, sheep, horses, burros, and cattle, were discovered near Alamo Gordo by Delgadito Chiquito, Navajo chief, who sent a messenger to Fort Sumner to inform the commanding officer of the fact. Thirty-five men of the California cavalry were sent in pursuit, also a strong party of Navajoes from the reservation. In the meantime Delgadito's party attacked the Apaches and were defeated, with a loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded, amongst the latter Delgadito himself. The party of Navajoes from the post came upon the Apaches and took from them 500 sheep and 13 burros.

August 6.—Mr. Charles G. Parker's train, en route to Chihuahua, Mexico, was attacked by the Mescalero Apaches twenty miles below the Gallinas Mountains. The Indians drove off about fifty mules. They were followed by the wagon-master and some teamsters, but succeeded in driving off the animals. Two men were severely wounded.

August 7.—Sergt. B. F. Fergusson, of Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with a party of men, attacked fifteen Apaches who were seen approaching the camp on the Rio Carlos, and killed 5 of them.

August.—The command which left Fort Cummings on the 5th day of August on a scout to Lake Guzman killed 1 Indian near the Florida Mountains. Very few Indians were seen, they having evidently deserted the country on the approach of the troops, who on this scout marched 1,200 miles.

August 13.—Lieut. Henry Becker, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, left Fort Canby, N. Mex., with 92 Indian prisoners and 800 head of sheep. On the route to Los Pinos he was joined by 151 Indians, having in their possession 700 sheep and 85 horses. The Indians and stock were turned over to the commanding officer at Los Pinos.

August.—Col. King S. Woolsey reports that while on a scout after Indians near the Rio Prieto one of his men, named J. W. Beauchamp, was waylaid and killed by the Apache Indians.

August.—Maj. Thomas J. Blakeney, First Cavalry California Volunteers, on a scout of thirty days after Apache Indians, killed 10 and captured 2 Indians, and destroyed 20 acres of corn and large quantities of pumpkins, beans, &c.

August.—Capt. Henry A. Greene, First Infantry California Volunteers, on a scout after Indians from Fort McRae, N. Mex., killed 5 Indians and captured 6; 19 head of beef-cattle were recovered from the Indians.

August.—Capt. John S. Thayer, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, left Fort Goodwin, Ariz. Ter., with his company on a scout after Indians. On the fourth day out the company destroyed about seventy acres of corn; also several small fields of beans and pumpkins. On the sixth day came upon a party of Indians. Wounded several and captured 1, who was afterward shot while attempting to escape. A Mexican captive was rescued from these Indians. On the eighth day out attacked a party of Indians and killed 6 and wounded 2.

August 25.—Capt. Francis McCabe, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, reports that while on a scout after Indians in the Sacramento

Mountains he detached a party under Lieut. Henry W. Gilbert, of the same regiment, to follow the trail of the Indians. Lieutenant Gilbert took with him twenty men. The party, although warned by the guide, marched in a body directly into an ambush, when Lieutenant Gilbert was killed at the first fire. The guide Sanches and Private Ma. Sandoval were killed and 3 men wounded; 1 Apache killed and 5 wounded. This command were leading their horses when the attack was made. The men after the fall of their officer shamefully abandoned their horses. The Indians got the most of the horses and equipments.

September 19.—Lieut. Patrick Healy, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, with a detachment of ten men, while in pursuit of Indians, entered the town of Canada de Alamosa, N. Mex., where 5 Indians were captured. One of the Indians afterward made his escape.

September 25.—Capt. William Ayres, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, learning that a party of Indians were at Canado de Alamosa, started in pursuit of them and succeeded in capturing 1 man, 4 women, and 1 child. The others made their escape to the mountains.

October 20.—A band of Navajo Indians attacked Mr. Huning's train, on the Colorado Chiquito, and succeeded in driving off 700 or 800 head of sheep, the property of Capt. Joseph P. Hargrave.

November 6.—Some Indians are said to have run off 500 sheep from the headwaters of the Rio Puerco, belonging to Don Inez Perea.

November 8.—On the 8th of November some Navajoes and Apaches from the west run off 3,000 head of sheep belonging to Don José Pino y Vaca, four miles from Limitar, N. Mex., and killed four pastores, who had the sheep in charge. Their names were Antonio Gallegos, Romaldo Peralta, Francisco Capillo, and Lenovio Sarcilla. Instructions were sent to Major Eaton, commanding at Fort Wingate, to cross the country to the Rito Quemado and endeavor to cut the trail of the Indians.

November 9.—A Navajo Indian found lurking near the Government herd at Fort Sumner was arrested by the herd guard, and in attempting to make his escape was killed.

November 25.—Col. Christopher Carson, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, with the command, consisting of 14 commissioned officers, 321 enlisted men, and 75 Indians, Apaches and Utes, attacked a Kiowa village of about 150 lodges, near the Adobe Fort on the Canadian River in Texas, and after a severe fight compelled the Indians to retreat, with a loss of sixty killed and wounded. The village was then destroyed. The engagement commenced at 8.30 a. m. and lasted without intermission until sunset. In this fight Privates John H. O'Donnell and John Sullivan, of Company M, First Cavalry California Volunteers, were killed, and Corpl. D. M. Newman, Privates Theodore Briggs, T. Jamieson, [John W.] Mapes, Jasper Winant, J. Horsley, of Company B, and [Henry C.] Holzgrofen, of Company G, First Cavalry California Volunteers; Antonio Duro and Antonio Sanches, of Company M, and H. Romero, of Company I, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, were wounded. Four Utes wounded. Colonel Carson in his report mentions the following officers as deserving the highest praise: Major McCleave, Captain Fritz, and Lieutenant Heath, of the First Cavalry California Volunteers; Captains Deus and Berney, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers; Lieutenant Pettis, First Infantry California Volunteers; Lieutenant Edgar, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers; and Asst. Surg. George S. Courtright, U. S. Volunteers. The command destroyed 150 lodges of the best manufacture, a large amount

of dried meats, berries, buffalo robes, powder, cooking utensils, &c.; also a buggy and spring wagon, the property of Sierrito, or Little Mountain, the Kiowa chief.

November 27.—An Apache Indian, in attempting to escape from Captain Thompson's company, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, en route to Fort Whipple, was killed by the guard. Col. Oscar M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with 100 men returned from a scout to the Apache country. Four squaws were captured by Colonel Brown's command. Although this scout of nearly sixty days was unsuccessful, it was one of the hardest of the year.

December 2.—One thousand and twenty Navajo Indians, having in their possession 3,500 sheep and goats, 400 horses, and 30 mules, arrived at Fort Sumner.

December.—Maj. E. W. Eaton, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, on a scout after Indians came upon their camp near Red River; killed 1 Indian, took 2 prisoners, and recovered 175 sheep, 1 horse, and 1 burro. These were the Indians who helped to run off sheep from Limitar on the 8th of November.

December 15.—Capt. Allen L. Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, with a small party of men attacked an Indian rancheria near the Weaver Mines, Ariz.; killed 3 and wounded 3 Apache Indians. Capt. John Thompson, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, with a party of twelve enlisted men attacked an Apache rancheria near Weaver, Ariz.; killed 11 and wounded 4.

December 24.—Lieut. Paul Dowlin, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, reports that on his return trip from Fort Whipple, Ariz., the Navajo Indians run off 14 of his mules.

December 25.—A band of Apache Indians made an attack on the town of Rincon, near Fort McRae, N. Mex.; took a Mexican boy prisoner and drove off 9 head of cattle. A party was started in pursuit and succeeded in recovering 3 head of cattle. The Mexican boy's body was found, lanced in several places.

December 29.—Capt. William Brady, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, reports that he found the body of Reyes Flores, the guide, near the Tuleroso Saw-mill. Whether he had been killed by Indians or by others is not certain.

December 31.—Lieut. Samuel L. Barr with Company F, Fifth U. S. Infantry, and a detachment of First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, surprised an Indian camp near Sycamore Springs, Ariz.; killed 4 Indians and captured 2 head of cattle.*

Aggregate number of Apache Indians at the Bosque Redondo Reservation on the 31st day of December, 1864.

Mescalero Apaches:	
Men	113
Women	153
Children	139
Total	405
Gila Apaches:	
Men	5
Women	5
Children	10
Total	20

*For recapitulation of a census of the Navajo Indians on the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, N. Mex., on the 1st day of December, 1864, their stock, &c., taken by Capt. Francis McCabe, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers (here omitted) see p. 523.

Gila Apaches en route to the reservation:	
Men	8
Women	6
Total	14

Making the total number of captive Indians as follows:

Number of Indian captives on the reservation on the 31st of December, 1863	703
Number who were captured and who surrendered themselves during the year 1864	8,090
Total	8,793

During the year 1864 the few troops serving within the Department of New Mexico were obliged to undergo extraordinary labors, privations, and hardships in following the line of their duty. Early in the year, while the country was still covered with snow, their marches in pursuit of Navajo Indians, in continuation of the campaign begun in the summer of 1863, the frequent combats with bands of that tribe, not only in the Navajo country, but in the open plains to the east of the Rio Grande, exhibited courage, self-denial, perseverance, ability, and the will to encounter and to endure protracted hardships, on the part of both officers and men, which would be very creditable to any troops in the Army. It was often their lot to be compelled from the nature of the country, and sometimes from limited means of transportation, to carry their blankets and provisions on their backs, and to struggle for days through deep snows, over mountains, through forests, and down through the deep mazes of the most wonderful cañons in the world, in pursuit of a wily and active enemy, who was familiar with every rod of that distant and in many places hitherto considered inaccessible region. It was their lot to feel that even though they were successful in their efforts far beyond the success which had attended the labors of others who had preceded them in campaigns against these Indians, still they would win none of that éclat which those received for perhaps no harder service on other fields. It was their lot to show fidelity and integrity and earnestness in their labors for the public good, prompted to this course not by the expectation of applause, or advancement, but by a feeling honestly to discharge their duty though no approving eye witnessed their labors or their sufferings, and they had no credit save that shown in the mirror of a clear conscience, or by the approval of their own hearts. The results which followed such labors will be considered as remarkable in the annals of Indian warfare.

The Navajoes soon found they had no place of security from such determined adversaries, and being pressed on every hand by unexampled rigor, the spirit of the tribe was soon broken. Many were captured and more voluntarily surrendered, when in bands of from 50 to 1,000 and 2,000 they commenced their pilgrimage to the Bosque Redondo, a place selected for them by the Government and situated upon the open plains east of the Rio Grande and more than 400 miles from their native valleys and mountains. The exodus of this whole people, men, women, and children, with their flocks and herds, leaving forever the land of their fathers, was an interesting, but a touching sight.

Then came the operations of the troops against the Apaches of Arizona. To those acquainted with the difficulties of campaigning in that distant country, formidable against the movement and supply of troops in every way in which a country can be formidable, whether considered on account of its deserts, its rugged and sterile mountains, its frequent and often impassable defiles, and in widely extended regions,

the scarcity of water and grass, the wonder will be that the troops were ever able to overtake the Indians at all. Although the results of operations in that Territory were not so great as hoped for, yet they were creditable, and were won at an expense of toil and privation of which any description could give but a faint idea to one who had never traversed this very singular country. The marches of the troops were long, and sometimes repaid by but poor results; for example, on one expedition, under one of our most distinguished officers, the troops marched 1,200 miles and actually killed but 1 Indian. Oftentimes long scouts would be made and not an Indian or even the track of one would be discovered. Yet the movements of the troops in every direction through the country of the Arizona Apaches and a few partial encounters with them, attended by great good fortune, gave us the morale over them, until now they are inclined to flee at the sight of our armed parties and scatter in all directions, and not to stand upon hilltops and crags and jeer at our men by insulting cries and gestures as they did when we first began war upon them. It is hoped that in a short time they, too, will be sufficiently subdued to surrender and go upon a reservation.

While all this was doing the Indians of the plains commenced their attacks upon trains of the Government and of citizens coming out with supplies. This required that troops should be sent out to help these trains past the points of danger. Once this was done and the most of the trains secure an expedition was formed to punish even these Indians for their conduct. The Kiowas had been the most hostile, and had committed some of the most atrocious of the murders. It so happened that in Colonel Carson's brilliant affair with the Comanches and Kiowas, on the 25th of November, the Kiowas suffered the most loss, and had their beautiful village of 150 lodges, together with all their property and reserve of food entirely destroyed.

Not only have the troops thus followed and punished the Indians, but they have opened new roads, repaired others which had become destroyed by floods, have built posts, guarded trains through the interior of Arizona and New Mexico, and conducted the thousands of captive Indians from the old Navajo country to the reservation, and not only guarded them there, but have directed their labors in opening up what will be one of the most magnificent farms in the United States. The general commanding the department takes great pleasure in being able to congratulate the troops on such a record. The increased security of life and property throughout this widely extended department attests the beneficial results which spring from these efforts. The prosperity of New Mexico and Arizona will be sure to follow. So it must ever be a source of gratification and pride to every officer and soldier engaged in this great labor to know that the people for whom he has toiled are getting to be more secure in their lives and to be better off in their worldly condition. All this has been done quietly and without ostentation on the part of the troops. In the great events which have marked the struggle of our country to preserve intact the union of all the States it was not expected that such labors would receive the attention of the General Government, but the fact that two great States will yet date their rise, progress, and the commencement of their prosperity from this subjugation of hostile Indians will always be most gratifying to remember by those who so nobly did the work.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 19, 1865.*

1. Upon his return from the leave of absence granted by Special Orders, No. 34, paragraph 5, current series, from these headquarters, Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commanding general Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

2. Brig. Gen. William A. Pile, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby ordered to report to Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins for assignment to duty with his division of colored infantry now in process of organization.

3. The following-named officers will proceed without delay to Fort Gaines, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty: Brig. Gen. William P. Benton, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch. U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

8. The following-named officers will report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for duty in the positions for which they have been recommended on the staff of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and will be respected accordingly until the action of the President is made known: Capt. F. W. Emery, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. N. Shipley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Capt. John C. Palfrey, U. S. Corps of Engineers, assistant inspector-general; Capt. W. L. Avery, aide-de-camp, senior aide-de-camp; First Lieut. C. S. Sargent, Second Louisiana Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 19, 1865.*

In each division of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps and in the division of colored troops there will be organized a pioneer company, to be composed of one captain, two first and two second lieutenants, eight sergeants, eight corporals, and eighty privates. The officers will be selected by the division commanders and the non-commissioned officers and privates by the commander of the pioneer company. The range of selection for officers will be limited to company officers, and for non-commissioned officers will include all the respective grades, except first sergeants of companies, care being taken that the selections shall be distributed as equally as possible, and that the men are selected for fitness or aptitude for pioneer duties. Where pioneer companies have already been formed the organization will conform to that above published, and each division will keep its company full and effective. The allowance of tools for each company will be 80 spades and shovels, 80 felling and 4 hand axes, 30 picks, 2 crosscut saws. and 1 chest of carpenter's tools.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 19, 1865.*

In accordance with paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 29, headquarters First Division, Seventh Army Corps, dated February 18, 1865, the

undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. The following-named officers are announced as the staff of the brigade commander: First Lieut. Gustav Wagenfuehr, adjutant Forty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Charles Storck, Forty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster; Asst. Surg. Colin G. Strong, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, senior surgeon.

ADOLPH DENGLER,
Lieut. Col. Forty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

Herewith I inclose for the information of the major-general commanding the military division copies of a letter of Brig. Gen. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, dated 7th instant, and my reply of this present date.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, February 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Comdg. Dept. of West Tenn. and Dist. of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: This will be handed to you by James B. Bingham, of the city of Memphis, and chairman of the Union State executive committee for West Tennessee. I observe that by an order from General Canby, which has been promulgated in West Tennessee, a draft of one man in seven has been ordered in that district on the 15th instant. Without calling in question at this time either the legality or necessity for such draft in any portion of Tennessee, I have to request that said draft may be postponed, so far as Memphis and the Western District is concerned at least, until after our elections looking to the ratification of our constitution and the reorganization of civil authority shall have been held. Such postponement will very largely increase the number of voters at the elections to be held, and contribute not a little to restore quiet and confidence among the loyal people of West Tennessee. If after said elections shall have been held, and the draft shall have been found to have emanated from proper authority, it shall be deemed necessary to get additional men in that way, it can then proceed without material injury to the Government or inconvenience or injustice to the people of Tennessee. Your compliance with the foregoing request will, I am satisfied, be promotive of great good to the loyal people of the Western District and will be properly appreciated by me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 19, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee, Nashville:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 7th instant, by the hands of Mr. Bingham, was handed to me by him yesterday. The draft ordered by

Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, had already occurred on the 15th instant. His order left no discretion in the matter to his department commanders. The quota for West Tennessee had previously been so nearly filled by voluntary enlistment of colored men that only a very small number were drafted, and of these it is not at all probable that a man will leave the State, and I do not think the election will be influenced by the draft a single vote.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 19, 1865.

Capt. J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed herewith please find copies* of correspondence with headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, which explains itself. I want it distinctly understood that I do not "misunderstand." I keep General Canby advised of the progress of this moving expedition by every boat bound down. General A. J. Smith's corps ought to get off by 6 this evening. They are loading rapidly. His troops have created no disorder here whatever. Upon the arrival of the first boat all the beer saloons were closed and guarded. Wirt Adams and Forrest are at Jackson and Meridian arresting deserters and collecting furloughed men of Hood's army. Deserters are coming in occasionally, and many are crossing the river emigrating West. I think the gunboats are letting them cross.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 19, 1865—10 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: Yours of the 16th received, in which you express the apprehension that your cipher dispatches of 3d instant had been misunderstood. I send you a copy, colonel, also the original in cipher from which you will see that it could not be misunderstood. This copy is in the handwriting of your cipher clerk here, and the original in the handwriting of one of your cipher clerks below. Please notice that the word "cavalry" did not come here in the dispatch. Of course, I did not presume to give General A. J. Smith any orders, but gave him your dispatch of 3d instant, as turned over to me by General Washburn, which he has now. None of General Wilson's cavalry have arrived. I inclose you a late rebel paper. I send this by an old acquaintance of mine from Pennsylvania, who is as reliable as an officer. I will advise you of the state of affairs here by every boat.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

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* See Christensen to Smith, February 16, p. 874, and Smith's reply next, *post.*

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NEW ORLEANS, *February 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Commanding, Vicksburg:*

The commanding officer of the forces now on their way from Major-General Thomas will, when he arrives off Vicksburg, be instructed to disembark at that place, and to be immediately prepared for active operations in the field, moving as light as possible. Please give him all necessary facilities.

E. R. S. CANBY.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 13, 1865.

Respectfully referred to commanding officer of the troops from General Thomas' army for his information, who will, after perusal, please return (sealed) to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 3, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. D. ULLMANN, *Morganza, La.:*

Please send an officer at once to Vicksburg in a special boat with the following dispatch, receipt to be acknowledged:

NEW ORLEANS, *February 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Vicksburg:*

The commanding officer of the cavalry forces now on their way from General Thomas will, when he arrives off Vicksburg, be instructed to disembark at that place, and to be immediately prepared for active operations in the field. Please give him all necessary facilities.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *February 19, 1865—10 a. m.*
(Received 20th.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *New Orleans:*

None of the cavalry force from General Thomas' army have arrived here yet.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

VICKSBURG, *February 19, 1865—12 m.*
(Received 20th.)

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

Brigadier-General Knipe just landed. He is in command of Seventh Division of cavalry of Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas' army. He says he has 3,600 effective men and that he could have 4,000 if he had 400 more horses.

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

VICKSBURG, *February 19, 1865—10 a. m.*
(Received 20th.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I will leave with my whole fleet to-morrow morning and report to you as soon as practicable. I left the cavalry at Cairo; they have not yet arrived. Please order the different stations from Morganza down to allow my fleet to pass at each.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On board Steamer Brilliant, Vicksburg, Miss., February 19, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR, *Commanding First Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your command to New Orleans, La., starting from this port at 4 a. m. to-morrow, giving the signal of one long whistle for getting under way. The transports carrying troops of this command will move in fleet, the Second Division in advance, followed by the Third Division, Artillery Brigade, and First Division, in the order mentioned. After leaving this port you will proceed to New Orleans and report to these headquarters on steamer Brilliant. You will not touch at any of the intermediate points between here and New Orleans, except in case of urgent necessity.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM G. MEAD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 19, 1865.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Comdg. Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your command to New Orleans, La., starting from this port at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, giving the signal of one long whistle for getting under way. The transports carrying troops of this command will move in fleet, the Second Division in advance, followed by the Third Division, Artillery Brigade, and First Division, in the order mentioned. After leaving this port you will proceed to New Orleans and report to these headquarters on steamer Brilliant. You will not touch at any of the intermediate points between here and New Orleans, except in case of urgent necessity. On passing the intermediate stations in the day-time it will not be necessary to give any signals, but at night blow one long and five very short whistles, that they may know what command is passing, and save unnecessary hailing.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENN.,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., February 19, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD BRIGADE:

COLONEL: Orders have been received to embark the command by regiments and brigades on the same boats as before, and that the com-

mand be supplied with rations and forage, &c., to include the 25th instant. The baggage, rations, forage, &c., will be loaded to-day in order that the troops may be able to embark to-night or at daylight to-morrow morning. The five days' rations will be issued by the division commissary on the landing near division boats. You will detail one commissioned officer and fifty men to report to Lieut. S. McKnight on steamer Kilgore at 7 a. m., to load division supply train. The detail will take with them their arms and rations, so that they will not have to return to the camp.

By order of Brigadier-General Garrard:

JAS. B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENN.,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 19, 1865.

Col. R. M. MOORE,
Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., Detach. Army of the Tenn.:

COLONEL: The general commanding division directs me to say to you that owing to orders received from detachment headquarters the fleet will not start till after 12 o'clock and probably not till 3 a. m. to-morrow. There are several ports below this at which ordinarily the fleet would have to land and report. Arrangements have been made so that the fleet can pass without reporting. If the fleet passes during the night, one long and five very short whistles will be given to designate the command that is passing, the signal beginning with the John Kilgore. If the fleet passes the ports during the day no signals will be sounded. You will inform the masters of the transports carrying the troops of your command of the above signals, also of the change in the hour of departure, so that they may dampen down the fires. The transports will not touch at any of the intermediate points between here and New Orleans, except in case of urgent necessity.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, February 19, 1865. (Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The President telegraphs to stop the collection of forfeited bonds. They are bonds taken on the system inaugurated by you, are purely military, and cannot be collected by a civil court. He, I think, is not fully posted on this matter, and only those are being collected where the men have joined the rebel army, or have gone to bushwhacking. The President's dispatch relieves every one under bond in Missouri, and every rebel can defy us. Please explain the matter to the President and let him allow the collection of those where persons have joined the rebel army or gone to bushwhacking. Since bonds were given a large number of attorneys, heavily feed, have been interested in doing this, they having learned that Judge Holt had decided the bonds could not be collected in civil court, and also having got such

opinion from the prominent lawyers and judges of this State. They then obtained the President's order to stop collection and turn them over to U. S. courts, which will not touch them. The bonds were collected in cases where we had undoubted proof, and not until the whole matter had been investigated at department headquarters.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 19, 1865—9.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

Your dispatch of the 17th received here. As the troops at Randall and Sioux City cannot cross to Laramie I think they had better be held where they are, with instructions to send out scouting parties west to Elkhorn River and up Running Water, and keep posted, ready to meet any Indian force that may come on the settlements of Nebraska. It is pretty certain that one band of the Indians is working toward the settlements of North Nebraska. There are plenty of arms at Fort Leavenworth.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 19, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
No. 12 North A Street, Washington, D. C.:

See the President about the assessment. Explain how and why it was made. Do this if any effort is made to revoke it, which I understand is being done. You know it was made under the instructions received from General Halleck.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 19, 1865—10.10 a. m.*

General DODGE:

The courier-line to Riley is working. Everything is well here.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 19, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM J. PILAND,
Commanding Company I, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry:

Your letter of the 17th instant is received and contents noted. You should have learned and understood long ago what your duty is in regard to lawless men roaming through the country stealing from the people. The district orders are very explicit, and provide that all such men will be captured and treated in the same manner as guerrillas. You will be governed by these orders, and capture and destroy at as early a day as possible all that class of men you speak of. You are stationed in that section of country to preserve order and protect the

persons and property of all living there, and will not fail to do everything necessary to accomplish these results. Dispose of all robbers in the most summary manner.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PAOLA, *February 19, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Governor Crawford, who will leave Leavenworth about the 24th for Washington, desires that I should accompany him to Saint Louis to consult with you upon some matters of importance. It is quite important that I should have a personal interview with you; therefore I have the honor to request permission to go to Saint Louis with the governor. Please answer by telegraph.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

It will not do for Canby to risk Smith with any military command whatever. The moment Canby should differ with him in judgment as to what is to be done, and he would be obliged to differ or yield to him entirely, he would get no further service out of him, but on the contrary, he would be a clog. Let Smith continue on the same duty he has been detailed for.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 20, 1865.*

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 13th has been referred to Lieutenant-General Grant, who does not approve the assignment of General W. F. Smith to a command, but wishes him to continue on the duty for which he was detailed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 20, 1865.*

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3. Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas, and will proceed without delay to this city and report in person at these headquarters.

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7. The Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry is hereby assigned to the division of colored infantry commanded by Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins. The commanding officer will report accordingly without delay.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 20th day of February, 1865: Mr. Anthony R. Roessler has resided at Austin, Tex. Makes the following statement: Three small iron-works in Texas, at Jefferson, Cass County; Anderson, Anderson County, and Rusk, Rusk County. Large deposits of saltpeter in Llano, Burnet, and Bexar Counties; saltpeter works in operation in Burnet County; Government ordnance foundry in Houston (repairing forges, caissons, &c., and casting shot and shell); State foundry in Austin (casting two guns per month, of Mexican metal); inferior ordnance foundry, Shreveport (casts no ordnance); State percussion-cap manufactory, Austin (1,000,000 caps per month, inferior); musket factory, Bastrop (rifles, pistols, bayonets, &c.); Government repair shops, Marshall; ordnance depot, Marshall; small powder factories throughout the State. Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker commands District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Western Sub-District, 1,200, General J. E. Slaughter, Brownsville; Middle Sub-District, 5,000, General Drayton, Columbus; Eastern District, 6,000, General P. O. Hébert, Houston. The troops for coast defense from Sabine Pass to Matagorda, 4,500. Houston, Austin, and San Antonio are all slightly fortified. Virginia Point, opposite Galveston, is being strongly fortified. An attack on Galveston daily expected. No indication of evacuating the city. Informant was told at provost-marshal's office on Brazos Island that the American consul at Matamoras had been ordered to leave in three days. Colonel Allston, inspector-general on General Kirby Smith's staff, lately said in Austin that Western Texas, if invaded, would be abandoned without defense. Deserters from Mobile state there are about 4,000 troops in and around that city. Other information from them mainly confirmatory of previous reports.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

MORGANZA, *February 20, 1865.*
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Major-General CANBY:

I am here and will be in New Orleans to-morrow morning with my command.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, February 20, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that one more of the Arkansas regiments (besides the three mentioned in my communication of yesterday) be held in readiness to leave this afternoon by the steamer Corinthian, and the balance (two regiments) to leave by the steamer Belvidere to-morrow. Both these steamers will go to Dauphin Island by sea, and the commanding general desires that yourself and staff proceed by the Belvidere. It is highly important that no delays should occur in the movements of these troops, and requisitions for supplies should therefore instantly be made out and filled. The chiefs of the staff departments are prepared to respond without delay. If any of these regiments have made arrangements for payments, paymasters will be sent after them to Mobile Bay to complete the arrangements, but the troops will not be allowed to delay their departure from Algiers on that account.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 20, 1865.

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8. Owing to the want of success that has attended the efforts made to organize the regiments of colored volunteers authorized by General Orders, No. 154,* series of 1864, from these headquarters, the authority contained in the same is hereby revoked, and all recruits who have been enlisted under that order will be at once transferred to other regiments of colored troops serving in this department to complete the terms of their enlistment. In making transfers under this order care will be taken to equalize as far as possible the relative strength of the regiments, and to place the men so transferred where their services will be first and most available. To this end infantry regiments serving in the field will be selected. The chief mustering officer of the department is charged with the execution of this order.

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14. In compliance with orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the following-named regiments will proceed as soon as transportation can be furnished to Algiers, La., and be reported to Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, commanding Separate Division of the U. S. Colored Infantry: The Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Brashear City; the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Bonnet Carré; the Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Port Hudson; the Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Port Hudson; the Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Morganza; the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Morganza. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 266.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, La., February 20, 1865.*

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2. In obedience to orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf, the Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers will immediately be put en route for Dauphin Island, Ala., where its commanding officer will report for duty to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding, &c.:

The following extract from a report of Captain Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi, is sent you for your information:

A communication from Capt. A. G. Fitz, Port Hudson, February 12, 1865, states he has learned that Colonel Scott was in Clinton, La., on the 10th, and was concentrating the rebel forces in that vicinity for the purpose, as supposed, of making a demonstration toward Port Hudson. Colonel Scott has less than 1,000 men and five pieces of artillery.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Port Hudson, La., February 20, 1865.*

I. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 43, paragraph 12, headquarters Department of the Gulf, current series, the undersigned assumes command of the U. S. forces at this post.

II. The following-named officers are hereby announced as the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Capt. George C. Getchell, Eighty-first Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Second Lieut. Horace M. Wing, Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, aide-de-camp.

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LEWISBURG, *February 20, 1865—5.20 p. m.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Lieutenant Greene has returned from scout to Quitman, Searcy, and Red River. Witt had returned to former place and scattered his command, which consisted of all bushwhacking companies in that section of country. At Miller's Ferry, on Little Red River, the scout came upon twenty-five rebels. In the charge Corporal Pemberton, of Com-

pany I, Third Arkansas, got some distance in the advance and succeeded in killing Captain Coleman, of Shaler's regiment, on recruiting service, and one man, putting the rest of the gang to flight before balance of scout could reach them.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

MILWAUKEE, *February 20, 1865.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN:

Your dispatch asking about General Fisk met me here, where I had come to meet General Curtis. I return to Saint Louis to-morrow, and will endeavor to answer your inquiry. I have not been long enough in command to find out fully about men and their proceedings, but shall find out soon.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 20, 1865.*
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I request authority to build telegraph line from Lawrence to Fort Riley. The Indian troubles on south route and the troubles to be apprehended in Southwest Kansas render it necessary that we should have quick communication with the Fort Riley depot, where we concentrate troops, to operate in both of these directions. As it now stands it takes five days to communicate and get answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *February 20, 1865.*
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

General DODGE:

Two regiments from Rock Island begin to leave for Leavenworth to-day by companies; two companies leave to-day. Instruct commanding officer at Leavenworth to arm and dispose of them. Will leave for Saint Louis to-morrow; wish to see you there.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 20, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Pilot Knob:

Send all the companies of the Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry in your sub-district, except the one at Sainte Genevieve, to Cape Girardeau or to such other point as Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller may designate.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *February 20, 1865.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Great excitement here in town. Ten bushwhackers murdered a man by the name of Lany, robbed his house, and nearly killed another man by name of Smart seven miles from here. There was another gang of four ten miles from here this morning. Lieutenant Decker will be up on the morning train to consult with you. There are only seventeen men for duty here, and they are not mounted.

H. B. SAYRE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

BELLEMONT, KANS., *February 20, 1865.*

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Fisk:

SIR: I have anxiously awaited your promised communication regarding the organization of Missouri militia, but having been regularly disappointed in my expectations every day for the last week, I write to remind you of your obligation. I have been through parts of Buchanan and Platte Counties, and have heard from Clay and Clinton within the last four days, and find the young men ripe for an organization on the independent principle, and all good, loyal citizens are willing to use their influence and means in placing the companies on an equal footing with other volunteers. The efficiency of such a command, if properly officered, armed, and equipped, and disciplined as officers having had three years' experience would discipline their commands, cannot be doubted for an instant. Give my best regards to General Fisk, and tell him if he will authorize me to organize the companies for Platte, Clay, Ray, Chariton, Carroll, Caldwell, Clinton, and Randolph, I will start immediately on the duty of organizing and drilling the different commands according to existing U. S. regulations, and will carefully select such men as are most competent and most loyal, recommending them through intermediate commanders to the governor for appointment. I will furthermore agree to have the proper number of companies ready for field service by the 20th day of March, my secret chain of vedettes posted on the proper line, and all signs and signals necessary for the entire success of the enterprise communicated to the most trustworthy of the loyalists (members of the league), and, in a word, be ready to exercise every bushwhacker that makes his appearance in the counties above mentioned or north of them.

Almost impatiently awaiting a reply, I am, lieutenant, very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. M. MORRIS.

Address, Wathena, Kans., until March 10; then Walnut Hill, Buchanan County, Mo.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 20, 1865.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola, Kans.:

You have permission to visit Saint Louis as requested.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., February 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter per Lieut. J. E. Tappan, acting assistant adjutant-general. I leave in the morning for the west part of my district for the purpose of inspecting the troops of my command, and to give my personal supervision to the perfection of my troops for the coming campaign. I am having built at Fort Larned a stone fortification. I found that the earth-works were much cut up, and in places washed away by the constant rains of the rainy seasons. Also, at Fort Zarah the troops are erecting earth-works and a block-house. In compliance with request expressed in your letter of the 15th instant I would suggest that at the same time an expedition starts from or on the Platte River route one should start from Fort Larned on the Arkansas, and one from Denver, moving toward a given point, going prepared to remain out from forty to sixty days, living and moving as the Indians, making, as it were, Indians of our troops. The cavalry now under my command are but partially mounted. Whenever a fresh mount reaches me and my men are relieved from garrison and escort duty I shall at once take the field and strike for the heart of the Indian country, although I expect that the horses sent to us will cause some delay in rapid movements until acclimated. Horses sent from the East for the first season on the plains are apt to be sick and of not much account. I have turned over to the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry all the horses belonging to the Second Colorado Cavalry (100 head). My scouts report Indian signs south of the Arkansas, and that there is a large camp of Comanches and Kiowas about 150 miles southwest of Fort Larned. No Indian camps east of Fort Larned at present, but many small war parties are watching the road closely, ready to pounce upon any small party of stragglers traveling along the road. During my absence any matters of importance will be forwarded to me by messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., February 20, 1865.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Commanding District of Upper Arkansas:

SIR: It is with great pleasure I inform you that my efforts to obtain an interview with the Indians of my agency have been successful. On the return of a party of Wacos and Keechies, whom I have sent out, they brought in with them eighty-one Kiowas, nine Arapahoes and six Apaches. The head chiefs of the Kiowas and Apaches were of the number, as also other chiefs and leading braves. The Arapahoes were of Little Raven's band that escaped from Colonel Chivington's massacre. They were exceedingly wary and feared treachery on the part of the whites, but after two days' council with my interpreters, and having received a blanket and other small presents each, were much pleased with their reception and promised to return to their villages and put a stop to all outrages or crime and then return to meet me at any time.

I shall visit them for a full and complete burying of the hatchet. They said they did not wish to war any longer, and if the whites wished a permanent peace they were willing to make one, and that it should be a true peace; they would not do as the white soldiers had done to the Cheyennes. My wish is now, colonel. that you will co-operate with me, and I have no doubt but what the Santa Fé road and the whole southern boundary of Kansas can be pacified, so far as the Comanches, Apaches, Kiowas, and Arapahoes are concerned, in a very short time. In haste,

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DIST. OF UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., February 20, 1865.*

The following officers are announced as the district staff: Capt. D. W. Scott, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster and commissary of subsistence; Surg. Irving J. Pollok, Second Colorado Cavalry, medical director; Capt. E. D. Boyd, Second Colorado Cavalry, district inspector and chief of cavalry; Capt. U. B. Holloway, Second Colorado Cavalry, judge-advocate; Capt. J. F. Seymour, Second Colorado Cavalry, provost-marshal; Lieut. George C. Bowen, Second Colorado Cavalry, ordnance officer. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Col. J. H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 20, 1865—4.20 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DAVIES, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Companies of infantry are on the way from Rock Island to Leavenworth. On arrival arm and equip them ready to go forward.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

KEARNY, *February 20, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT, *Denver:*

Harlow's ranch, twenty-seven miles east of Valley [Station], twenty-three west of Julesburg, is point where Indians crossed South Platte. Stage running as far as Julesburg.

LIVINGSTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 20, 1865.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 7th instant, addressed to General Pope, has been referred to me, with directions to say that "although I do not agree with General Sibley in his views of the advantage of locating these posts so near the outer settlements, yet I am willing to try his plan for this summer." I am not so well posted as to give proper views in regard to this matter, but suggest to the general that we must

avoid a multiplicity of little posts that may involve an expectation that the Government can guard all the frontier. The settlements must be self-reliant. In my former department I have encouraged the erection of neighborhood forts where the people and militia can conveniently assemble in the event of an Indian raid and erect constructions which give confidence and security to the surrounding country.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 20, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: Yours of the 5th instant concerning resident Indians inside of the line prescribed by General Pope for Indian limitations has been referred to him for explanations, and he directs me to say "that it was never contemplated to interfere in any manner with friendly Indians, and particularly with Indians living on reservations," and that you will "be authorized to follow the line generally suggested in my letter of instructions, and to except such Indians as he thinks best from its operation." These directions seem to devolve on you the determination of two things—first, a new line, and second, a class of excepted Indians that may come within the new line. My judgment as to the whole matter will be of no use to you till I get your views and a better knowledge of the facts concerning the settlements and the Indians in that vicinity.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 21, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to return to you the inclosed papers,* with the information that there is a law forbidding the adoption of any plan like that of Governor Fletcher for substituting militia for calls under the draft. The Secretary had therefore been obliged to decline the acceptance of Governor Fletcher's proposal, and the papers were referred for your information in regard to General Dodge's views of the probable military necessities of that department and in order that measures might be taken accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

CITY POINT, VA., *February 24, 1865.*

Respectfully returned.

The reports of General Dodge and Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, were referred to me in the handwriting of the Secretary of War for my

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* See Fletcher to Stanton, January 29, p. 678; Dodge to Stanton, January 31, p. 694, and Ewing to Stanton, February 13, p. 835.

"report and opinion." I believed, and believe still, the proposition of Governor Fletcher is the best we can do for the interests of the service. The troops he will call out will be turned over to U. S. authority and will form a part of the national forces. As defenders of Missouri they will go into Kansas or Arkansas, as may be necessary, in pursuit of invaders. If it is still decided that these troops cannot be received it will be advisable to send all troops raised in Missouri by draft to other sections of the country to serve, and supply their places from Thomas' army, giving him new troops now being raised to take the place of those thus taken from him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 21, 1865.*

1. The following-named officers are hereby assigned to duty with the Separate Cavalry Brigade organized by Special Orders, No. 39, paragraph 5, current series, from these headquarters, and will report without delay to Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas, commanding the brigade: Maj. Jonathan E. Cowan, First Louisiana Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. W. B. Cummins, Second Illinois Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster.

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3. Capt. Charles H. Thompson, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, will proceed without delay to Mobile Bay, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for assignment to duty with the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

4. The troops ordered to be detached from the Department of Mississippi will upon their arrival in this city report for temporary service to the commanding general Department of the Gulf to be assigned to duty within the limits of his command.

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6. Capt. R. T. Dunham, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby ordered to report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

7. Capt. Arden R. Smith, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, will proceed without delay to Mobile Bay, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for assignment to duty with the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

8. Capt. Daniel K. Hall, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Fourth Brigade, Reserve Corps, and will proceed without delay to Mobile Bay, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for assignment to duty with the Third Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

9. Capt. C. A. Garcelon, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 348, dated War Department, October 15, 1864, will report in person without delay to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster of the Thirteenth Army Corps for assignment to duty with that corps.

10. Paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 51, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby so far modified as to require only the Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry (at Morganza) and the Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry (at Port Hudson) to report to Brigadier-Gen-

eral Hawkins, commanding division of colored infantry at Algiers, La. The other four regiments of colored infantry named in the said order will be disposed of as follows: The Seventy-fifth (at Morganza) will relieve the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, now at Terre Bonne. The Seventy-eighth (at Port Hudson) will relieve the Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, now at Thibodeaux. The Eightieth (at Bonnet Carré) will relieve the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, now at New Orleans. The Ninety-third will remain at Brashear City, and in place thereof the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers will be relieved from duty at that place. The above-named four regiments of white infantry will be sent to the camp located below Chalmette, about four miles from this city, and are hereby assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps. The commanding general Department of the Gulf is charged with the prompt execution of this order.

11. The Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry is hereby assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps. The commanding officer will proceed to the camp near Chalmette, La., and report to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding the corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 21st day of February, 1865: A communication from Lieut. Louis E. Granger, Morganza, February 18, states there is an unusual degree of activity among the rebel troops in his vicinity. Captain Carmouche (rebel) has succeeded in conscripting a company in that parish. Confederate officers have stated they are waiting for low water in the swamps, and then propose to make a dash on Morganza. A communication from Lieut. Milton J. Roberts, Barrancas, February 18, 1865, states he has learned from deserters that there are from 4,000 to 5,000 troops in Mobile, and that the streets are barricaded. He confirms the report of a regiment of cavalry at Pollard. A communication from Maj. George Webster, Pass Manchac, February 18, 1865, states that many deserters from the rebel army are lurking about East Louisiana and Mississippi who fear to come within the Union lines lest they should be drafted. States there is an Irishman, near Arcola, who has contracted with the rebels to furnish them provisions, arms, &c., from New Orleans, and to take cotton in payment. This man has carried pistols to the rebel lines concealed in pork barrels. Report of J. M. Smylie, scout, who left New Orleans, via Pass Manchac, January 29, then near Camp Moore, through Franklinton, Fordsville, across Leaf River, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad above Citronelle to Kiddoo Landing, on the Tombigbee River, and returned by nearly same route February 20, 1865. Country is thronged with deserters afraid to cross the Federal lines on account of the draft. No fortifications at Choctaw or Indian

Bluffs. Small detachments of rebel troops guard all the crossings of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. From all information, re-enforcements from Hood's army and from other points are entering Mobile. General Maury, in that country, is reported to have with his command from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Two brigades of Forrest's cavalry and Colonel Maury's old cavalry brigade infest the section west of Mobile to Pearl River. Several independent companies are operating in same country. Forrest is at Jackson, Miss., and is about to take charge of the cavalry, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Between the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad and the Mississippi River there are two Arkansas regiments, two Mississippi regiments, and two Louisiana battalions, and Thompson's, Bedoe's, Carter's and other isolated commands. Water-courses all full. Troops obtain supplies only with great difficulty and by railroad or navigable streams. They find it difficult to make movements except by the same means. People are anxious to be included within the Federal lines.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: It is with much pain that I make the following statement: On the afternoon of the 3d instant I was handed two messages, one for Major-General Washburn, Vicksburg, which was required to be "placed in cipher" with more than usual haste, and read thus: "The commanding officer of the cavalry force now on the way from Major-General Thomas, &c."

In placing the foregoing in cipher, I inadvertently omitted the word "cavalry," which, combined with circumstances, has made it a most grievous error.

In dispatches of this description two-thirds of the words are blind; a word or part of a word, a phrase or a whole sentence being represented by a single, meaningless, and variable cipher, rendering it so intricate that even experts cannot read the dispatch without a key.

It was through this intricacy that I failed to detect the omission of the cipher word for "cavalry", my eye not discovering the error as I hastily reviewed the dispatch before placing it in a prescribed columnar form for transmission.

Errors are a source of mortification if only trifling, but the thought that this one has resulted as it has is crushing in the extreme. I do not wish to excuse it in the least. My only hope is that in this or whatever position I may be placed in the future to be able, by care and faithfulness, to efface in a slight measure the remembrance of this unfortunate circumstance.

I remain, general, your humble servant,

ISRAEL A. SHERMAN,
Cipher Clerk.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS, *Algiers, La., February 21, 1865.*

I. The Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry is hereby assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. H. Scofield. The commanding officer will report accordingly without delay.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 21, 1865.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

Your letter of yesterday's date was received this day. Every effort has been made heretofore to have all troops fully armed and equipped and in readiness for the field, and I do not know what additional orders could be given to make them more complete. To carry out the views expressed in your letter it is absolutely necessary for the light batteries here to be supplied with the requisite number of horses, of which they are still deficient in a considerable degree.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., February 21, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

Send the Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry to Algiers to report to General Hawkins. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., February 21, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER BONNET CARRÉ:

Have the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry in readiness to embark at a moment's notice when transportation arrives. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., February 21, 1865.

Col. C. L. HARRIS,
Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding Officer Post, Brashear City, La.:

The general commanding directs that you turn over to the commanding officer at Terre Bonne all the small boats and skiffs which you can

gather together at your post for use in the proposed examination of Bayou Bœuf and the network of bayous in that vicinity. Lieutenant Mayers, acting assistant quartermaster at Brashear, will send these boats and skiffs to Bayou Bœuf Station by steamer Cornie. The commanding officer at Terre Bonne, on being notified by Colonel Harris that these boats are ready, will send a sufficient number of men, in charge of a commissioned officer taken from the force at Bayou Bœuf, to Brashear City to take charge of boats while in transit to Bayou Bœuf. You will report the number of boats and the time when forwarded.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

COLONEL: Inclosed I hand you memorandum of information furnished me by one of my scouts, which I forward for the information of the major-general commanding the department.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General

[Inclosure.]

KIRKSVILLE, *February 16, 1865.*

The entire number of men stationed from Jackson, Miss., around Baton Rouge to the mouth of the Amite River is 2,000, scattered in squads of from twenty-five to fifty men. Colonel Scott, Colonel Gober, and Colonel Powers have their men from Clinton and Greensburg down to the Amite River. Colonel Amacker has 150 men at Osyka, and scattered around the bridges of Tickfaw River. General Forrest, in supreme command, is at Jackson with one regiment. Colonel Griffith has two regiments at Monticello, on the Pearl River, and scouting down the coast at Mandeville, Covington, and Madisonville. Five regiments would offer but little opposition, as the men are conscripts from their homes and the woods. General Forrest has not a single piece of artillery in his entire command, and most of the men have no cartridges. If all the cartridges in the command were equally divided there would not be more than two for each man. There are in all ten regiments, and their average is not above 150 men each. The other 500 men are stationed between Rodney, on the river, and Jackson. If you go from Baton Rouge to Clinton be careful and look out when you reach Olive Branch, eighteen miles from Baton Rouge, and about one mile on the right-hand side of the road. Again, on the Greenwell Springs road, after you cross Sandy Creek bridge, right opposite the old blacksmith shop, on the left-hand side of the road in the woods; here there is a reserve. The first picket is at Bradford's, the second one on the cross-road which leads to Henry Womack's, and then at the fork from the old Liberty road up to Mr. Lee's is the third picket. On the other side of the Amite River from Henry Womack's up to Williams' Bridge, is under command of Colonel Gober. If you go from Clinton to Lib-

erty take care at the covered bridge; about thirty-five men are stationed there on picket duty; and from Liberty to Summit, be cautious at the old tanyard, and from Clinton to Whitestown near Dubose's plantation, and from Camp Moore to Amite Station, near Captain Gilman's house.

HEADQUARTERS POST AND DEFENSES OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 21, 1865.

Captain FOX:

A. J. Smith's corps got off evening of the 19th for New Orleans. Knipe's cavalry division is in camp at Four-Mile Bridge. Captain Gray arrived from New Orleans yesterday with special instructions for him from General Canby. A flag of truce arrived yesterday, which I immediately ordered back across Big Black; will send full particulars. Knipe is not to move until further orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. I send you papers.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 21, 1865.*

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis:

Send the Eighth Iowa and One hundred and eighth Illinois to this city with all possible dispatch. These are in addition to the troops ordered from Memphis on the 28th ultimo, and of which only the Sixty-eighth Colored has arrived, for reasons unexplained.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 21, 1865—1.12 p. m.*
(Via Cairo. Received Vicksburg 10.25 p. m. 25th.)

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis or Vicksburg:

If not now at Memphis you will go there immediately and assume command, reporting to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *February 21, 1865.*

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

SIR: For the following reasons I am induced to address you in behalf of a portion of our State: Several counties in Northwestern Arkansas have been almost depopulated in consequence of the withdrawal of U. S. troops from that section of the State. Those persons are now in Missouri, and have left their property to be destroyed by the numerous bands of guerrillas that infest that country, one of the most fertile regions of Arkansas. We have, as Your Excellency well knows, been compelled to do so in consequence of our love and attachment for our once prosperous Government. The U. S. troops in this

section of Missouri would protect us if deemed expedient and subsistence could be furnished in our counties. We feel confident of this, and do not censure but praise the course of the Government. Were we permitted to return, the necessary subsistence could be furnished. The object of this communication is to solicit the privilege of raising troops to serve the United States in the counties of Northwestern Arkansas and to raise them in the following-named counties, the most populous and most loyal in that section of the State, viz, Marion, Searcy, Newton, and Carroll Counties. In Southwest Missouri, the counties adjoining Arkansas, are 200 or more families, the male portions of which would have long since gone into the U. S. service, but destitution (the result of moving) has necessarily compelled them to remain at home and provide for their families. We desire to raise four companies in the counties mentioned (enlisting those Arkansans in Missouri), to protect and defend our property, that we may cultivate it and assist in supporting our armies. General Sanborn, our present district commander, has proffered, with the consent of Major-General Reynolds, to subsist, arm, and clothe any troops ——— may organize from this post, as the situation of the country will admit it, and as he sympathizes with our unhappy people. We as Arkansans are anxious to uphold and defend our portions of the State and to cultivate our lands, and we can but feel that the United States will sustain us, as they have ever done from the formation of our Government. We can protect the part of the State referred to, and ask that troops be permitted to be raised as requested for twelve months, that our destitute families may return to their homes to cultivate our fields, while we "do battle for our country." As a representative of my county I feel it my duty to make the request as above, believing you will grant it if in your power, and, if not, wield your influence to accomplish the desired end. On you we rely, knowing you have ever endeavored to promote the best interests of our State. We further ask that if consistent with the will of the Government, that we may have authority in time to return and put sufficient soil in cultivation this season to maintain us and our families.

I remain, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. ORR,
Representative of Marion County.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 23, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded through department headquarters to the headquarters of the State of Arkansas.

The four counties referred to have been nearly depopulated by driving out the rebel families and the removal of the loyal early in the war to this section. A company of loyal men, formerly residents of these counties, could probably be recruited for each of the counties within named for one year's service in the volunteer militia, and in the present condition of that country each company could hold one county, and taking their families back with them the result would probably be the reoccupation of those counties by a loyal population, which would be advantageous to both Arkansas and Missouri. I therefore respectfully recommend that authority be granted to recruit and organize four companies of volunteer militia for one year's service in the counties within named, and that the general commanding the Depart-

ment of Arkansas authorize the same to be clothed, subsisted, and armed by the United States Government from this post.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 28, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 8, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Sanborn through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, with copy of letter to Brigadier-General Bussey, at Fort Smith, authorizing the formation of home companies; similar organizations may be made for the counties named. Smooth-bore arms and ammunition have been furnished to companies.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 17, 1865.

Respectfully referred through Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 21, 1865.

1. The appointment of Maj. James A. Phillips, First Indian Regiment, acting assistant inspector-general of the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, Brig. Gen. C. Bussey commanding, by General Orders, No. 3, paragraph 1, headquarters Third Division, dated February 17 instant, is hereby confirmed.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 21, 1865—3.50 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis:*

The quartermaster at Denver has telegraphed for authority to issue hospital tents to Colorado militia. Is there any necessity for such militia in the service?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CAIRO, ILL., *February 21, 1865—3.35 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The Second Missouri Cavalry have gone to Nashville.

E. T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, February 21, 1865.*

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4. The Forty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Lieut. Col. D. W. Wear commanding, will report to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding Saint Louis District, and will be stationed at Benton Barracks, Mo., to facilitate the reorganization of the regiment.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., February 21, 1865.*

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II. Companies E and F, Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, now at Linn Creek, Mo., will without delay proceed to this post and report to the commanding officer of their regiment for duty.

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By command of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, MO., *February 21, 1865.*

Captain KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Company H, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, is at this post. Has orders from district headquarters to move to Springfield. Will start in the morning.

J. F. MCMAHAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

COLUMBIA, MO., *February 21, 1865*

[General FISK:]

GENERAL: A negro man was hung to-night at Dr. G. R. Jacobs', six miles from here, by bushwhackers. This was in accordance with a previous notice and order from them that all blacks were to leave in ten days or be killed by them. They alleged they had killed another at Stephens' same day. Of course our blacks are in terrible alarm. I desire to tell you, general, that we now have nearly about 4,000 colored people in this county, and as many, I expect, in Callaway and Howard Counties. What is to be done for their protection? Something, surely. They

cannot get into our few garrisoned places. There is not room for them, and those already here are dying off at a fearful rate from their miserable condition. They cannot be removed, because they are too numerous, and besides they are badly needed in the county as peasantry laborers. They want to stay, too, and the home whites need their assistance. They are freemen and ought not to be forced off. They at least are loyal and would fight if armed. Most of their men are off in the U. S. service, and those left are unarmed and helpless. So are all our white population, and unfortunately our soldiers violently sieze nearly all arms they can find in the country. Our military are doubtless doing their best, as much as could be expected. The fact is they have not horses enough and may be could not find them if they had. I dare not offer suggestions as to remedies, but it is my duty, and privilege, too, to call your attention to this sad state of these poor and innocent beings, and urge your better judgment to seek relief for them. Two colored companies of militia could be raised in the new militia organization, and if they are to be so treated they might be armed. I will gladly co-operate with you in taking any needed steps to relieve this trouble. Captain Bradley, our provost-marshal, is doing, I think, all in his power.

Respectfully,

F. T. RUSSELL.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, February 24, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Capt. H. N. Cook for his indorsement as to the expediency of adopting Mr. Russell's suggestion as to recruiting two companies of blacks for militia service in Boone County. This paper to be returned.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

COLUMBIA, MO., *February 28, 1865.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of North Missouri, Macon, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the inclosed paper, asking my opinion as to the expediency of adopting Mr. Russell's suggestion in regard to recruiting two companies of blacks for militia service in this county. I think the people of this county are thoroughly aroused to their interest in the county and the Government. They seem anxious to have the company authorized by General Orders, No. 3, organized, and I think are working for it. There is a very fair prospect for the company being full very soon, and composed of the best men. Consequently I think it entirely inexpedient to organize any colored troops for militia service. There are quite a number of negroes here subject to military duty. I think, however, they are not disposed to get into any kind of service. They could as well be recruited for the U. S. service as for the militia. That something ought to be done for the negroes here is very evident. There are something near 1,000 quartered in such a way as to make every kind of disease prevalent among them, and they are dying very rapidly. I would suggest that arrangements be made to furnish them transportation to other States, where they could be employed. Employment could be furnished

them here in the country, but they will not go to the country for fear of the bushwhackers. As for the man who suggests the plan of organizing them into the militia, he is entirely mercenary in all his ideas and propositions, and I think makes these suggestions solely for the purpose of getting control of affairs in this county. I have heard that he was using his influence against the company now organizing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. N. COOK,
Captain Company F, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

FORT RILEY, *February 21, 1865—9.20 a. m.*
(Via Lawrence 22d.)

Major-General DODGE:

Col. J. H. Leavenworth, Indian agent for the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, has just arrived and succeeded in holding a council with their chiefs and Little Raven's band of Arapahoes who escaped from Chivington's fight at Sand Creek. They desire peace and have agreed to keep clear of the Santa Fé road until Colonel Leavenworth returns. He desires my co-operation. His letter will be forwarded by courier and mail. They are camped south of here on the Texas border. Colonel Leavenworth has agreed to meet them near Brushy Mountain as soon as possible.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 21, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT BASCOM, N. MEX.:

SIR: Maj. Arthur Morrison, of Las Vegas, is anxious to send out a wagon with some goods, such as blue cloth, manta, bread, tobacco, &c., to the country of the Kiowas and Comanches in order to make an effort to buy the captive women and children who are said to be held by those Indians. This wagon will be under the charge of a man named Jesus Anaya, with not to exceed eight other citizens along. In case Major Morrison himself desires to go this passport will include him as well. The party are to have no arms but what are necessary for their own defense, and only a limited supply of ammunition. No arms or ammunition or liquor (with the exception of the arms and ammunition just named) are to be allowed to pass with this party. It being important to leave no means untried to recover from a horrible captivity these American women and children is the only reason why this passport is issued at this particular juncture when we have not yet concluded a peace for which the Comanches have already made overtures. This party and all other parties to whom passports have been or may be given to go to the Comanche and Kiowa country in the endeavor to obtain these or other captives, will be required to make oath in writing before yourself that they will convey no information whatever with reference to the number, position, kind, or movements of any troops within this department. And they will each and all be warned that if they break this oath or sell to Indians arms and ammunition that they will be amenable to suffer the utmost rigor of the laws.

I am, sir, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 22, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: After unavoidable delays, such as failures of connections, I at last reached this city, and now wait only for a vessel to carry me to Brazos. Arrived there it will take but few days to obtain all the facts necessary for a report on the relations, military and commercial, of Matamoras and Brownsville. From reliable information already at hand, I am justified in saying now that the statements of Mr. S. S. Brown, forwarded you from Baltimore, are in no wise exaggerated. Matamoras is to all intents and purposes a rebel port, free at that, and you can readily imagine the uses they put it to. There is never a day that there are not from 75 to 150 vessels off Bagdad, discharging and receiving cargoes. I would have postponed writing to you, however, had it not been for a report in official circles to the effect that our consul at Matamoras has been ordered off by Mejia. That personage (the consul) will doubtless communicate the particulars to Mr. Seward, and I therefore refrain from sending a version of the affair, but venture to suggest that it might be well enough not to notice it until I can be heard from. In an unauthorized way I will endeavor to possess myself of the facts. Should they turn out serious, I am sure you will discern the policy of waiting until it can be seen whether the Mexican Republic cannot be put in position to fight its own and our battles without involving us, an eventuality exactly coincident with Mr. Seward's views. As to the prospects of such an eventuality, without going into details, I will say generally, but positively, that I have now an arrangement so complete that it will hardly be necessary for the Government to loan me a gun, not even a pistol. This arrangement depends entirely upon your giving me command of Texas as a military department, with orders to report directly to yourself, and upon your sending me a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, with the ordinary complement of guns. The main body of these forces acting on the defensive and posted at San Patricio, the lowest ford on the Nueces River, will completely sever communication between the Rio Grande and Middle and Eastern Texas. You served, if I am not mistaken, on the Rio Grande line, but I am not sure that you have a present recollection of the topography of the Nueces region. I will therefore venture to speak with some particularity of San Patricio. It is about twenty miles northwest of Corpus Christi. The road connecting the two points is on the right bank of the river and always good. The west bank of the river is very bluffy. The channel is deep, but narrow. The east bank is low and level and can be overlooked from the opposite bluffs fifteen or twenty miles. At San Patricio is a ford which is, so to speak, a great funnel through which everything going and coming from Matamoras, Rio Grande City (near Camargo), and Laredo (old Fort McIntosh) must pass; and of necessity, for the desert belt, called Mustang Prairie, makes the region between the Rio Grande and the Nueces ordinarily impassable for travel except by way of the few traces marked by springs. Of these traces there are but three at all useful to the rebels, because they are the only ones that strike the Rio Grande in a southwesterly direction. One beginning at Laredo, another at Ringgold City, and the third at Brownsville, all of which unite about twenty-five miles from and west of San Patricio Ford. This rough description will enable you to see that if your object is simply to sever connection or communication between Mexico and Texas, it is only necessary to fortify San Patricio. This done, small garrisons can safely hold Brownsville, Rio Grande

City, and Laredo, thus putting our Government in position to let Maximilian very severely alone until I get my arrangements perfected. My purpose is to see, before the position of San Patricio is occupied, whether I can make accommodations with the rebels. If the intelligence at hand is true success in this part of the enterprise is quite promising. My propositions will be based on cotton, which, together with the fading prospects of the Confederacy, has brought the rebels to a low point of demoralization. The way to a private interview with Kirby Smith is clear, and I shall act as if already appointed to the command of the Department of Texas. Conditions will, of course, be subject to approval, and forwarded to you instantly. If accommodations are impossible, and if, in consequence, it becomes necessary to occupy San Patricio, then, behind that position, and under its cover, I shall initiate the organization of the Territory or new State of Rio Grande, without which it will be difficult to find plausible pretexts for the assemblage of men and materials essential to ulterior operations. Permit me to hope, however, that you will not delay creating the department and dispatching the troops. In selecting troops please send me Western men. You know how easily Southern people affiliate with them; and if the thing is at all possible it would give me additional confidence to have my old regiment, the Eleventh Indiana, and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry (Colonel Clendenin), ordered to report to me. I would also like the regiment of Texans now serving in the department. They know the region of Western Texas perfectly. While passing through Indianapolis I succeeded in getting 400 drilled conscripts for the Eleventh Indiana, so that it will now be respectably strong in numbers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a confidential circular to commanders of departments and districts within this division, and to request that you will be pleased to issue such orders to your divisional commanders as will secure increased vigilance on their part while we are operating east of the Mississippi and while the garrisons guarding the river are temporarily reduced. Our operations against Mobile will commence in the early part of next month, and co-operative cavalry movements will take place from Vicksburg, Memphis, Baton Rouge, and Pensacola. The navy in Mobile Bay is ready to do their part of the work. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the monitors and tin-clads, which you were kind enough to promise us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR TO DEPARTMENT AND DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.

As the withdrawal of part of the troops in this command for operations east of the Mississippi may induce counter operations by the

rebels, I desire to impress upon all commanders that the important points occupied by us are to be held purely as military positions, to be defended to the last extremity, and that all interests are to be subordinate to the consideration of holding these points and maintaining the control of the Mississippi River. If any of the works occupied are so extensive that the condition of absolute safety cannot be secured with their present garrisons, they will be reduced in development until this condition is attained; and all commanders will anticipate the contingency of attack by putting the works under their control into the best possible condition for defense and employing all the resources of men and material that may be within their reach.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.*

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2. The following-named medical officers are hereby assigned to duty as surgeons in charge of divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and will report accordingly to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, at Fort Gaines, Ala.: Surg. Benjamin Durham, U. S. Volunteers; Acting Staff Surg. Otis E. French, U. S. Army; Acting Staff Surg. H. W. Hart, U. S. Army.

3. Surg. Otis M. Humphrey, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby ordered to report to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, commanding Northern Division of Louisiana, for assignment to duty as surgeon in charge of the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.

4. Acting Staff Surg. James Robarts, U. S. Army, is hereby ordered to report to the medical director Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

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10. The Seventeenth Ohio and the First Indiana Light Batteries are hereby assigned to duty with the Sixteenth Army Corps, and the commanding officers of said batteries will immediately upon the receipt of this order report to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding the corps, for orders.

11. Capt. H. R. Steele, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty with the Separate Cavalry Brigade organized in accordance with paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 39, current series, from these headquarters, and will report without delay to Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas, commanding.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.*

The field allowance of transportation for the army will be as follows: For the general headquarters and for the headquarters of each army corps, 3 wagons; for the headquarters of each division, 2 wagons; for

the headquarters of each brigade, 1 wagon; for each regiment of 250 men or less, 1 wagon; for each additional 250 men or fraction of that number (not less than 50), 1 wagon; for each battery, 1 wagon; for each company of pioneers, for its tools, 1 wagon. The wagons carrying regimental ammunition will be in charge of the acting ordnance officers of divisions, but if a brigade or regiment is detached from its division its ammunition wagons will move with the brigade or regimental trains. Each division train will be under the charge of an officer of the quartermaster's department, or an officer specially detached for the purpose, who will be responsible that the rules for the government of the trains on the march or in park are duly observed. All transportation in possession of the troops in excess of this allowance will be turned over to the chief quartermaster for the reserve and supply trains. For office purposes three wall-tents will be allowed to the headquarters of the army, two at the headquarters of each army corps, one at the headquarters of each division or brigade, and one common (wedge) tent for each regiment or battery. For all other purposes (except hospitals) only shelter-tents will be allowed, and officers of all grades are expected to camp or bivouac with their men. The field rations will be limited to the essential articles of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, and one-fourth rations of soap. All articles of subsistence to be taken will be packed in the simplest and most compact form. The equipage of officers must correspond to that of the men. Everything in excess of this will be rejected by the inspectors. The private servants and horses of officers will be limited to the number authorized by law, and no other private horses or animals will be allowed. No sutlers, traders, or any other persons not in the army, and necessary to its service, will be permitted to accompany the army, and no passes for such purposes will be given, unless previously sanctioned by the commanding general. Any person who may be found in or about the army without such authority will be assigned to some useful employment. All officers are enjoined to bear in mind that every man or animal or pound of baggage beyond what is essential for efficiency, that has to be fed, transported, or guarded is an embarrassment that must be avoided.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: A cavalry expedition will move from Vicksburg on the 5th proximo for the purpose of cutting the railroad and telegraph lines below Jackson, and striking the Mobile and Ohio road at or near Winchester, and destroying as much of it as possible between that place and Mobile. Co-operative movements will be made from Memphis on the 3d and from Baton Rouge on the 1st, and I desire that as large a demonstration as possible be made from the latter place in the direction of Clinton and Liberty, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, to distract the attention of the enemy from the main expedition, and for the purpose of cutting the railroad and telegraph lines as far as they

can go and of otherwise inflicting as much damage on the rebels as possible. Be pleased to take the necessary measures at once to have the movement made promptly and effectually.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, commanding Northern Division of Louisiana.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 22, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The reduction of troops within this department by recent orders has the effect of breaking up the several courts-martial and military commissions and leaving the administration of justice very incomplete. If Brigadier-General Brayman is in position to be used for this class of duty I would like to have him assigned. I do not suppose he is wanted at Natchez. I shall be very short of competent officers for these special duties, as it will be a paramount requirement in the present reduced force, consisting principally of colored troops, that the officers shall remain with their men and the force be kept in the best state of efficiency. There is a possibility, perhaps a probability, that the rebel Trans-Mississippi force may avail themselves of the absence of so many troops to make a dash upon the river, or even a movement in force. Should the latter be attempted the present extended line will have to be materially shortened, and many persons and much property will be exposed. The present great want, however, of the department is in intelligent officers not required for line duty. The details to carry out Treasury regulations and for freedmen, and to supply by parish provost-marshals the deficiencies in State authorities, are heavy and cannot well be reduced. I shall be compelled to decide many cases now pending on my personal authority and personal judgment from the want of officers to constitute courts.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 22, 1865

1. In compliance with orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, extract 14 of Special Orders, No. 48, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby so far modified as to require only the Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry (at Morganza) and the Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry (at Port Hudson) to report to Brigadier-General Hawkins, commanding division of colored infantry at Algiers, La. The other four regiments of colored infantry named in the order will be disposed of as follows: The Seventy-fifth (at Morganza) will relieve the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers at Terre Bonne; the Seventy-eighth (at Port Hudson) will relieve the Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers at Thibodeaux; the Eightieth (at Bonnet Carré) will relieve

the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, now at New Orleans, La.; the Ninety-third will remain at Brashear City, and in place thereof the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers will be relieved from duty at that place. Upon being relieved as above the four regiments of white infantry will be sent to the camp located below Chalmette, about four miles from this city, and be reported to the commanding officer Sixteenth Army Corps, to which they are assigned. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Southern Division of Louisiana, is charged with the execution of so much of the above order as relates to the movement of these regiments to camp below Chalmette, upon being relieved by the troops from Port Hudson, Morganza, and Bonnet Carré. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Chalmette, La., February 22, 1865.*

Under authority of General Orders, No. 20, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, dated New Orleans, La., February 18, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Until further orders the organization and numbers of divisions and brigades of the Sixteenth Army Corps will remain the same as in the Detachment Army of the Tennessee, changing only their designation.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Chalmette, La., February 22, 1865.*

In accordance with General Orders, No. 1, dated headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, Chalmette, La., February 22, 1865, the First Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, is changed to First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana:

Your communication of yesterday, asking if the stations at Bonnet Carré and the contingent ones above on the water communication should be broken up, as you had no troops to send there, has been received. The inclosed order* will answer it, as far as the stations

* See p. 941.

therein mentioned are concerned. The major-general commanding is of the opinion that the contingent points not provided for will have to be broken up for the reason you have given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, February 22, 1865.*

I. The Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry will immediately move to Chalmette and be reported by its commander to the commanding officer of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

II. The Thirty-third Illinois Infantry will the moment of the arrival of the Seventy-fifth Colored Infantry to relieve it move to Chalmette and be reported by its commanding officer to the commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

III. The Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers will the moment of the arrival of the Seventy-eighth Colored Infantry to relieve it move to Chalmette and be reported by its commanding officer to the commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

IV. The Sixth Minnesota Infantry will the moment of the arrival of the Eightieth Colored Infantry to relieve it move to Chalmette and be reported by its commanding officer to the commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

V. The Eightieth Colored Infantry will at once move to New Orleans and report to the commanding general Southern Division of Louisiana, leaving two companies at Bonnet Carré until they are relieved by other troops, or until further orders.

VI. The quartermaster's department will promptly furnish the necessary transportation to carry this order into immediate effect.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER BONNET CARRÉ:

Bring your surplus stores here and store them or turn them in as General Hawkins may direct. Your movement must not be delayed a moment after transportation arrives.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 22, 1865.

Major-General HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: I send you copy* of instructions (confidential) from Major-General Canby. You will equip and push out all the force you

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* See p. 940.

can spare in the direction of Clinton. See to it that this command moves promptly on the 1st of March, properly equipped and not burdened with any baggage. The officer in charge must act according to circumstances. The object is to draw the enemy's attention and cause his force to be gathered to meet this movement. Report what force is ordered to go, and also as soon as they have actually started.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of 15th received. Fort Smith was not entirely evacuated. The commanding officer and most of the troops have been changed. We now have supplies there for at least six months, and the Arkansas River is navigable. Gaines' Landing will be occupied as soon as practicable.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

A cavalry expedition will move from Vicksburg on the 5th proximo for the purpose of cutting the railroad and telegraph lines below Jackson, and striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at or near Winchester and destroying as much of it as possible between that place and Mobile. A detachment of the same force will destroy the communication between Jackson and Meridian. Co-operative movements will be made from Baton Rouge on the 1st and from Memphis on the 3d, and I desire that as large a demonstration as possible be made from the latter place in the direction of Grenada, to distract the attention of the enemy from the main expedition and for the purpose of cutting the railroad and telegraph lines as far as they can go, and of otherwise inflicting as much damage on the rebels as possible. Be pleased to take the necessary measures at once to have the movement made promptly and effectually.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.

COMMANDING GENERAL DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

Send the One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois to this city with all possible dispatch.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, explaining the reason why the infantry under Major-General Smith's command was disembarked at Vicksburg instead of proceeding direct to this city. Before the receipt of your letter it was discovered that the error was caused by a mistake made by the cipher clerk at these headquarters. I am directed to thank you for the rebel newspaper sent and for your promise to keep these headquarters constantly advised of the state of affairs at Vicksburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I inclose you copy of a letter to Captain Bacon, U. S. Navy, at Skipwith's Landing, commanding this division of the Mississippi. Captain Hoyt, a paroled officer, will call upon you and can give you information in regard to this rebel fleet and upon other matters. If there was a gun-boat here and I had any troops to spare I should think the matter sufficiently important to send up the Yazoo to make inquiry.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 22, 1865.

Captain BACON, U. S. Navy,
Gun-boat Louisville:

CAPTAIN: About seventy paroled prisoners were sent in to me to-day from Cahaba, Ala. They report that on the train with them from Meridian to Jackson were six large launches, each armed with a 12-pounder howitzer. The boats came up from Mobile and each had a crew of fifteen men. At Jackson the prisoners were detained three days, and while there learned that these boats went up on the railroad north from Jackson and were sent across to the Yazoo River. They could give no reliable information of the object of this fleet and I am left to conjecture. This is certain, that there are such boats and armed as I have stated, and I can imagine no use they can be put to unless they are to be taken across to the Mississippi at some point probably near Greenville and used to board and capture transports. I consider the information of sufficient importance to put you on your guard. It would not be difficult for six such boats, armed with artillery and manned by desperate men, to lie in wait in some bayou until a transport should appear in sight at night and then intercept her and pour

such a fire into her as to bring her to bay, and finally to enable them to board and capture her. It may be well to caution the transports to keep a sharp lookout after night. They may have no such design as I have intimated, but no harm can arise from keeping a sharp lookout.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., February 22, 1865.*

Special Orders, No. 59, paragraph 1, current series, Department of Mississippi, having been suspended, the undersigned hereby resumes command of the District of Vicksburg.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

The cavalry under your command, equipped as lightly as possible, will move from Vicksburg on the 5th proximo, for the purpose of striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at some point in the neighborhood of Winchester, Ala., destroying as much of it as possible between that place and Mobile. It is intended that you should avoid Jackson and get in advance of any force that may be at that place. To effect this it is important that the road and the telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Jackson, and, if possible, between Jackson and Meridian, should be cut so as to effectually destroy all communication. This should be done by a small detachment, moving with great celerity, under the command of an energetic and determined officer, and should be accomplished at all hazards. For the purpose of distracting the attention of the rebels from your movements Major-General Thomas has been asked to send a cavalry force to threaten the roads south of Corinth. Generals Hurlbut and Dana have been instructed to make cavalry demonstrations from Baton Rouge, commencing on the 1st proximo, and from Memphis on the 3d. A cavalry force will move at the same time from Pensacola against the Mobile and Montgomery road, which will probably have the effect of drawing in that direction the cavalry force now west of Mobile, and our own operations in the neighborhood of that city will probably give full employment to any force that might otherwise be sent against you. It will be important that the direction of your movement should be masked as long as possible, and it may be advisable to transfer your force quietly to some point below the mouth of the Big Black while a demonstration, with as much show as possible, is being made in the direction of Jackson. Arrange this with the commanding officer of the District of Vicksburg. I do not wish to trammel you with special instructions, knowing that you will give the greatest effect to the means under your control. It is apprehended that, in consequence of high waters or the state of the roads, the execution of this duty may be difficult. If, from these causes or by reason of concentrating a superior force, it is impracticable, make your way to Natchez or Baton Rouge, or to some point on Mississippi Sound or Lake

Pontchartrain. The commanders at Baton Rouge and Natchez will be instructed to be on the lookout for you. Provisions and forage for your command will be kept afloat near Madisonville, on Lake Pontchartrain, and near Biloxi, in Mississippi Sound, and the gun-boats will be looking for you. Three signal fires, fifty yards apart by night, and three smokes by day, will put you in communication with them. I will endeavor to open communication with you by couriers as you approach the coast.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 22, 1865.

Capt. JAMES E. HARRISON,
Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Special Inspector of Cavalry,
Military Division of West Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed by first opportunity to Vicksburg, Miss., for the purpose of giving any assistance in your power in mounting and equipping the cavalry force recently arrived at that place from the Army of the Tennessee. About 6,000 horses are understood to be on the way down for distribution in the division, and you are authorized to use any of the animals for the purpose of remounting this cavalry. If necessary you can dismount temporarily any of the cavalry now at Vicksburg, replacing the horses so taken by the first that come down the river. Please confer fully with the commanders of the cavalry force and of the District of Vicksburg, and let no exertions be spared to make the mount and equipment of this cavalry as perfect as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., February 22, 1865.

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2. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, will report by letter to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to the command of the District of West Tennessee.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *February 22, 1865.*

General DODGE:

Leave for Saint Louis to-day; be there to-morrow morning. Been detained by illness. Please don't leave city until I see you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 22, 1865.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Col. J. H. Leavenworth, Indian agent for the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, has arrived at Fort Riley. He succeeded in holding a council with their chief and Little Raven's band of Arapahoes, who escaped from Chivington's fight at Sand Creek. He says they desire peace, and have agreed to keep clear of the Santa Fé route until he can return to them. Colonel Leavenworth desires my co-operation. The Indians are encamped south of Riley on the Texas border, and have agreed to meet in council near Brushy Mountain. I desire to know the Government's wishes in this matter. Am mounting a force at Fort Riley as fast as possible to operate against these Indians.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 22, 1865.

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3. Brig. Gen. John McNeil, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Central Missouri, relieving Col. J. F. Philips, who will report to General McNeil for assignment to duty. The major-general commanding the department takes this occasion to tender to Colonel Philips his thanks for the able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the district in the absence of a general officer in command.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 22, 1865.

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3. Capt. Frank Eno, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having been relieved from duty in this department, will at once proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., en route to New Orleans, La., in compliance with orders from Major-General Canby.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 22, 1865.

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IV. Capt. Isaac P. Julian, commanding Company E, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, now stationed at Neosho, will, upon

receipt of this order and the arrival of sufficient transportation, proceed with his command to this post and report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, MO., *February 22, 1865.*

[Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of North Missouri:]

LIEUTENANT: I inclose you a note written by Jim Jackson and pinned to the coat of an old negro man he hung night before last. I can't tell the object of this move, unless it is for the interest of the substitute brokers, a great number of whom have made their appearance here since this occurrence. Of course the negroes have been coming into town in droves. This negro was hung about six miles east of this place. Jackson had three men with him. I still hear of a few other bushwhackers in this county, and am trying to plan some way to get some of them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. N. COOK,
Captain Company F, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

[Inclosure.]

Killed for not going into the Federal Army.
By order of Jim Jackson.

GREENFIELD, DADE COUNTY, MO., *February 22, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding Southwest District, Springfield, Mo.:

The undersigned citizens of Dade County would most respectfully ask leave to represent briefly the condition of affairs in this part of the military district under your command. From the outbreak of the rebellion a very considerable portion of the citizens of Dade County manifested a determination to stand by the Federal Government in sustaining the laws and in the suppression of the rebellion. This is made manifest from the fact that no other county in the State has furnished more soldiers for the Federal Army in proportion to the population than Dade. The few remaining citizens, after filling up the ranks of the Union Army, have struggled with a zeal worthy the cause to sustain the country by cultivating the farms in order to sustain the armies who were so manfully battling in the cause of the Union, and while we look with pride upon their noble and patriotic devotion we turn with deep mortification to the fact that many of them have been inhumanly murdered and their wives and children robbed of their little all. Yet, in the midst of these repeated outrages, our Union citizens have still continued in their devotion to the cause of the Union. They have borne with comparative silence what they considered seeming neglect on the part of the Government in the management of the military affairs of the country. Last spring we hailed with delight a commu-

nication emanating from Capt. R. B. Owen, exhorting the farmers to repair to their homes and cultivate their farms, assuring them that they should be protected. Many had made their arrangements to leave the country, but at the earnest persuasions of many of us, in view of the protection thus promised us, were induced to remain, and the result shows that many of them were shot at the plow handle and others robbed of their little all.

The amount of military protection that we received under that promise was one skeleton company of State militia and a few of the enrolled were all that we had to protect the country and till the soil. But even after the bloody ordeal through which we passed last year we still had hopes that this spring would open more propitiously for us. We had made more vigorous preparations to cultivate the soil; more grain was sown last fall than at any time since the war commenced (in proportion to the population). Confidence in the ability and willingness of the military to give us all the protection that was necessary was manifesting itself among the people, but owing to the appearance of guerrilla bands in the country a panic has seized upon the people. Within the past ten days several of our citizens have been robbed of their horses, bedclothing, wearing apparel, and money. The consequences are that whole neighborhoods are preparing to leave the country, and unless some steps are speedily taken to arrest it there will be a general stampede and nothing will be left to protect but the military posts, and it is very evident that unless the farming interest is protected there is but little use for a military post. We would not be understood as reflecting in the least upon the command stationed at this post, but, on the contrary, would take the occasion to say that we have a good command, composed of officers and men who feel a deep interest in protecting the country and its interests. But one company is not sufficient to protect the post and country, too. Our settled conviction is that it will require at least one full company to constantly patrol the country or the people cannot stay at home, much less till the soil. We should have infantry to guard the post and mounted men to protect the settlements. Now, general, there is nothing here said that is drawn from the imagination. It is no idle visionary of the brain, but the records of the country will bear testimony, and our sole object is to lay the facts before you and through you to ask of those having the authority to render us that aid which we think we are justly entitled to.

With sentiments of high regard, we are, general, your friends,

D. B. RIVES.	W. K. LATHIM.
BENJ. APPLEBY.	BENJAMIN RAGSDALE.
GREEN GAY.	C. C. MALLACOAT.
RICHMON MITHELL.	A. M. CLEMONE.
WM. P. GRIGGS.	JOHN BROWN.
NELSON McDOWELL.	D. J. McMILLEN.
J. D. MONTGOMERY.	PHARAOH COOK.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 22, 1865—3 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,

Omaha:

How are matters up the road? Do you hear anything from the trains? Are any of the scouts in? Keep me posted daily.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 22, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Denver:

How are matters in the district? How are you progressing in the organization of the First Colorado Militia? and keep me posted daily.

G. M. DODGE.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 22, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Denver:

Cannot you get some troops in between Julesburg and Valley Station? Stage company complain of want of security to a station between those two points. Will send you corn immediately.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 22, 1865.

Don S. LERDO DE TEJADA,
Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication of the 31st ultimo and the papers which accompanied it, which go to show that bands of adventurers, en route from California to Texas, or from Texas to California, have come to Presidio del Norte, in the State of Chihuahua, on several occasions under one pretense or another, and have committed serious outrages upon the people in that isolated town. That in December last a party of thirty or more Americans came to Presidio del Norte on their way from California, through the State of Chihuahua, to Texas, and were there furnished with provisions, powder, and arms by one John Broches [Burgess?], as other parties had been furnished previously by one Spencer and others, residents of that place. That provided with these means, of which they were destitute, they crossed over to the American side of the Rio Grande, and there, on the 20th of December, 1864, raised a red flag in their camp and began to commit outrages and robberies upon inoffensive citizens who went from Mexico to reside as tenants upon the lands of one Edward Holl [Hall?], some surprising them in their houses and making them prisoners, while others, after having secured the arms and animals, demanded the keys, and outraging the families, opened trunks, wardrobes, and stole from them whatever they wanted. These citizens, thus robbed and outraged, sent across to Presidio for help. This was promptly given, and on the morning of December 21 the outlaws were driven off with loss. I have this day forwarded your communication to the War Department at Washington, and also a copy of this letter. Under all the circumstances as described in the correspondence transmitted to myself by Your Excellency, it is difficult to perceive what other course than the one pursued by the people of Presido del Norte could have followed. The only thing to be regretted, in my mind, is that all of those outlaws who raised the red flag had not been destroyed. I regard them in the same light as pirates upon the ocean, as enemies to the whole human family, whose utter destruction by the hands of men of any and every nationality is lawful and right. Your Excellency, in not having Burgess and Spencer [*sic*], men

more despicable than the others because less bold, who take asylum in your State to render aid and comfort to these parties of desperadoes, who respect neither persons nor property on either side of the line, exhibits an example in leniency which on our side, were all things reversed, would, I am persuaded, find but few to follow. At present it is impracticable for me to place an armed force on our side of the river opposite to Presidio del Norte. As soon as this can be done it will be done. Meantime, or until other instructions may be received from Washington, I beg to express the hope that in case of similar outrages being committed hereafter by bands of lawless men passing from California to Texas, or from Texas to California, through the State of Chihuahua, that your good citizens, having given no provocation for these outrages, and going out under those higher laws than treaties and those regulating the intercourse of nations, the law of self-protection and the laws of humanity, will pursue and destroy without mercy all such aggressors. They are of the men who have dared to raise their impious hands against even their own country. They are of the men who, presuming upon the weakness of neighboring nations, revive by their filibustering raids the sixteenth century with its freebooters. They are of the men who would turn the tide of human progress back rather than urge it forward. Yet it is to be hoped, for the credit of our race, that they are of the very dregs of those here described. I mention these things to Your Excellency in the light of an apology, because I feel ashamed that these miscreants bear the name of Americans. If to follow and punish them your outraged people cross the line and come within the limits of this department, I believe I take upon myself no unjustifiable responsibility in saying to Your Excellency that the Government of the United States will approve their course, prompted as was the course of the citizens of Presidio by the ties of blood, by the claims of humanity, and by their natural rights as men, to defend their fellow-men whenever and wherever, being the weaker party, they are assailed without provocation or cause, and outraged in the manner in which these people were assailed and outraged.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 22, 1865.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: A dispatch of 11th instant from Capt. A. S. Everest, Second Minnesota Cavalry, commanding Fort Wadsworth, has been duly received at these headquarters. It incloses a recommendation from Major Brown, special agent, that the Sisseton Sioux who have surrendered to the military authorities be permitted to locate temporarily at Lake Traverse for the purpose of planting, &c. Since Captain E.'s dispatch was written, copy of general instructions from Major-General Pope, dated 1st instant, relative to the location of these and other Indians similarly situated, has been transmitted to you for your government. Of course, under those directions, specifying particularly that none of them be permitted below a certain designated line, no return

of these people to the islands in Lake Traverse or any of the regions thereabout will be allowed under any circumstances. Neither is the dispatch of General Pope, requiring the Indians so delivering themselves up to be encamped in the vicinity of the military posts, to be construed by you to mean that they are to be located so near Fort Wadsworth as to make it difficult to restrain the soldiers from visiting the camps. So close an approximation to the fort would prove a fruitful source of debauchery and demoralization to both the troops and the Indians, and inaugurate fresh contentions and ill feeling between them. The meaning of Major-General Pope evidently is to encourage these peacefully disposed Indians to place themselves sufficiently near to the military posts to enjoy the protection of the U. S. forces there stationed against any attempts of the hostile savages to molest them. Points four or five miles distant would be close enough to secure such a result, while it would enable the commandant of the post to prevent or detect and punish any officer or soldier who, contrary to orders, should attempt or succeed in the endeavor to visit these camps. The most stringent orders must be given and enforced in this matter, so that no white man at the post be permitted among these people, except with the written permission of the commanding officer, in connection with duty to be performed. Bearing in mind the instructions and giving them the most stringent application in all cases, you will authorize the location of the Sissetons or kindred bands of Sioux, who have given themselves up or shall do so hereafter, at such point as Major Brown may select under your direction. The instructions of Major-General Pope in the dispatch referred to are plain and explicit in prohibiting any attempts at making treaties by any person whatever or any visit by a white man, unless provided with a special permit from the district commander. This does not of course apply to the individuals composing a military force dispatched by you to these camps on special duty, but even in such cases commanders of detachments for such purposes should be ordered to keep their men together and permit of no interference or intercourse with the Indians, but, after discharging the duty imposed, return forthwith to the fort. The duty of visiting the camps when occasion requires should be devolved upon your most trusty and reliable officers, who will implicitly obey orders and permit of no relaxation of discipline. You will report without unnecessary delay to these headquarters the names of two respectable white men who desire to trade with the Indians under the restrictions imposed in General Pope's dispatch, but no one in any wise employed by or in the pay of the Government will be presented or allowed to trade with the Indians under any circumstances. The trading establishments are required to be in the immediate vicinity of the post, and under the immediate supervision of the commanding officers, who will regulate their intercourse with the Indians with all needful stringency and especially confine the visits of these people to the trading stations to the males only. The Indian women must not be allowed at the fort or anywhere in its vicinity at any time, for reasons which are sufficiently obvious. This you will regard as a precise and permanent order, not to be replaced except by authority from these headquarters or the direction of the War Department or other superior source. Application will be made by the brigadier-general commanding for the supply of some farming tools, as suggested by Major Brown, but it is doubtful whether such supply will be authorized by the Hon. Secretary of War. The necessary vegetable seed will be furnished by the assistant quarter-

master in accordance with the order already given. The question of the employment of scouts and the questions therewith connected will be made the subject of a future communication.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 23, 1865.*

1. The following regiments are hereby organized into a division of colored infantry, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, who will report direct to these headquarters: First Brigade—Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry. Second Brigade—Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Fifty-first U. S. Colored Infantry. Third Brigade—Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 23d day of February, 1865: R. D. Fugler, a deserter from the Twentieth Confederate Cavalry, left the regiment in December, 1864; went to Brandon, Miss.; left Brandon February 1 and arrived at Fort Adams on the 13th instant. States that the following troops are at Sharon: Twentieth Confederate Cavalry, numbering, effective, 300; Maybery's cavalry, unknown; part of Dumonteil's cavalry, unknown; Wood's brigade of cavalry, 1,500; Colonel Griffith's command at Whitestown (Powers' regiment, numbering 450; Griffith's regiment, numbering 300); Scott's command at Summit, under marching orders, only about 250. The men are very reluctant to go east or to join Forrest. Wirt Adams with his command (number unknown) went north from Jackson in January. Captain Jones' company of scouts, 100; Captain Harvey's company of scouts, 80, are scouting along the Big Black; are armed with double-barrel shotguns, as more effective against the cavalry who may pursue their decoys into ambush. Captain Owens' company of scouts and couriers, 100; headquarters Brandon, Miss. Captain Harris' company of scouts (number unknown) is scouting in the rear of Natchez. General Forrest had about 10,000 effective men of his own command and could muster from all quarters about as many more; headquarters at Brandon. Is anticipating a raid from Natchez or Vicksburg, and is

preparing to meet it. Captain McDonald, late of the Sixteenth Texas Infantry, gives information mainly confirmatory of previous reports and of value to this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Chalmette, La., February 23, 1865.*

The following officers are announced as upon the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly: Maj. John Hough, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. J. Lyon, Twenty-first Missouri Veteran Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Surg. W. H. Thorne, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Capt. C. K. Drew, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, chief quartermaster; Capt. George W. Baker, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, chief commissary; Capt. Ross Wilkinson, Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, aide-de-camp and provost-marshal; Capt. J. A. Sexton, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal; Capt. J. W. Lowell, Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery, chief of artillery; Lieut. Hunn Hanson, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. John B. Pannes, Seventeenth New York Infantry, acting ordnance officer; Lieut. W. G. Mead, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

By command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Chalmette, La., February 23, 1865.*

I. The Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Col. D. P. Dyer commanding, is hereby assigned to the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. The commanding officer will forthwith report to Col. J. B. Moore, commanding the division, for orders.

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By command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chalmette, La., February 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division:

The major-general commanding directs that returns and requisitions be sent in at once for everything necessary to equip your command for an active field campaign.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. K. Garrard, commanding Second Division; Col. J. B. Moore, commanding Third Division, and Capt. J. W. Lowell, commanding Artillery Brigade.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 23, 1865

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Algiers:

Please send two regiments to encamp near the Half-Way House on the road to Hickox Landing. A steamer will be sent to ferry them across to Saint Joseph street, and they will march out by that street and the Shell road. Until transportation is furnished from Hickox Landing to Pensacola such details as may be required for fatigue duty, under the superintendence of Captain Morse, assistant quartermaster, will be furnished. Please make the necessary preparations at once.

By order:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALGIERS, *February 23, 1865.*
(Received 7.35 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The ferry-boat has stopped running on account of the fog and several of our wagons belonging to the troops and en route for Pensacola are left on this side. They will be sent over early in the morning. This will also prevent the teams of the two regiments ordered to Half-Way House. The regiments had better remain here till morning.

JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., February 23, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER BONNET CARRÉ:

Four companies of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry have been ordered to Bonnet Carré. On their arrival all of your regiment will come to this city.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLAQUEMINE, LA., *February 23, 1865.*
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Capt. F. SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent a party of independent scouts up Grossetete last night. They learned that all the rebels on Grossetete had gone to Alexandria, excepting Cliff's and King's companies; men refusing to go. The scouts gobbled a rebel outpost—three men.

R. G. SHAW,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: The object of your movement from Baton Rouge on the 1st of March is to make as much of a demonstration as possible and give the color to the Confederates of a large expedition to be moved from that point. Hence the movement after it is commenced will be with as much ostentation as practicable. The troops will build bridges over the Comite as if the cavalry were merely a vanguard preparing for the advance of a heavy column. When you are satisfied that the object is accomplished and sufficient time has been given to the Vicksburg column to get well out you can either withdraw the force quietly, or if a good opportunity presents itself and they appear to be leaving your front to look after the others, strike sharply out without involving your command. It will be well to close the lines at Baton Rouge at once and hold them closely until your movement is completed. This fact will at once be reported and will produce the proper impression on the rebels. Keep me fully advised from time to time of the progress of affairs.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: By to-day's mail I have your communications of the 16th and 21st instant, and note your remarks regarding the caution to be exercised during the present condition of affairs. The work had commenced before the receipt of your letters, and all is progressing well. Nothing will be left undone, I assure you, in placing my troops in the best possible condition, and I am giving the matter personal attention. The condition of the garrisons in my district after the troops now under orders leave will certainly be tempting to the rebels, and in my opinion there is more to be feared on the west than the east side of the river. After sending the Cavalry Brigade, 1,200 strong, with one battery on the Clinton expedition, I will have left at this place 830 dismounted cavalry, 360 infantry, and 300 heavy artillery. That force will make Baton Rouge and vicinity perfectly safe. At Port Hudson, after the two regiments under orders get off, will be left a total of 1,500 men, consisting of one regiment cavalry, one regiment infantry, and two four-gun batteries. There is nothing to be apprehended there. At Morganza there will be the Fourteenth New York Cavalry, 200 strong, of which 150 are mounted; one battery of artillery, and about 1,900 infantry. Late reports from Morganza and the Red River country indicate a movement from Alexandria toward Simsport. If the rebel authorities get any reports from New Orleans such a movement will undoubtedly be made. I will go on Monday next to Morganza and look into the condition of affairs. One of my staff has been there for the past week and reports everything being put into shape. I had hoped that

General McKean would be up ere this, and delayed a visit to Morganza waiting for him. Will keep you fully advised in regard to matters.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have to-day, per hands of Captain Wright, your communication (confidential) of the 22d instant, and also copy of communication from headquarters military division. Upon the withdrawal of the cavalry from Morganza for service below I was compelled to send the Fourteenth New York to that point. They are the only mounted troops there, and number about 275 men. I have now at this place the First Texas, Fourth Wisconsin, Sixth Missouri, and One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, which have been formed into a brigade under Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis, numbering 1,800 effective men, with but 1,200 horses. Strong efforts have been made both before and since I came here to procure a sufficient number of horses to mount the entire command, but without success. Should we not get any stock between this and March 1, 1,200 men will be the number I can start. With them I will send two small howitzers. It will be impossible for the command to go from here direct to Clinton, the Comite and Amite Rivers being very high and without bridges. The force will have to be sent to Port Hudson by boats or go to the same point by the river road, taking the upper road from there to Clinton; or they might go from here, via Plains Store and Newport, striking the Clinton and Jackson road a few miles east of Jackson. The latter, in my opinion, would be the best route. From Clinton a demonstration could be made toward Liberty, while the main command could push east to the railroad. The roads north and east of here are in a terrible condition, owing to the heavy rains of the past week, and the progress of any force will be slow. No suggestion is made as to how long this force should remain out. Shall I hear from you on that point? You can rely upon the number of men I have mentioned being ready to move promptly at the time fixed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 23, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. Milton H. Brawner will assume command of the First Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, as consolidated by Special Orders, No. 47, current series, headquarters Department of Arkansas, and will take steps to put his entire regiment in the camp occupied by the former Seventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers as soon as practicable.

By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

W. A. MARTIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th instant is received. I will communicate promptly whatever information I may receive in reference to the movements of the enemy that may be of interest to your command. The commanding officer at Fort Smith has been instructed on this point in accordance with your request. At present the following posts are occupied in this department, the garrisons being on a defensive basis. All the available force of the department outside of these garrisons (3,000 men) is now in the Department of the Gulf, and under the orders of the commanding officer of Military Division of West Mississippi. We have a cavalry force in the department of about 5,000, which is now dismounted. If it is mounted it will be held ready for call wherever it may be needed. List of posts: Little Rock, Devall's Bluff, Pine Bluff, Lewisburg, Saint Charles, Mouth of White River, Brownsville and railroad, Fort Smith, and Helena.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 23, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have this moment received copy of cipher telegraph of January 28 ultimo, sent by you on the 16th instant. It differs from the original, as received by me, 2,000 men. I herewith inclose original, by which you will see that I was ordered to prepare and send 500 men. That quota was filled without delay by the Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry. I regret very much the mistake, but it did not occur here. I have ordered the following regiments to report at New Orleans without delay, viz: Forty-sixth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-ninth, and Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry. In order to expedite their departure I have ordered their supply wagons (extra) to follow them.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 28, 1865—2 p. m.*
(Received February 1.)

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Memphis:

Prepare 500 infantry from the District of Memphis for service in the field, and send them with as little delay as possible to report at this place. Direct General Washburn to detach in like manner 2,000 infantry from the District of Vicksburg. Both detachments will bring with them not only the field transportation required by existing orders, but also a supply train for a march of twenty days. Fuller instructions will be sent to-morrow.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 23, 1865.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have received to-day from Cahaba prison, Ala., seventy-eight prisoners, mostly citizens, who have been unconditionally released, but there were among them three paroled officers and some soldiers. They report that Hood's entire army has gone to encounter Sherman. They left Cahaba on the 5th instant and have been so long on the way by reason of the bad condition of the railroads. They stated to me one fact that demands some notice. On the train from Meridian to Jackson were six large launches, each having a 12-pounder howitzer and a crew of fifteen men. These boats were brought to Jackson and from there sent up on the road toward Grenada. The prisoners were detained at Jackson three days, and some of them being clad in secesh garb were able to pick up some information from conversations which they heard, and they heard that the boats had been taken to the Yazoo and they inferred that they were to be taken to the Mississippi. To what use these boats are to be applied we are left to conjecture; but that there were such boats and that each had a howitzer on board is certain. It is probable that the design is to capture some of the Mississippi transports. I think that it is a matter of sufficient importance to justify sending up the Yazoo to make inquiry in regard to them. There is no gun-boat here, nor have I any spare troops here, the garrison now only consisting of the heavy artillery and two colored and one white regiment of infantry, and about 250 cavalry. General Knipe is here with about 3,500 cavalry, but I do not understand that he is in any way subject to my orders. I can understand how it may be possible to launch these boats upon the river at night and intercept, board, and capture any unarmed transport. I shall give this information for what it is worth to Major-General Dana and to Captain Bacon, U. S. Navy, commanding this division of the river. It may be that there is no such design as I have indicated, but I cannot imagine any other object, and as caution is the parent of safety there can be no harm in keeping a sharp lookout.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 23, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say, in reply to your telegram of yesterday, that the military have no authority to treat with the Indians. Their duty is to make them keep the peace by punishing them for hostilities.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LICKING, TEXAS COUNTY, MO., *February 23, 1865.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have scouted the country south and west of here; also sent 100 men in four detachments to go as far south as the Arkansas

line. This force has not returned. I can hear of no force larger than ten men within 100 miles of this place. I have conversed with the woman who gave the information of the concentration of Freeman's forces. All she knew was that a woman had told her that Freeman intended taking this place. Another woman, just from Arkansas, says Freeman was at head of Spring River, in Arkansas, when she left. There is no enemy in this country, nor has there been other than a small band of bushwhackers. There is considerable forage in the vicinity, enough to supply the company stationed here until spring.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

MACON, MO., *February 23, 1865—8 p. m.*

Col. E. A. KUTZNER,
Glasgow:

It is reported here that Rucker's gang of guerrillas are in Wayland Township, Chariton County. Henry Conrad, justice of the peace near Waylandville, can show a party the exact spot where they are camped. They are eight or ten in number and camped on Middle Fork of Chariton. Move secretly and quickly.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 23, 1865.*

Colonel FORD,
Fort Riley:

The military have no authority to treat with Indians. Our duty is to make them keep the peace by punishing them for their hostility. Keep posted as to their location, so that as soon as ready we can strike them. Four hundred horses left here for you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

OMAHA, *February 23, 1865—1 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Scouts sent from Laramie report Indians that fought Collins at Mud Springs on Powder River. I have no report from scouts sent up Loup Fork or Running Water. I think the scouts sent to Running Water have been killed. I should have heard from them a week ago. Subsistence train passed Kearny day before yesterday. Train from here will get to Kearny to-morrow. I leave in the morning for Kearny. With your consent I propose striking Indians on Powder River at an early day, if the streams do not become impassable.

ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 23, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Omaha:

As you go up the valley telegraph me and keep me posted. Where is Powder River, and how far from Julesburg? One of my engineers has gone with Sixteenth Kansas for purpose of getting posts and stage stations together. Let stage company have corn if you can spare it. We must keep stages running. Troops should be on way from Denver to make route secure to Julesburg. At any rate don't let stages stop for want of escort. Also telegraph me any point that you may find where stores or forage are needed.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

DENVER, *February 23, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Matters in district improving. Two companies of militia gone out; two more leave this week; other two will be raised in a few days. What troops are en route here? Where is my regiment? Not heard a word from it.

MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *February 23, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Company en route to take position half way between Valley and Julesburg. One company arrived at Valley, going as far as Julesburg escorting trains, to return twenty-five miles this side of Valley; take up station.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., February 23, 1865.

Mr. A. F. SHELDON,
Colorado City, Colo. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: The petition from the citizens of your section of country, in which your name stands first, is received. While I am of opinion that some troops ought to be sent you as a frontier guard, and while it would afford me pleasure to render you all the assistance you would naturally expect and require, yet unfortunately I have not the men at my disposal for such purposes. Camp Fillmore will be re-enforced in a few days, if, indeed, not already, so that you will have a little more assurance of protection and feel proportionately the more safe. I cannot employ the Utes or any other tribe of Indians at present; nor would I be justified in issuing rations unless to an organization authorized by competent authority. My position in this respect, as in many others, is a very delicate one, and I would gladly see daylight through the cloud of doubt and gloom that hangs for the present over my head and that of the people of Colorado Territory. The Overland route is now being opened by militia, and your county has really been exempt

from any call. It therefore falls upon you to organize into independent companies for your own protection, as they have been doing east and south of here, and where they are really in a more exposed position and condition than your section of country. My advice to you is to adopt this plan of protection; you then have it in your hands. I authorized some time ago the raising of an independent company, under a Mr. Wooten, for the purpose of scouting the portion of the Territory in which you reside, and under such an organization reported to the commanding officer at Camp Fillmore rations would be issued; since which time I have not heard a word about it. Although unable to render you any real permanent assistance, yet I assure you I am not unmindful of your interests.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 23, 1865.*

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IV. Lieut. Col. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will relieve Col. Oscar M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers, in the command of Fort Craig, when Colonel Brown, with the headquarters, commissioned and non-commissioned staff of his regiment, will take post at Fort Marcy, N. Mex. For the present Lieutenant Johnston, regimental commissary, will remain on duty as commissary at Fort Craig.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, La., February 24, 1865.*

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II. The Seventeenth Ohio and First Indiana Light Batteries are hereby assigned to duty with the Artillery Brigade, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will forthwith report to Capt. John W. Lowell, commanding the brigade, for orders.

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By command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP CHALMETTE, *New Orleans, February 24, 1865.*

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I regret to report my command this morning in a sinking condition. If compelled to remain long where they are, contending

with the water and mud of Chalmette, they will disappear. As they must be removed to-day I have taken the liberty of applying direct to the post commander for the use of barracks or quarters near the city.

Hoping it will meet with the approval of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 24, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor most respectfully to state that the Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Port Hudson, La., I know from personal inspection to be a well-drilled, well-disciplined, and well-officered regiment, perhaps the best colored regiment in this department, and that it is in fine condition for the field. And the Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, at Brazos Santiago, Tex., is also a well drilled and disciplined regiment and well fitted for field service. Brazos Island can be approached by the enemy only by way of the Boca Chica Pass, which can be defended by 500 men against four times their number. I respectfully suggest that these two regiments be sent to the field, if necessary, in the place of other regiments not in so good condition, and I urgently request that one of these two regiments be assigned to my brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Half-Way House, near New Orleans, February 25, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

If my division could be strengthened I would like very much that it should be done. The effective force in the field will be much less than is shown as "effective strength" in the field return, owing to the many details necessary for the administration of the different staff departments, pioneers, &c.

JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 24, 1865.

In continuing the supervision ordered by the President of the United States, under date February 10, 1865, Col. Samuel Thomas, Sixty-fourth U. S. Infantry (colored), will proceed from point to point in this department inspecting the affairs of freedmen. All books and papers will be subject to his examination, and he will enforce the uniform administration of justice among and toward the freedmen. He will make frequent reports to the general superintendent of freedmen, and such reports direct to commanding officers as they may require.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 24, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I find upon examining the strength of the regiments ordered to report at headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi that the quota can be filled without the Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, and consequently that regiment will not be sent as advised in my communication of last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 24, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

Paragraph 35, Special Orders, No. 77, War Department, February 16, takes away Brigadier-General Roberts from the command of the District of West Tennessee. He is the only officer here capable of commanding it. Were I certain that I had the right I would order General Brayman from the Natchez District, unless some one else were sent me, but orders are being received by the district commander here direct from Major-General Thomas, commander of the Department of the Cumberland, and I do not know how soon an officer may arrive here with orders to command the District of West Tennessee, who may look on the commander of the Department of Mississippi as an intruder here beyond the limits of his own department. My memory still recurs to Colonel McArthur, who, for faithfully performing his duties in obeying my orders at Columbus, was forcibly carried away from his command by the authority of the commander of the District (now department) of Kentucky, in whose command he was, and who still remains in disgrace in spite of my remonstrances and prayers in his behalf. I shall avoid all exercise of authority which might bring about a conflict of jurisdiction between the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi and the commander of any other department, if it is possible to do so, till I receive further instructions.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 24, 1865.

I. In pursuance of instructions from Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, the One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry will proceed forthwith to New Orleans, La., and report to him. They will take with them their authorized transportation and camp and garrison equipage. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

Dispatches just received announce that Wilmington is in possession of our troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 24, 1865.

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report in relation to the assessment in Saint Louis that when I assumed command here I found a large number of refugees being supported here by the Government. Houses over the city for their occupation had been seized and rents accumulating that the Government would have to pay. I immediately wrote to General Halleck, and in a letter dated December 24, 1864, he instructed that where the local authorities would not protect and support these refugees the disloyal should be assessed to do it, and the buildings of any disloyal persons could be used for that purpose; that the Government would not pay for their support, &c. I consulted the city authorities. They refused to take the burden. The Sanitary Commission proposed to take charge of these people provided I would fix up the old Lawson Hospital, get them together, and go to the necessary expense of making them comfortable. This was done at a cost of about $10,000, which the chief quartermaster, Colonel Myers, has expended in the payment of rent, for repairs, &c. This assessment of $10,000 was made to reimburse the quartermaster's department for amount expended and debts incurred, and if stopped will bring the whole matter back on Government. The change in this matter will save the Government in the end not less than $100,000. The assessment on Colonel McLaran I considered too much, and have ordered it reduced $1,500. He was colonel of the Minute Men when the war commenced. I understood when this assessment was made that it was done in accordance with the views of the Government, and in fact it was my only alternative. I trust it will not be suspended as it has now been partly collected, and is mostly levied upon the property of rebels who have fled the State, gone South or to Europe.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 24, 1865.

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state, in answer to Major-General Halleck's telegram,* that when the Indians held the telegraph line, Overland route, Colonel Moonlight had but 400 effective men in [the] District of Colorado, and they were mostly en route from Fort Lyon to Denver and in South Colorado. The troops heretofore holding the

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* See Halleck to Pope, February 21, p 933

line from Julesburg to Denver, being 100-days' men, who were withdrawn and no means taken to replace them, Colonel Moonlight, under the circumstances, declared martial law and ordered out six companies of militia to hold this line until the troops could relieve them. They are the only troops we have to hold the line from Julesburg to Denver until the troops about being sent arrive. I consider it necessary that these six companies should be retained. The hospital tents were the only tents in Denver, and all the posts and ranches being burned for a long distance were the only shelter these troops could use.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 25, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck in answer to his telegram on the subject.

I have directed General Dodge to relieve these militia companies as soon as possible by troops now on the way to Colorado, and to discharge them, and return the tents to the quartermaster's department.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 24, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Pottawatomie Indians had council on Tuesday last. The prospect is good for raising fifty men for scouts. Council will meet again on Tuesday next. Agent deems it necessary that some person should be there with authority to enlist them. Governor Crawford wants to know who will appoint the officers. He is willing that you should appoint them and he will commission them.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 24, 1865—2.50 p. m.*

Colonel POTTER, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Fort Gibson must be supplied from Fort Smith; we cannot run our trains there. Boat left Fort Smith for Gibson yesterday with 60,000 rations. Get in communication with Gorton, of Denver, and see what corn he wants.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 24, 1865—11.50 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. B. HUNT,
Merrill's Horse, Cairo, Ill.:

General Thomas desires you to proceed with your command to Nashville. The commanding officer at Cairo was requested by General Dodge to forward your command to that point in case no orders were received from General Thomas.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *February 24, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that I have returned to this post with the expedition sent into Arkansas under my command. The result of the expedition was that it was found that the enemy has no organized force in Northern Arkansas, but all Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri is infested by bands of guerrillas, who will not stand to fight and only harass the citizens. The country was thoroughly scouted and fifteen of these robbers killed. McRae has left Jacksonport. No enemy there. I had one man mortally and one sergeant severely wounded. I will send full report by mail.*

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FRANKLIN, MO.:

SIR: The major-general commanding the department directs that no citizens of Franklin should be compelled to work on block-houses. The order heretofore issued from these headquarters directing you to impress all disloyal men and rebel sympathizers for said work is therefore revoked and you will not hereafter impress any such men. Those already set at work will be released at once.

By order of Col. J. Weydemeyer, Forty-first Missouri Volunteers, commanding sub-district:

HENRY HUHN,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., February 24, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that there are indications of an early movement of guerrillas into this district from Arkansas, and that in order to fully protect the line to Springfield and guard the stores at this post an additional force will be required to replace the troops that are being mustered out of service. A regiment of infantry for garrisoning the forts and local guards would be effective for that purpose.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, February 24, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Special Orders, No. 52, paragraph 3, current series, from your headquarters, relieving me from command of the district on the arrival of General McNeil. I am profoundly grateful to the major-general commanding for his com-

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* See p. 62.

plimentary acknowledgment of my services. I can only say that I have labored hard and faithfully to organize and control for the general good the affairs of this district, which I found greatly deranged and complicated with many delicate troubles. If I have so disposed of them as to satisfy my superiors I feel compensated for my efforts. My term of service will expire in a very short time. The 8th of March the first company of my regiment goes out.

Thanking the major-general commanding and his staff for the uniform kindness, courtesy, and consideration shown me in my official intercourse with department headquarters, I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 24, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the contractors on the Pacific Railroad west of this being so full of apprehension about the security of working parties on the road, I have thought it best to transfer to that section all the force I could spare. I have accordingly sent to that line four more companies, which I trust will not only secure the road, but quiet the fears of the contractors. The mail contractors are also now satisfied with the protection given their coaches, &c. Colonel Harding telegraphs me that he fears he will not be able to raise the company of volunteer militia in Jackson County; too much dissension among the people. I have ordered him to persist in the effort to organize the company, to harmonize the people, and impress upon them the absolute necessity of this company. He says he can organize companies under my Orders, No. 2, but I have instructed him to forego that until all effort under General Orders, No. 3, from State headquarters, failed. These companies are not filling up as rapidly as I had hoped. In some localities they are progressing very satisfactorily and will be full by the 28th. I have detailed for this recruiting service energetic and popular officers. It will be necessary to have the time for the organization extended, and I respectfully suggest that it should, if possible, run to the 10th of March proximo. I have ordered one more company to La Fayette County, making three companies now there. Captain Burris, of the First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, is in charge of scouts in that county, and he is doing excellent service. He has killed several bushwhackers lately and about completely broken up their haunts. The deportation of the female aiders and abettors reported by me a day or two since will about insure quiet there for some time to come.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 24, 1865.

Major BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

One of my scouts returned from Red River last night and reports that the rebel officers claim to have 60,000 men in the service on this

side of the Mississippi, including all bushwhackers and partisan rangers, and that the army of General Price numbered about 20,000 men. General Price had his headquarters at Shreveport, and was understood to be at that place when the party left on the 6th instant. General Bryan, with one division of Price's army, was stationed at Shawneetown; Fagan was at Shreveport with his division, and Shelby with his old troops was at Camden, Washington, &c., and claimed to have 1,500 men on this side of the Arkansas. Kirby Smith, with Magruder's command and a large number of other troops, had moved quite a long distance into Texas; where, was not accurately ascertained. None of the commanders or troops seemed to be under any apprehension of any attack or advance by Federal troops. The troops were well supplied with meat and meal, but with nothing else. All who did not have Federal uniforms were very poorly clad. There was no forage in Arkansas, but it was represented as being abundant in Texas and south of Red River. The stock that the army had in Missouri on the raid was represented to be used up and much of it dead. The officers said that the Missouri raid used up both horses and men. There was a great deal of sickness in camp. Small-pox prevailed everywhere. I saw nearly all the leaders of bushwhacking bands from Missouri. All stated that they should come back early in the spring, and that there would be more bushwhackers in the State this coming season than ever before. General Bryan states this, and Major Piercey, who had 400 bushwhackers on the border all last year, told me that he should start up in forty or sixty days with 400 men, and remain all summer. I met two bands on the way up as I went down, about fifty miles below the Arkansas River. One was composed of fifty men, commanded by Lieutenant Inks, the other by Captain Troren, with about twenty men. I met two of Inks' men below Fayetteville as I came back, and they told me that the First Arkansas had killed two of the men since they got up. General Bryan said that they should make a raid into Missouri again in the fall, if they did not in the spring. All represented that arms and equipments were abundant, but said they were very short of ammunition and could not get it without great difficulty.

This scout is perfectly reliable and has the entire confidence of all the leading bushwhackers that ever infested this State. There is no doubt that all these old bands now intend to come back and bring with them more force than they have ever before had. I have had some fighting in Jasper County and on the North Fork of White River, and will send one report at once.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MACON, MO., *February 24, 1865.*

Col. A. F. DENNY,
Huntsville, Mo.:

Colonel Kutzner advises me that Jackson killed one man and robbed another at Switzler's Mill to-day at 12 o'clock. He also hung two negroes. He reports the force at seven instead of seventeen. Can't Mayo send some men after them?

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, &c.

HUNTSVILLE, *February 24, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Jackson with seventeen men reported at Roanoke this morning, going north. He killed one of the Roanoke Militia. It is thought he will go toward Beckelheimer's Mill.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HUNTSVILLE, *February 24, 1865.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE:

You have ordered part of Mayo's men to Sturgeon. He has a scout out, which leaves him a small force, but will start in pursuit to-night. Can you have Captain Denny ordered back to Roanoke?

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

FREMONT, *February 24, 1865—3.50 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Powder River is 150 miles north of Fort Laramie, on direct line from Julesburg 250 or 300 miles. From my knowledge of Indians I am satisfied that the only way to end the present trouble will be to pursue and whip them before grass comes. Their ponies are worn down now, and I feel sanguine I can overtake and destroy them. It will take 10,000 soldiers to protect the two lines from Kearny to Salt Lake, via Laramie and Denver, unless we are able to punish the Indians severely before emigration commences. Major Mackey, of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, telegraphs me to-day that he is expecting trouble daily in the vicinity of Laramie and west of there. Says posts are weak all through the West Sub-District and asks re-enforcements. I have tendered the Overland Stage Company on my part of the lines all the guards required to render the line safe. This service is using up an immense amount of horses. Our supply for the troops already here is sadly deficient. Roads here very bad. I will get to Columbus to-night.

ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., February 24, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

On the 6th instant I was constrained to proclaim martial law throughout this Territory, so as to raise troops for the defense of the settlements and to again open mail and transportation communications with the East. In so doing I naturally involved the United States in more or less expense, but just as little as possible. The weather is very cold here and quite a fall of snow, making it imperative to issue tents, as there is not a ranch standing from here to Julesburg, a distance of 190 miles, which can be occupied by troops, and yet these troops (raw militia) are compelled to be out day and night. There were a few wall-tents in the quartermaster's department here which were issued to the first companies; afterward old hospital tents had to be issued. I am aware this issue is irregular, but it could not be avoided. The climate is so very different from what it is in the East, men could not possibly

live in shelter-tents, and lumber cannot be procured at any price. I therefore respectfully ask that you approve the issue. Inclosed please find copy of order proclaiming martial law and calling for troops.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 24, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

The following order is sent for your information.†

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Send your reports and communications to these headquarters. What troops are in your district?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 20th instant, replying to that addressed by me to Major-General Pope on 7th instant, and to state that I do not propose to increase the number of small stations now garrisoned by the troops in this district, but simply to extend the line farther westward so as to cover the remote settlements. You are doubtless correct in your views that the settlers under ordinary circumstances should rely mainly upon themselves for protection against petty raids of the hostile savages, but the frontiers of Northwestern Iowa and Minnesota have suffered so terribly since the outbreak of 1862, and are now so denuded of men who have gone into the service at the South, that a mere intimation of the intended withdrawal of the troops stationed for their defense would be followed by an extensive if not universal stampede from the border counties. As I had the honor to state in my dispatch of the 7th instant, there is a very considerable body of hostile Sioux warriors encamped near the British boundary line, who will no doubt attempt to renew their incursions for purposes of murder and pillage so soon as the spring opens, and I am making every preparation to frustrate and punish any parties engaged in them, and at the same time to cut off the retreat of the main body, should their camp be established as far within U. S. territory as it was last year. You are doubtless aware, general, that in my field operations against the hostile Indians in this district I have received the most stringent instructions from the War Department through department headquarters not to pursue the Indians across the line into the British possessions, and the consequence is that these murdering bands can take refuge there when followed, and send their warriors in detachments more or less formidable to harass our borders. If permitted to follow these refugees wherever they might choose to go this

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*See p. 763.

†See General Orders, No. 23, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 17, p. 886.

Indian war could be brought to a speedy close, but until that is done hostilities will be indefinitely prolonged by the surviving actors in the horrible massacres of 1862, who have no hope of pardon for their crimes. I have brought this subject to the frequent notice of the War Department, through Major-General Pope, and I have also recommended that authority be given me to exclude British traders and half-breeds from our soil, but thus far without any result. The influence of these last-mentioned classes upon the powerful Indian tribes within this district is very strong and is exerted to foment disaffection against the Government and to encourage the continuance of hostilities by the bands of Sioux. This fact is notorious, and yet these traders and half-breeds are permitted free intercourse with all the Indians within our territory. I respectfully urge that you will represent these matters to the superior authorities in Washington, as has already been done by Major-General Pope, that some action may be taken to allow the military commanders of this department and district to abate the evils I have mentioned. If authorized to do so I will put a prompt end to the daily intercourse of these British subjects with the savages within the jurisdiction of the United States with the strong hand.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *February 24, 1865—4 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

All the troops of both regiments will have left here by to-morrow. I will be in Saint Louis Sunday. I cannot fill up all the offices here, but I think I can in Saint Louis.

SULLY,
General.

SAINT CHARLES HOTEL, *New Orleans, February 25, 1865.*

Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I see by the morning paper that a mail leaves the city for Matamoras to-day at 3 p. m. The arrangements I have made require that my purpose to go to the Rio Grande should not be known in Matamoras till some days after my arrival in that vicinity. If you will delay the departure of the mail above mentioned I am confident you will facilitate my business. Hold it back a week at least, and oblige,

Your friend and obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., February 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 25th day of

February, 1865: A communication from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, La., February 20, 1865, states it is reported by reliable parties that the rebel pickets between Baton Rouge and Clinton, La., were withdrawn on the 18th instant. A communication from Lieut. C. H. Keller, Vicksburg, February 18, 1865, states that he has learned from deserters that on the 27th day of January two brigades belonging to Lee's corps were at Meridian. It was reported the remainder of the corps had gone to South Carolina. Cheatham's corps was at Tupelo. The general impression in Mississippi at that time was that Hood's army would go to South Carolina. One deserter states that the entire command of General Griffith will not number over 450 men (effective). This command was at Jackson on the 10th instant (doubtful). Ross' brigade is at Canton.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS, *Half-Way House, La., February 25, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. William A. Pile, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters for duty in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 50, current series, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, composed of the following regiments: Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry. Brigadier-General Pile will report in person to these headquarters at Pensacola, Fla., with as little delay as practicable.

II. Col. C. W. Drew, Seventy-sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, having reported to these headquarters pursuant to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, composed of the following regiments: Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SEPARATE CAVALRY BRIGADE, *New Orleans, February 25, 1865.*

I. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 39, extract 5, dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., February 8, 1865, I hereby assume command of the mounted troops composing the Separate Cavalry Brigade.

II. The regiments of this brigade are hereby assigned their respective positions in line of battle, namely: Second Regiment New York [Veteran] Cavalry on the right, Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry on the left, First Louisiana Cavalry on the right center, Thirty-first Massachusetts Mounted Infantry on the left center.

T. J. LUCAS,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Post of Napoleonville, La., February 25, 1865.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from La Fourche District, of dates February 20 and 23, I have the honor to report that I have placed a picket guard at Kittredge's sugar-house, one upon the canal road to watch the passage back of Kittredge's sugar-house, and who, while they guard the approaches to Napoleonville, observe the roads in and to Beasley's plantation, and by the same across the canal. In addition to that I have established a patrol force to scout the canal road and observe the country upon both sides as far down as Pike's plantation. To watch this whole country perfectly in and around Napoleonville I have not sufficient force, as will be seen by the following figures: There have been present for duty for the past two days at this post 34 non-commissioned officers and 69 privates, with 41 men on daily duty; in addition to which there is one company of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry with 52 men for duty acting as a provost guard. This comprised our whole strength until last evening, when Company D arrived with 10 non-commissioned officers and 22 privates. With this small number the best disposition of patrols and pickets has been made that possibly could be. In addition to the daily duties of the regiment, almost every available man is now employed in serving notifications upon drafted men, which have been sent here for the purpose, and which must be served within ten days from date of draft. I would further respectfully add that in addition to the usual picket guard and patrol, I send out frequently small parties at night for the purpose of observing any force of the enemy who may have crossed Lake Verret or Grand Bayou. With regard to the recent raid made upon Pugh's and Kock's plantations, not being present at the time it was made, but absent on a scout at Bayou Goula, I do not know the particulars and can make no report. There are, however, various routes which it is possible and practicable for small parties of guerrillas to approach and pass Napoleonville. They can cross Grand Bayou at the foot of Doctor Martin's lane and come down the La Fourche road, or at Paincourtville take the Cut-off and come around at the foot of Jones' lane, near Napoleonville, which is a good road; or they can still take another road coming up from Grand Bayou. About half way up Doctor Ford's road they can pass through the plantations behind Paincourtville to Bayou Saint Vincent, or at about its center, and crossing that they can pass through a ridge of woodland beyond Kittredge's sugar-house and out of sight of the picket stationed there, and come out upon the canal road between Beasley's and Pike's plantations. The enemy can also cross the lower part of Lake Verret, strike the road that leads to Landry's, as seen upon Lieutenant Miles' map, and from there proceed to Labadieville, or proceed across to Little Texas, from which place they can take a cut-off on to the canal road and approach Napoleonville. In view of all these approaches, I have picket-posts on the La Fourche road above and below Napoleonville, one upon the canal road protected by patrols, one at Kittredge's sugar-house, and one at the foot of Jones' lane.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLARD SAYLES,
Colonel Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment and Post.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. H. PARKHURST,
Commanding at Hermitage Plantation:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs that you will scour the whole country up to Amite River and down as far as College Point, and as far beyond the Amite as you may think advisable and judicious. It is desirable to know as early as possible the condition of that country at the present time, and if there is any enemy beyond the Amite, and what and who they are. Where is Doyal? If he has left, who has been sent down there to replace him?

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant, concerning the effective force of the cavalry at your command, and to refer you concerning the points mentioned therein to a letter of later date, forwarded to you by special messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., February 25, 1865.

I. The following-named officers are hereby announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding: First Lieut. and Adjt. A. F. Hunt, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann:

LOUIS E. GRANGER,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., February 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Apprehending you may not have a large map of the river above and below Gaines' Landing, I have procured one from the Treasury department here and had a part of it copied, which I inclose you.* As I am informed, the road from Camden to Gaines' Landing is one that is traveled more than the one from the same place to Columbia, but that the latter place communicates equally well with the country west of it, it would take but one day, with a small cavalry escort, to

* Not found.

explore both places and ten miles of the interior country. Should you decide to make one of the places a post for troops, to be occupied for one year, the peninsula of 3,500 acres immediately below Columbia, with two plantations, marked Ville Monte and Milesia, would make a safe place for all the freedmen who would seek the protection of the troops. The country opposite, in the State of Mississippi, is occupied by the richest class of planters, and is one of the most productive in the State.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., February 25, 1865.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Comdg. Third Brig., Seventh Army Corps, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

I send the Ad. Hines with commissary stores and hope she will get up without accident. The Virginia Barton has no doubt reached you with supplies. If possible, load the Ad. Hines with hay, as we are very much in need of forage here. I hope to accumulate stores enough here to fully supply you, either by boat or wagon, and if so, the long route via Fort Scott can be abandoned. If this boat cannot get above Webber's Falls you will send a guard to that point to protect the stores which will have to be unloaded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, *February 25, 1865.*

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN:

I have the honor to make the following report of the condition of my command: I have present for duty 3,938 cavalry, one 4-gun battery, 127 men for duty. I require to fit my command for the field from 500 to 600 horses. General Morgan L. Smith has promised to turn over to my command some 400 artillery horses, too light for artillery service, that can be replaced hereafter, if he can get an order from your headquarters to do so. It is no fault of mine that I am not better prepared for the field than I am. I made every effort before leaving Nashville to thoroughly equip my division, but failed because the animals were not to be had at that point. I was informed that there would be no difficulty in securing horses when I arrived at New Orleans. Being ordered to disembark at this point I can hardly hope to get any horses from there in time to start on this expedition contemplated. I am therefore the more anxious to have the order issued for the horses here. I propose, unless ordered to the contrary, to move without artillery or wheels of any kind, except a few ambulances. I shall leave my wagons, fit up a pack train, and start with ten days' hard tack, coffee, and salt, and three days' short forage, and 100 rounds of ammunition on persons of men. It has been raining for four days, and at present my command is mud bound. Please answer by telegraph whether I can have the horses. Captain Harrison, of your staff, has just arrived with instructions in regard to the mounting of my division. No horses have

arrived yet from above. There are but 200 cavalry at this post. Please send me the order for the artillery horses as soon as possible. The captain is of the opinion that the horses are better suited for cavalry than artillery purposes.

J. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Memphis, Tenn., February 25, 1865.*

I. For the purpose of preventing suffering and abuse, Col. John Eaton, jr., Sixty-third U. S. Infantry (colored), and general superintendent of freedmen, is ordered to systematize all Government efforts in behalf of refugees. All officers caring for the same will be subject to his orders. Post and district commanders will at his request detail such officers to assist him as are necessary and can be spared from other duties without manifest injury to the service.

II. Islands and other points of security on the river will be occupied, under Colonel Eaton's direction, for the benefit of white and colored refugees, where he will organize labor at wood cutting and cultivating the soil, for their own comfort and support and the benefit of the army, navy, and commerce. All wood yards connected with the freedmen will be under the same supervision and control.

III. Whenever they can be spared guards will be stationed in such numbers as may be necessary to save peril to boats and prevent smuggling supplies to the enemy, and no supplies will be allowed at any of these wood yards without the approval of the general superintendent of freedmen or that of the officer he may designate.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 25, 1865—10.50 a. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Have examined into the assessment as directed in your telegram of 14th instant. It was ordered by General Dodge before I took command. Full report of facts sent by mail.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *February 25, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

You can withdraw the company at Farmington and place it at Fredericktown if you desire.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, MO., *February 25, 1865.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon:

It is thought that Jackson is making his way into Iowa by way of the east side of the Chariton, and I think if you can possibly send some cavalry to Callao you could intercept him at that point.

C. F. MAYO,
Captain, Commanding Cavalry.

COLUMBUS, *February 25, 1865.*
(Received 27th.)

Major-General DODGE:

Major Mackey, commanding West Sub-District, telegraphs me to-day that every person is alarmed in the neighborhood of Laramie and Deer Creek; citizens leaving. Deer Creek is 100 miles west of Laramie. We are in the midst of a terrible storm to-day, and very cold.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, *February 25, 1865.*
(Received 10.15 a. m. 27th.)

Major-General DODGE:

Just received the following dispatch:

FORT KEARNY, *February 25, 1865.*

My scouts on great Indian trail returned to Mud Springs, reporting snow so deep they cannot follow trail. Colonel Collins arrived at Julesburg this 6 p. m. He reports a general concentration of Indians north for war on the Platte route in the spring. No coaches from Atchison yet. Streams all swollen and bridges reported gone.

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *February 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest:

GENERAL: Your letter to me of the 20th February has just been forwarded to me here from Dubuque. I am still here on duty organizing the two rebel regiments. You wish me to give you some facts as regards the settlements and Indians in Dakota. Commencing at Fort Union, the farthest post I occupy, I have stationed one company of the Thirtieth Wisconsin which I had to leave there to guard the stores sent up the river to establish a four-company post up the Yellowstone; there being no water in the Yellowstone that season prevented the establishing of the post. This command I found would have a very good effect in preventing the Crows and Assinaboines from joining the hostile Sioux, giving them a point to rally on, for their more numerous neighbors, the Sioux, had by threats and aggressions almost succeeded in getting them to join them. Such was also the case with the Rees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, small tribes friendly to the whites who have their villages near Fort Berthold, and for that reason I left one company of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry at that post. I would have left two com-

panies, but there was no accommodation for them, and the season was too far advanced to build. From Berthold north to the British line, east to Devil's Lake, and south to a stream called Painted Woods, nearly opposite old Fort Clark and on the east side of the Missouri, this section of country is occupied by bands of the Santee or Minnesota Sioux and other bands of hostile Sioux, say about 600 or 800 lodges, Indians who have not made peace with me or have been induced to break the peace. All this section is visited by large bands of half-breeds from the British possessions. They come with carts and wagons loaded with goods, powder, and arms to trade with these Indians and urge them to commit depredations against our people, so that they may have all the fur trade. I am told they frequently plant the English flag on the banks of the Missouri in a defiant manner. Large bands of these Indians cross the Missouri and follow up the Little Missouri and Gros Ventre Rivers on hunting parties, a country so terribly broken up it is almost an impossibility of finding any small band that may take refuge there. This section on the Little Missouri is also frequented by other bands, small in number and scattered, who have sent in word to me they wish to make peace, but have not come in as yet. Owing to the nature of the country they infest they can give great trouble to any small party of troops. Out of the sections of this country above mentioned and within my district I do not apprehend there will be any very serious difficulty with Indians. War parties will no doubt from time to time visit the lower country for the purpose of stealing horses, and if any small body of whites have the misfortune to meet them they will fare badly. The next post that I have is at Fort Rice, garrisoned by six companies of the First U. S. Volunteers. This post by land is about eighty miles south of Berthold. Near here, on the east bank of the Missouri, near Beaver Creek, is a large camp of Yanktonnais, of which Two Bear is the chief. These Indians were at war with me last year, but made peace and have since shown every disposition to keep it.

Following down the Missouri River, encamped on different streams emptying into it and on both sides of the Missouri, are different bands of Sioux, who have also made peace. Small parties of whites have been frequently, during the winter, passing up and down the banks of the river between Fort Rice and Fort Sully, and have not been in the least molested. The section of country between the Missouri and James Rivers, and south of the latitude of Fort Rice down to the latitude of Crow Creek Agency, is a barren waste, little or, you may say, no timber, and not a great deal of water, and that of the very poorest kind. It is, however, the great buffalo hunting ground of the friendly Sioux. No doubt it is also visited by bands of hostile Indians from the north. Leaving the garrison of Fort Sully, which consists of three companies of cavalry, you come to the Crow Creek Agency, about eighty miles. I have established a small block-house on the banks of the Missouri, about half way between these two posts, occupied by about ten men as a place of shelter for soldiers carrying the mail. The Crow Creek Agency has been lately established as a reservation for the Winnebagoes and Minnesota Sioux, but there are very few of them there. They have nearly all left, having been starved out. I keep one company of cavalry here to protect these Indians and the white men employed at the agency. The next post down the river is Fort Randall, badly located on the south side of the river. It would have been better located on the other side of the river, a few miles down and near to the Yankton Agency. Randall is about ninety miles from Crow Creek. I have a block-house with fifteen men about half way between these places for the convenience of travelers and the mail carriers.

Randall has a garrison of five companies of cavalry. It is not built like a post. The buildings are very much scattered. It takes a very great number of sentinels to guard it. At Randall commences the settlements of Dakota. About four or five miles above it, on the edge of the Yankton Reservation, are about two white men, married to squaws, and about half a dozen half-breed families. The section of country marked as the Yankton Agency and Reservation is occupied by the Yankton Sioux, a fine body of Indians, who have always been peaceable and deserve the care and protection of the Government. I have part of a company of cavalry stationed at this agency. With the exception of the places I will hereafter mention there are no settlers or settlements in this vast Territory of Dakota, nor do I judge there is much likelihood of there being any for many years to come: One family living sixteen miles northeast of the agency at the mail station, where I have a small body of troops. Bon Homme Island, about twenty miles from this station, is a settlement of about twelve or fifteen families. Yankton, the capitol of Dakota, is the next settlement, about twenty-five miles from Bon Homme, about fifty houses, is on the Missouri River also. James River is about six miles below Yankton. There are about a dozen, maybe fifteen, farms on the banks. I have stationed a company of cavalry on this river and above the farms. The road from Yankton to Vermillion crosses the James about three miles above its mouth, is pretty well settled, is about twenty-two miles long, and has about twenty houses on it or in sight of it. The town of Vermillion is a small village of about twenty families, at the mouth of the Vermillion River. I have part of a company stationed here, the rest of the company occuping a point on the Big Sioux River, due east of them.

The part of Dakota south of a line running from Vermillion due east to the Big Sioux is pretty thickly settled, being about the only really good land I have seen in the Territory. I have now mentioned the only settlements in this Territory. There is not a single citizen or civilized being living outside of the places mentioned. There used to be a settlement at the Big Sioux Falls, near the southwest corner of Minnesota, but the Indians drove them all out in 1861. I therefore propose, for the purpose of guarding the settlers, to establish a post of one company at Big Sioux Falls, one at the James near Fire Steel Creek, and a third at Crow Creek Agency, of one company each, the line between these three posts to be constantly patrolled. One of infantry and two companies of cavalry at Randall, pulling down part of the post and making it a fort instead of a village, and one company of cavalry on the road between Yankton Agency and Vermillion would be all the troops required in the Territory, provided the posts established in the Indian country are still kept up. I would also propose that the line that the Indians would be required not to cross should be a line from Fort Wadsworth south to the Big Sioux Falls, and from there west to Crow Creek.

With much respect. your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 25, 1865.

MICHAEL STECK, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: Your note of this date I have had the honor to receive. We are not yet at peace with the Kiowas and Comanches. I hope soon to

receive intelligence that a delegation from the latter tribe have come to Fort Bascom to make overtures for peace. I have authorized three parties to go out to their country to procure three American women and three children said to be held captive by them, and to procure one Mexican boy stolen from Chihuahua. When these parties return we shall know more definitely whether any durable compact can be made having in view a peace with these tribes, when you will be duly notified of the result.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 26, 1865.*

The Thirteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps having been reorganized by Major-General Canby, by direction of the President Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger is assigned to the command of the former and Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith to the latter, their assignments to date from February 18.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 26, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. Maj. Gen. F. Steele is assigned to the command of the troops operating from Pensacola Bay and will proceed to Barrancas, Fla., to complete the organization and preparation of his column. He will have for the purpose of preparation the control of the depot of supplies at Barrancas, and will make requisitions for any additional supplies that may be needed upon the depots in Mobile Bay.

4. Capt. John R. Thompson, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, will report without delay to Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins, commanding division of colored infantry, for assignment to duty.

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11. Brig. Gen. M. Brayman, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the District of Natchez, and will proceed without delay to this city and report for orders to the commanding general Department of the Gulf.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 26, 1865.*

Paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 80, series of 1864, from these headquarters, which declares that "no permit or safe-conduct for any point on the tributaries of the Mississippi or other inland waters beyond the limits of actual occupation will be effective without the joint approval of the commander of the Mississippi or West Gulf

Blockading Squadron and the commander of the Division of West Mississippi," is hereby so modified as to read: "The commanding generals of the Departments of Mississippi or of the Gulf, within the limits of their respective commands, and under such special instructions as may be given, instead of the commander of the Division of West Mississippi."

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Near New Orleans, La., February 26, 1865.*

Maj. J. B. Sample, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty in compliance with Special Orders, No. 26, from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, dated at Eastport, Miss., January 29, 1865, is announced as assistant adjutant-general of this division.

By order of Brig. Gen. K. Garrard:

JAS. B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Near New Orleans, La., February 26, 1865.*

I. In obedience to General Orders, No. 22, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, dated February 22, 1865, the following is fixed as the amount of transportation allowed to the regiments of this division, based upon the aggregate present in each regiment: One hundred and nineteenth Illinois, 439 aggregate, 2 wagons; One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, 425 aggregate, 2 wagons; Eighty-ninth Indiana, 447 aggregate, 2 wagons; Twenty-first Missouri, 488 aggregate, 2 wagons; Twenty-seventh Iowa, 489 aggregate, 2 wagons; Thirty-second Iowa, 409 aggregate, 2 wagons; Fifty-eighth Illinois, 228 aggregate, 1 wagon; Tenth Kansas, 214 aggregate, 1 wagon; One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, 481 aggregate, 2 wagons; One hundred and seventy-eighth New York, 253 aggregate, 2 wagons; Fifty-second Indiana, 309 aggregate, 2 wagons; Thirty-fourth New Jersey, 628 aggregate, 3 wagons.

II. The camp equipage will be reduced in obedience to the order referred to above. All surplus Government property should be transferred to the depot and finally disposed of at this place rather than stored, as most of the regiments go out of service before next fall. It is essential to the interests of the men that the records of the regiments and companies should be at all times with their commands, and as it will be impossible to carry the large desks in use, these records should be retained in some convenient form for transportation though the desks are left. The surplus wagons and mules will be transferred to the division quartermaster after our arrival near Mobile.

By order of Brig. Gen. K. Garrard:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—Until further orders no change will be made in the allowance of orderlies as regulated from these headquarters. Besides the wagons allowed at brigade headquarters one more will be retained for the proportion of enlisted men on duty at each brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 26, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER BONNET CARRÉ BEND:

I am directed by Brigadier-General Sherman to instruct you to guard the country as much as you are able as high up as College Point. Whilst it is expected of you to keep a vigilant eye upon the bayous and outlets leading to the lake, and prevent smuggling and illicit trade, it is not expected you will so closely adhere to the system of closely picketing them all, as has been done heretofore, at least not until a larger force is sent there. Your duty in the premises will be to study the country and to station your pickets as will best subserve the object in view, whilst at the same time fulfilling the always necessary condition of having your troops in hand. The troops should be marched about as much as practicable, and the picket stations frequently changed from one point to another. Great care must be taken not to annoy quiet, peaceable, and loyal citizens, and that good order prevail at all times with the troops under your command. Your attention is invited to General Orders, No. 45, series of 1864, from headquarters Defenses of New Orleans, and the numerous general orders on this subject.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you this morning of my action in removing General Ullmann and sending General E. J. Davis temporarily to the Morganza command. From the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Chadwick, inspector, it seems General Ullmann has not been in condition for several days to give his best attention to the duties devolving upon him, and Capt. L. B. Morey, of my staff, reports likewise. As the rebels were reported to be active on the Atchafalaya, and the garrison at Morganza had been reduced, I did not deem it altogether safe to leave General Ullmann there, and so relieved him, directing that he should report to the adjutant-general, Department of the Gulf. General Davis has assumed command temporarily. I had hoped before this to have heard from General McKean, who I understood was to be assigned to that district. General Ullmann reports a heavy rebel force crossing the Atchafalaya with artillery, but I cannot believe that any number of troops are there just at present. The condition of the roads alone would prevent any such movement. I shall know within a day or two what is going on in that section. Everything is prepared for the movement from here at the time fixed. The weather and roads are terrible. We have had but one clear day in two weeks, but nothing shall delay the movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Baton Rouge, La., February 26, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann is hereby relieved from duty at Morganza, La., and after having turned over to his successor all the official records and papers belonging to the command, will without delay proceed to New Orleans, La., and report in person to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Gulf. General Ullmann will take with him no other officers than his aides-de-camp.

II. Col. H. W. Fuller, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, is hereby assigned to the temporary command of Morganza, and will relieve Brigadier-General Ullmann.

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By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *February 26, 1865.*

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to inform you that the Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry left here this day for Algiers, pursuant to orders.

D. ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *February 26, 1865.*

Capt. WILLIAM H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebels are undoubtedly active on the Atchafalaya. I cannot learn that the force is large. I intend to have artillery practice this afternoon.

DANL. ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *February 26, 1865.*

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Second Louisiana Cavalry, C. S. Army, crossed at Lyon's Ferry during the last twenty-four hours. Other troops are said to be crossing. They have artillery, which they find it difficult to handle owing to the mud.

DANL. ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., February 26, 1865.*

In obedience to orders from headquarters Northern Division of Louisiana, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this post.

HENRY W. FULLER,
Colonel Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry.

MORGANZA, *February 26, 1865.*

Major-General HERRON:

I received the order relieving General Ullmann and assigning Colonel Fuller. Colonel Fuller was on board of the Grey Eagle just ready to start down the river when I received the order. Colonel Fuller has assumed command. I think it is well, for General Ullmann is full of whisky all of the time—so much so to-night that he cannot walk steady.

L. B. MOREY,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. 2D PROVISIONAL BRIG., U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., February 26, 1865.

Maj. H. E. LOSEY,
Commanding Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry:

SIR: The following communication has just been received from headquarters U. S. Forces:

Col. A. J. EDGERTON:

You will hold your command in readiness to repel any attack during the night. Information received at these headquarters this day shows that the enemy are in considerable force this side the Atchafalaya.

By order of Col. Henry W. Fuller:

R. J. MERRILL,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

You will instruct your guard to use the utmost vigilance, cause the sentinels to be visited frequently and thoroughly instructed, and hold your command ready to fall in at the first alarm.

By order of Col. A. J. Edgerton:

MORRIS FOSTER,
Second Lieut., 65th U. S. Colored Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MORGANZA, *February 26, 1865.*

Major-General HERRON,
Commanding Division of Northern Louisiana:

General Ullmann left here last night before my arrival. I cannot find any evidence that he was correct in his statement concerning the crossing of rebel troops. I will write more fully concerning affairs here by first opportunity. It is raining furiously, and the country pretty well blockaded by mud.

E. J. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Devall's Bluff, February 26, 1865—8.30 p. m.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

Glorious news. Anderson's flag waves over Sumter. Our troops occupy Charleston. Sherman has taken Columbia and is moving northward.

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *February 26, 1865.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A scout sent on the north side of the river, commanded by Captain Suesberry, has just returned. About thirty miles below here they met Major Watkins' command and scattered them in every direction, capturing Major Watkins, 2 lieutenants, and 10 privates.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 26, 1865—2 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

The telegraphic dispatch of the major-general commanding the division of the 21st instant was received here at 11.30 a. m. to-day. Herewith I inclose copy of my Special Orders, No. 86. The two regiments will be hurried forward as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 26, 1865.

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III. The commanding general District of West Tennessee will with all possible dispatch cause the Eighth Iowa Infantry and the One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry to be prepared for active service in the field, and to be embarked as rapidly as possible on board steamers to be designated by the quartermaster, and to proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., reporting to the major-general commanding Military Division of West Mississippi. The regiments above mentioned will each take with them, in addition to the amount of transportation required by existing orders, a supply train for a march of twenty days. The chief quartermaster of the department will give personal attention to the speedy procurement and transfer of this transportation. All officers and enlisted men of the regiments named absent on detached duty are hereby relieved and ordered to rejoin and move with their commands. The Eighth Iowa Infantry will be relieved from provost duty by the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

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By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 26, 1865.

COMMANDING GENERAL DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant and to say

that your action in closing the lines to all egress, including safe-conducts, is approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 26, 1865.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

I beg leave to inclose for your information a copy of a letter* which Major-General Washburn, at Vicksburg, has written to Lieutenant-Commander Bacon relative to movements of the enemy, with armed launches, on the Yazoo or in that vicinity. I do not know whether he forwarded a copy to you, but I considered it important that you should have the intelligence, and I hope it will not be inconvenient to have the river patrolled as actively as possible from Vicksburg to the mouth of the Arkansas. It is not improbable that the rebels have at their command a large number of bateaux, skiffs, and other floats, which they can use in the Yazoo and its confluents, and it is known that they have one small steam-boat there. I can only conjecture what they intend to do with the water craft which General Washburn reports having been sent up the Mississippi Central. Three ideas suggest themselves. First, the capture of Mississippi steam-boats or the surprise of a gun-boat. Second, the crossing of a force from the Trans-Mississippi to the east side. Third, the embarkation of a division in small craft on the Yazoo, and dropping down in the night to the Mississippi and attempting a landing by surprise on the levee inside the works of Vicksburg to destroy the arsenal, magazines, and other public property, or to attempt the capture of the place, in the present reduced state of the garrison, by surprise. If I can gather further information I will notify you, and will, with the limited means now left at my disposal, co-operate with you in any plan you may think proper to adopt.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., February 26, 1865.

Lieut. Commander E. Y. MCCAULEY, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Naval Division, Natchez:

I inclose for your information a copy of a letter written by Major-General Washburn, February 22, to Lieutenant-Commander Bacon, and of one by myself to Rear-Admiral Lee, concerning designs of the enemy with launches and armed boats on Yazoo River.† I hope you will find it convenient to co-operate with General Washburn in any effort he may have to make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA.

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* See 22d, p. 945.

† See pp. 945, 988.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 26, 1865. (Received 27th.)

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: For the information of the major-general commanding Military Division of the Missouri, I submit such information as I have relative to the rebel force on Red River and in that vicinity. Price, Magruder, Stand Watie, Gano, &c., commands are near Camden, Boggy Depot, and Washington, and other points in the Choctaw Nation. They are doing what they can to fit their commands for the field, mounting, equipping, arming, &c. The force is said to be in pretty good condition. Scouts that have been there say it is the general talk that they will make a raid north early in the spring, or as soon as grass grows. Rebels in Missouri universally believe that Price is again coming north. Deserters from his army say he tells them he is going back to Missouri and Kansas, but they also state that this is said to hold his Missouri recruits with him. The leading officers are generally dissatisfied with the management, and do not hesitate to denounce Price and his late campaign. I am of the opinion that Price's movements are contingent upon any movement in Texas or Arkansas on our part that may draw his attention. If none is made he will make a movement north. There are men from here now in his camp who will, on their return, be able to give us reliable information. I am convinced that about 1,100 Texas cavalry in Bonham and Sherman Counties, Tex., are preparing for a raid into Kansas by way of Neosho Valley. I propose to use the troops at Forts Scott and Riley to check it. There are some four regiments of rebel cavalry of Shelby's command wintering on Crowley's Ridge, north of the Arkansas River. This is the only organized force north of Arkansas River.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 26, 1865.

MICHAEL STECK, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: Mr. Delgado said he would send a party out to endeavor to buy the captives of whom I wrote to you yesterday. I cannot consent to traders going to the Comanche country for any other than the bona fide purpose of trying to get, by purchase or otherwise, the unfortunate persons now held by that people or by the Kiowas. Passports having this purpose in view will be countersigned and the parties permitted to pass through our pickets.

I am, sir, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 27, 1865—12 m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Among the brevet promotions I do not see the name of General Robert Allen. I think of all the quartermasters in the army he should

be brevetted a brigadier first. Believing you agree with me in this, I telegraph to you hoping that you will ask the Secretary of War to make this merited promotion. His date, I think, should place him next to the Quartermaster-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 27, 1865.

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10. Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby appointed provost-marshal-general of the army designated for service in the field, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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12. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, recently arrived from the Department of Mississippi, is hereby transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps and will report to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding, for duty.

13. The Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, ordered from the Department of Mississippi, are hereby transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and will upon arrival here report to the commanding general of the corps for duty.

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18. Capt. E. J. Thomas, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster of the Sixteenth Army Corps for assignment to duty with the Third Division of that corps.

19. Capt. W. McFarland, Corps of Engineers, is hereby ordered to report to the chief engineer of the division at Mobile Bay, Ala., for temporary duty, if in the opinion of the commander of the District of Key West his services can be dispensed with.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will be pleased to order your command held in readiness to embark as fast as transportation can be furnished. The transports will proceed to Dauphin Island, Ala., and the detachments will disembark there and report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, La., February 27, 1865.*

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II. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers is hereby assigned to the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will forthwith report to Brig. Gen. J. McArthur, commanding First Division, for duty.

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IV. The following regiments of infantry are hereby assigned to the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will upon arrival report to Col. J. B. Moore, commanding Third Division, for orders: Sixth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

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VI. Brig. Gen. J. McArthur will have one brigade of his command in readiness to embark as soon as the steamer arrives to-morrow morning. The brigade designated will take five days' rations, all camp and garrison equipage, but no wagons. The quartermasters of the brigade will be directed to remain here in charge of its transportation until further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Chalmette, La., February 27, 1865.*

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II. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Howe commanding, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is assigned to the First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillen commanding, and will report accordingly.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chalmette, La., February 27, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST BRIGADE:

You will have your command in readiness to embark on board steamship to-morrow as soon as it arrives, leaving your transportation, camp and garrison equipage (except such as will be actually required on board ship), and proceed to Dauphin Island, Ala., and report on your arrival to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. Your command will be supplied with five days' rations. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, which has been assigned to your brigade, will take charge of the transportation, &c., left behind, and will follow with the balance of the division.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 27, 1865.*

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11. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Northern Division of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, February 27, 1865.*

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4. Col. J. Hale Sypher, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, is relieved of the command of the Artillery Camp of Instruction at Greenville.

5. The headquarters of the Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. J. H. Sypher commanding, will be removed to Plaquemine, to which place Colonel Sypher will repair and relieve Major Shaw, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, of the command of that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: In reply to yours of the 23d I would say that I concur in your views as to the east side of the river. Any pressure that may show itself in that direction is temporary. The manifest tendency of affairs will be to concentrate the Southern forces somewhere about Selma, or perhaps farther east in Alabama or Georgia. If they do not do this they will cease to be an organized force under general control for campaign operations. Mobile will unquestionably be evacuated as soon as Canby develops his forces on the mainland. If Kirby Smith means fight he will show his head of column within ten days after this expedition leaves New Orleans somewhere on the Atchafalaya, either threatening the river near Morganza or the railroad near La Fourche Crossing. Four regiments have been ordered down from Memphis. What they will do I do not know. Two or three of these you will stop at Morganza, Port Hudson, or Baton Rouge, as you please. One I wish to come to the city, to be sent to Brashear City. With this force and a good understanding with the gun-boats Morganza can be held any reasonable length of time. It is certainly on that side that you must expect attack. There is but one contingency that I can foresee in which much force can be developed on the east. If the Mobile and Ohio Railroad should not be interfered with before the evacuation of

Mobile, and any considerable dissension should arise, as is probable, the Texas and Louisiana troops may endeavor to force a crossing of the Mississippi. Charleston, Savannah, and Wilmington being gone, they may throw this force to Texas as the only hope of saving and sustaining it, Matamoras being now their only outlet and inlet. We fire 100 guns to-day for Charleston. By the way, examine the post at Morganza very carefully, especially as to magazines.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Baton Rouge, La., February 27, 1865.*

The following changes are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding: Col. S. M. Quincy, Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Surg. O. M. Humphrey, U. S. Volunteers, surgeon in charge; First Lieut. W. H. Gladwin, First Texas Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general. Capt. J. L. Routt, assistant quartermaster, and Capt. E. E. Shelton, commissary of subsistence, having been assigned to duty at the post of Baton Rouge, are relieved from duty as announced in General Orders, No. 4, from these headquarters, and will hereafter be accounted for on the returns of the District of Baton Rouge.

By order of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: Major-General Herron is in receipt of your letter of this morning. On its receipt, by his direction, I telegraphed you to cause your ordnance officer to ascertain if there is sufficient ammunition remaining serviceable for present use in case of need, and that officers and material would be sent you as needed on application by telegram or letter. There is no engineer officer obtainable except at New Orleans. The major-general commanding desires you to report whether the works and magazines are so far injured as to make it necessary to send an engineer immediately, or can (with the force you have at your command) the works be placed in suitable condition for defense and the magazines for the temporary protection of the ordnance. Whenever you are satisfied the reports of the movements of the enemy are erroneous you will save the cavalry horses as much as possible from extra labor. The mounted force being small at Morganza, it is essential that no unnecessary work be required of it, and that it be kept in efficient condition. Since writing the above the major-general commanding directs me to say that he has concluded to send to New Orleans for an engineer officer to be sent you, but would like the report as called for in this letter.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. HYDE CLARK,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., February 27, 1865.*

In obedience to orders from headquarters Northern Division of Louisiana, the undersigned hereby assumes temporary command of this post.

EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., February 27, 1865.*

The following-named officers are hereby announced as comprising the staff of the brigadier-general commanding: Surg. E. P. Gray, Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, surgeon in charge; Capt. J. E. Howard, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, depot and post commissary; Capt. A. D. Bailie, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, provost-marshal; Capt. D. A. Ward, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. and Adjt. L. B. Jenks, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Charles Boonarth, Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, acting aide-de-camp; First Lieut. W. T. Goodwin, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting post ordnance officer.

EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. 2D PROVISIONAL BRIG., U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., February 27, 1865.

Lieut. L. B. JENKS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Forces, Morganza, La.:

I have the honor to make the following statement for the information of the general commanding: The Sixty-second, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-seventh Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry were formed into a Provisional Brigade last March. By Special Orders, No. 282, Department of the Gulf, series 1864, the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-seventh, and Ninety-ninth Regiments were formed into the Second Brigade, First Division, U. S. Colored Troops. The Ninety-ninth has since been ordered to Tortugas, Fla. By Special Orders, No. 41, Department of the Gulf, February 13, 1865, the above-mentioned order, No. 282, was revoked. When I received said Order No. 41 I asked General Ullmann, then commanding, the condition of the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh Regiments, and was informed by him that they would still constitute the Provisional Brigade the same as before Special Orders, No. 282, was issued. No order was issued to that effect, but it was the well-known intention of the general to constitute a brigade of these two regiments on the right of the fort. If this is still the intention I would respectfully ask an order to that effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. EDGERTON,
Colonel Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 27, 1865.*

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3. Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to command of the post of Saint Charles, Ark., and will assume duties without delay.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., February 27, 1865.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

I have sent to Fort Gibson supplies for sixty days. The Barton made the trip without accident, and found Colonel Phillips' command entirely destitute. I have assured him that every effort would be made to fully supply all his wants from here, and hope to receive supplies for that purpose. The expense of hauling via Fort Scott is enormous, as the trains are more than half loaded with forage, which is consumed on the way. The route from here to Leavenworth is lined with thieves and robbers, hangers-on to our army, who are carrying on a wholesale system of plunder, stealing cattle and driving them to Kansas under the protection of our escorts. If we can supply the troops from here their avocation is gone, and they will be compelled to leave the country. Considerable forage will also be required at Fort Gibson. If we continue to receive for a few weeks as we have been doing we can furnish all that will be required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Comdg. Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th instant. Orders will be issued from these headquarters in conformity with War Department General Orders, No. 21, and the cavalry now at Memphis, which originally belonged to this division, will, as a matter of course, remain in the Department of Mississippi. We are still without any advices of the balance of the 2,500 infantry ordered from Memphis on the 28th ultimo, and of which only the Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry has arrived. I have the honor to request that they may be forwarded with all possible dispatch, as well as the Eighth Iowa and One hundred and eighth Illinois, ordered on the 21st instant.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, relating to the supposed intention of the rebels to place armed launches on the Mississippi with a view to the capture of U. S. transports. This statement is confirmatory of previous reports received, and the naval authorities have been particularly requested to give the matter vigilant attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have received a dispatch from the War Department, of which the inclosed is a copy,* and shall leave by the first boat to take command at Memphis. When I supposed that I was to go to the Army of the James, about two weeks ago, I wrote you requesting that Capt. S. E. Rundle, assistant quartermaster, might be ordered to report to me there, but have not heard anything from my application. I want very much a good quartermaster at Memphis, for, with the exception of the depot quartermaster, Colonel Clary, I have no faith in any of them, and if you can let me have Captain Rundle I am certain that it will be for the public advantage.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 27, 1865.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the District of Vicksburg to Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 27, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

General DODGE,
Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

CHICAGO, *February 27, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

I desire to issue the following notice to emigrants and freighters—have you any modifications to suggest—viz: "I am authorized by Major-General Pope, commanding, to give assurances of ample protection to travel across the plains at an early day; also to say that emigrants and freight trains will be collected together and at short intervals escorted by troops as soon as grass justifies starting, if the route is not rendered safe without by that time."

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

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* See Halleck to Washburn, February 21, p. 931.

Above dispatch received. Are your arrangements in such condition that Governor Evans can issue this notice? Some point ought to be designated where trains will assemble, and intervals fixed for departure of escorts.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 27, 1865. (Sent 3.30 p. m.)

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

Have you received my letter of the 20th? I think some such thing as therein suggested is needed. If you put it before the people I will direct the military to co-operate. Please answer.

A. LINCOLN.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *February 27, 1865.*
(Received 1 a. m. 28th.)

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Your letter of 20th instant has been received. I will diligently, faithfully, and honestly try the policy you suggest, letting none know my utter want of confidence in its success, and preparing for the only other policy as best I can. I will write you to-night. Please withhold any public directions to the military until you receive my letter.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

JEFFERSON CITY, *February 27, 1865—9.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Is General Pope in Saint Louis? I would be thankful for your opinion and his as to the best manner of trying the policy suggested in the President's letter, a copy of which I sent you. Please answer by telegraph.

T. C. FLETCHER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 27, 1865.

BEN. HOLLIDAY, Esq.,
Atchison, Kans.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 17th instant, covering other communications on the same subject, when I returned to that city a few days since. It was my wish to furnish you all the forage which could be spared from the depots along the Overland route, but upon communicating with that region of country I found that there was not one-third of the forage on hand which had been reported, and that all there was is absolutely needed for cavalry operating against the Indians and for the forces I am sending out to the road from Leavenworth and South Kansas. Whilst, therefore, all necessary protection will hereafter be furnished, I regret that it is not in my power to assist you by

lending you the public forage. It will be necessary for you to establish your mail stations, and particularly your main depots, at the military stations, in order that the destruction of supplies may not again occur. The troops will be ordered to furnish you all possible assistance in every way, and to provide your coaches with escorts from post to post whenever it is deemed necessary. I have made and am making such full arrangements of military force along the Overland routes that I think you may safely dismiss apprehension of any such transactions as have occurred recently along those routes. Be assured, sir, that I shall always be glad of any information or suggestions from you on this subject, and that I will omit nothing which is needed to secure safety in the transmission of the mails across the plains.

I am, sir, respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *February 27, 1865—7 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have tendered my resignation and been informally advised it will be accepted in a day or two. General Grant recommends cavalry regiments. Matter is pending in War Office. Assessments will probably not be disturbed here.

THOS. EWING, JR.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., February 27, 1865.*

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 52, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, I hereby assume command of the District of Central Missouri. The following additional staff officers are announced: Capt. C. G. Laurant, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. E. G. Manning, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, aide-de-camp.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., February 27, 1865.*

I. The commanding officers of Companies F and H, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, stationed, respectively, at Quincy and Hermitage, will upon receipt of this order proceed with their commands to this post and report to the commanding officer of their regiment for duty.

II. Col. R. W. Fyan, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as commanding officer post of Springfield to enable him to comply with the requirements of Circular, No. 36, War Department, series of 1864, his regiment having been reduced to five companies by expiration of term of service.

III. Maj. George W. Murphy, Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, commanding regiment, is hereby detached from his command and assigned to duty as commanding officer post of Springfield, vice Colonel Fyan, relieved. He will assume command without delay.

IV. Capt. Henry V. Stall, Company H, Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of general court-martial and military commission convened by Special Orders, No. 24, current series, from these headquarters, and assigned to duty as commanding officer of the Sixth Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia, vice Major Murphy, relieved. He will assume command without delay.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALLEN, *February 27, 1865.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Bill [Jim?] Jackson passed through Milton, six miles east of here, this morning, going toward Renick. They hung one negro and carried off Doctor Hall, of Milton.

H. S. GLAZE,
Captain, &c.

ALLEN, *February 27, 1865.*

Lieutenant CLARKE:

Operator at Sturgeon tells me that our boys have been fighting about three miles from Sturgeon this p. m. Firing heard for about an hour. No particulars or anything definite. If I hear anything further will advise you.

OPERATOR.

MACON, *February 27, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER STURGEON, MO.:

Start a messenger at once for Columbia with the following dispatch to Captain Cook:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., February 27, 1865.

Jim Jackson is making south from Renick, killing and hanging on his way; probably making for Perche Hills. Move a scout of twenty or twenty-five men toward Centralia.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STURGEON, *February 27, 1865.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE:

Have just arrived here. No news at any station since Allen. Heard there that Jackson was at Milton at 8 a. m., coming in this direction. Will send some citizens to Centralia and await further developments.

L. T. HAYMAN,
Lieutenant, &c.

MACON, *February 27, 1865.*

Lieutenant HAYMAN,
Sturgeon:

Get the devils if possible. I have heard nothing further. Will advise you instantly if I do.

By order of General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY 27, 1865.—For Hayman to Clarke, reporting operations, see p. 128.]

MACON, *February 27, 1865.*

Lieutenant HAYMAN,
Sturgeon:

You have done nobly. Have the wounded men sent up to-morrow on the train, and continue the pursuit. If possible, effect a junction with Captain Cook some time to-morrow and go into the Perche after them. Who are the wounded men, and how severely? Answer.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, February 27, 1865.*

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3. The Second Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, having reported without field officers, Captain Wyman, senior officer present, will assume command of regiment, reporting to Col. W. R. Davis, commanding post, for orders until the arrival of a field officer.

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By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 27, 1865—7.50 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Headquarters:

Dispatch received. February 13 Lieutenant Kennedy, at Valley Station, reports 123,000 pounds of corn on hand. February 24, Lieutenant Giger, at Kearny, in answer to my telegram as to sufficient supplies, says, "Yes." On the 24th Lieutenant Brewer, at Julesburg, says he has 600 bushels on hand and 7,000 will be there in a few days. Have sent messenger to Cottonwood; will report the answer at once.

J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
February 27, 1865—3.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Columbus or Fort Kearny:*

The nearer those Indians get to us the better. We must strike them as soon as possible. If the troops do not get up let Collins and Livingston combine and relieve them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

DENVER, *February 27, 1865—10.15 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Mail will be in to-night for the first time; will leave again on 28th. Is General Connor coming here to take command?

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

DENVER, *February 27, 1865—8.55 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Another heavy fall of snow. Am annoyed by dispatches and reports from stage company regarding depredations of troops on line; totally denied by officers in command. Do not believe such reports without referring to me. I send inspecting officer over route next month; consult Captain Robbins. Stage company desires to be worshiped. I believe all quiet. Militia doing well.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
February 27, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Camp Douglas, Salt Lake:

Go to Denver, leaving District of Utah in charge of a good officer. If you have any spare troops take them with you. I am moving up troops to strike the Indians before grass grows. Orders will meet you at Denver. What about the Indians on North Platte?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PRIVATE.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 28, 1865.

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your private letter of the 13th is just received. Both Grant and Thomas asked that A. J. Smith be given an army corps before he left Tennessee. His appointment was, therefore, a foregone conclusion, but the Secretary left the organization of the corps to you. I think Smith deserved it, and that you will find him all you can desire in the field. I also think highly of both Steele and Granger, but General Grant found much fault with the latter in the West, and does not deem him competent for a large command. I know nothing of the cause of his want of confidence in Granger, but he said to me very emphatically, "Tell Canby not to give Granger any large command, for if he does he is certain to fail." He used nearly the same language in regard to General Hurlbut. With regard to W. F. Smith, he refused

your application on the ground that "Baldy" would either command you or thwart all your operations. I don't think General Grant's judgment of men by any means infallible, but he has had considerable experience with all three of these officers. Banks is still lounging round Congress and the White House, very bitter, I understand, on you and me. I think he and Butler are about played out. I hope your expedition will be off before this reaches you, for General Grant is very impatient at delays and too ponderous preparations. He says that nearly all our generals are too late in starting, and carry too much with them. Sherman's army is certainly using its legs to great advantage. There are various rumors of cabinet changes, but I do not think that Mr. Stanton will leave the War Department, at least not for the present. How is your correspondent, Mrs. Duncan? Having exhausted the President, Secretary of War, General Grant, General Holt, and the Adjutant-General, she has made an onslaught upon one of my aides, who had the misfortune to certify to a copy of a paper which was sent to her. Poor fellow, he is greatly to be pitied. My kind regards to Mrs. Canby.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., February 28, 1865.*

1. At his own request, and with the consent of his commanding general, Capt. M. K. Cook, aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, is hereby temporarily assigned to duty on the staff of the major-general commanding the division, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

2. General Orders, No. 22, current series, from these headquarters, which defines the limits of transportation allowed for troops in the field, is hereby so far modified in regard to the Separate Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas, as to allow each regiment one wagon in addition to the allowance fixed by the aforesaid order.

3. The Second Massachusetts Battery of Light (horse) Artillery is hereby attached to the Separate Cavalry Brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas.

4. The troops referred to in paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 52, current series, from these headquarters, as being detached from the Department of Mississippi and temporarily transferred to the Department of the Gulf, comprise the following-named regiments: Forty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry.

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6. Capt. Frederic Speed, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at headquarters Southern Division of Louisiana, and will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and report for duty to the commanding general Department of Mississippi.

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10. Capt. Richard Penney, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay to the commanding general and chief quartermaster of the Sixteenth Army Corps for assignment to duty with the Second Division of that corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 28, 1865.*

Col. F. A. Starring, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal-general, is hereby announced as provost-marshal-general, Department of the Gulf. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 28, 1865.*

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3. Bayou Plaquemine and Grand River is established as the boundary line of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Louisiana, on the west bank of the Mississippi River.

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9. The five companies Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, now on steamer Autocrat, will proceed to Morganza and rejoin the other companies of the regiment, reporting at Baton Rouge for orders to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron. The Forty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, now here, will report to Brigadier-General Sherman. The transportation and baggage of the Thirty-fifth and Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry will be stopped at Morganza.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

Four regiments of colored troops are expected to arrive at Morganza. You can retain two or three there, sending the balance here.

By order of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 28, 1865.

Major-General HERRON:

The general wishes to know if you desire three regiments to stop at Morganza. If you need three there, he will send back the five companies, otherwise let the five companies of the Sixty-first come down.

By order of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: If it is certain that a fourth regiment is coming down which I can stop at Morganza, then the five companies of the Sixty-first might go below. I think two regiments will be sufficient at the present time. From the senior officer with the troops now debarking I can not learn that a fourth regiment is coming. He seems to think not.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 28, 1865.

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II. By direction of the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf, Lieut. Col. John Foley, commanding U. S. troops on steamer John Raine, consisting of nine companies Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry and five companies Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, will proceed to Morganza, La., with the troops under his command, and report the same to Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis, commanding at that point.

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By command of Major-General Herron:

W. H. GLADWIN,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 28, 1865.*

Major-General HERRON:

I have just received orders to report to you. Where shall I land? I intend to leave to-morrow.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. J. McKEAN:
(Care of Department Headquarters, New Orleans, La.)

You have been assigned to the command of the District of Morganza. Report at that point and relieve General Davis. I will probably be there at the time you arrive.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., February 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: The John Raine has just arrived from Memphis with nine companies of the Fifty-fifth and five companies of the Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry. I have ordered them to report to you at Mor-

ganza. The commanding officer reports that the Autocrat went down last night with the Forty-sixth and five companies of the Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, all being a part of the four regiments to arrive, of which I dispatched you this day. The other five companies of the Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry will be sent you from New Orleans. You will stop the next regiment of colored troops coming down and take them off. The steamer Raine will be sent to New Orleans to report to the chief quartermaster as soon as unloaded.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., February 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of the major-general commanding the following items of news: The rebels are yet at Brownsville, about 600 to 800 strong, mostly mounted; have six pieces of artillery—two rifled Parrotts; the others are smooth-bore. They are reported to be in a demoralized state, and numbers of them are deserting from time to time. Not much cotton there. With 100 or 200 cavalry and enough horses for one or two pieces of artillery, and with an order, permission, or consent of the general commanding, I could occupy the place any day. The need of horses and mounted men at this post has been long apparent and previously reported. Were I to occupy Brownsville it could only be temporarily, as the military and fatigue duties of this post would prevent me sparing a sufficient force to garrison the place, and I would prefer not to take the place and then be compelled to abandon it immediately again, because there are hundreds of persons so zealous for our success in that region that if they were to show by any indication (as they would very likely do) that their sympathies were in our cause, as soon as we withdrew they would either have to abandon their homes and families or "die the death"; but if Brownsville could be occupied permanently it would no doubt be beneficial and add to the interest and good of the service in preventing the immense contraband trade continually carried on between Matamoras and the former place.

I await orders, and have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., February 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of the general commanding the following matters of interest relating to this command: First, the work alloted to the quartermaster's department has progressed well thus far. The post hospital, 24 by 175 feet, which is a well-ventilated and commodious building, is complete; kitchen, dining-room, and store-house, building 18 by 48, and surgeon's office, 12 by 22, complete; laundry, matron's and attendants' room, 18 by 40, nearly complete; guard-house for each regiment and one for post

headquarters and provost-marshal, complete; an addition to commissary store-house, 24 by 100 feet; quartermaster's store-house, 20 by 40; provost court room, 12 by 20; new condenser, 25 by 35, with splendid machinery and in working order, all complete. The old condenser, 25 by 40 feet, with machinery, is in pretty good repair. Both new and old can furnish fresh water for 5,000 or 6,000 troops. The old wharf is in good repair, with a wrecked schooner for wharf boat. A new wood and coal wharf is nearly complete. Twenty-two wagons in good repair; spades, shovels, &c., by the quantity, and plenty of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the troops on the island. Two large flat-boats, twelve yawls, and a small schooner, used as a pilot boat, constitute our water transportation on the bay. We have twenty-odd bales of cotton to be sent to Treasury Department as soon as collected. The main fortification at this place is in progress of completion, mounting at this time —— guns of heavy caliber. An earth-work and fortification are almost complete at Boca Chica Pass, with curtains and traverses for riflemen. Four companies guard the pass. The damming of the pass has not yet been commenced. Finally, the force here can defend the island from any reasonable or probable assault, and four times our number could not dislodge us. I would further state that no attack here at present is apprehended from any source. The trouble in Mexico has subsided, and our commercial agent is quietly exercising the functions of his office at Matamoras. The furore about Cortina marching on that place has blown over, and although Cortina has practically turned his back on Maximilian, it is not likely he will make any demonstration until our army moves. Authority has lately been given to Mr. J. H. Fisk by Major-General Canby to raise a company of Texans for the Second Texas Cavalry. The organization is progressing rapidly. A post garden has been established with promise of success. The area cultivated is about four acres. All quiet here as usual.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., February 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of instructions from general headquarters, relating to the irregular and illicit travel which has been permitted via this post from New Orleans to Matamoras and return. As soon as these instructions were received the remedy was applied. Why this thing had been permitted so long was a matter of some solicitation with me, but was informed upon my arrival here that it was allowed by all those who preceded me. I am satisfied that the injury done the Government and the cause far overbalances the advantage derived from the few thousand dollars received of these speculators for transportation on Government steamers. You may rest assured that these follies will not be repeated in the future as long as it may continue to be my honor to command at this post.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—The latest and interesting news will be forwarded even date therewith.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., February 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, relating to the error in his cipher dispatch of the 28th ultimo. The mistake was caused by the blunder of our cipher clerk, who on the very same day committed the grave error of making the order for the cavalry forces from General Thomas' command to stop at Vicksburg read, "the forces from General Thomas' command," &c., thereby causing a delay of over a week in the movement of General A. J. Smith's infantry. He has, of course, been discharged. Your promptness in forwarding these four regiments is very much appreciated. In anticipation of their arrival, an equal number had already been drawn from the previously overtaxed Department of the Gulf for field service, and which these regiments will temporarily replace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST AND DEFENSES OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 28, 1865.

Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

General Washburn just left for Memphis, pursuant to an order from the War Department. The Big Black River is one mile wide; Pearl ditto. I think if it does not rain any more I can put General Knipe across Black and perhaps the Pearl by the 5th. General Knipe is an energetic man. I was near him on the Atlanta campaign. He will "go." No horses have arrived. I suppose General Knipe reports to you fully. I inclose you some papers.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *February 28, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Yours of 21st February received, ordering a general salute in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.* Our hearts swell with thanksgiving. May the right prevail. Oh! soon we will be one people, not again to be disjoined. Blessed be His holy name who rules. May He set the hearts of the people right, and inspire them with the law of kindness. Health and long life to the President, Cabinet, and Congress, and thanks to the Army and Navy.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas.

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*See General Orders, No. 24, Adjutant-General's Office, Vol. XLVII, Part II, p. 512

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1865.*

The following staff officers are announced, viz: Lieut. Col. John Levering, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Henry T. Noble, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, acting chief quartermaster, department; Capt. C. A. Henry, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, acting chief quartermaster, Seventh Army Corps; Lieut. Col. S. C. Benham, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Col. A. D. Nelson, major First U. S. Infantry, assistant inspector-general; Maj. J. R. Smith, surgeon, U. S. Army, medical director; Maj. S. C. Farrington, judge-advocate, U. S. Volunteers, judge-advocate; Maj. E. C. Bainbridge, captain, Fifth U. S. Artillery, aide-de-camp; Capt. E. H. Twining, aide-de-camp, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. P. Bainbridge, aide-de-camp, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. B. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, chief engineer; Capt. Benj. Nields, First Delaware Battery, chief of artillery; Maj. C. C. White, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, provost-marshal-general; Maj. A. O. Vincent, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, commissary of musters; Capt. E. W. Tarlton, Third U. S. Cavalry, special inspector of cavalry; First Lieut. Thomas D. Witt, First Missouri Light Artillery, acting chief of ordnance.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., February 28, 1865.

Col. M. LA RUE HARRISON,
First Arkansas Cavalry, Fayetteville, Ark.:

It has been represented to me that portions of your command have been committing the most outrageous excesses, robbing and burning houses indiscriminately. This must cease at once, and the property of the people must be respected. Hundreds of good Union people are left destitute and become a public charge. The citizens who are at home minding their own business must be encouraged to cultivate their lands, and all officers and soldiers will be required to protect them. Let war be made on guerrillas and not women and children. Madison and Carroll Counties are specially named as the scene of these outrages. Strict discipline must be enforced in your command.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: I wrote you some time since asking the retransfer of headquarters Department of the Missouri to Saint Louis. Since that time General Dodge has again called my attention to the necessity of his being here, on account of the great mass of business in Missouri, which cannot be done at Fort Leavenworth. Everything in the old Kansas

department is now so arranged that we are not likely to have further serious trouble with Indians, and the business of that region can very well be done from here, but the mass of perplexing and difficult business of the department originates in Missouri itself. I have the honor to ask that the headquarters Department of the Missouri be re-established in Saint Louis by order of the War Department, or that authority be given to do it.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
February 28, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Major-General POPE:

The following dispatch is just received.* I have advised Governor Fletcher to come and see you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 28, 1865. (Received 11.20 a. m.)

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

Full and ample arrangements have been made. Order 41 states the point of starting, organization, and the instructions to troops. Fort Riley and Fort Kearny on this side of the route and some point near Denver on the other. Will telegraph order to Governor Evans if you desire it.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
February 28, 1865—1.40 p. m.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

Can you come down to Saint Louis by the last of this week or first of next. I am desirous to confer with you on matters of interest to the State before you decide upon any definite action. I would go up to Jefferson City if I were not too unwell.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *February 28, 1865—5 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

I will go down to see you to-morrow or next day.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

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* See Fletcher to Dodge, February 27, p. 977.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
February 28, 1865.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

General Pope is in the city. You had better come down and see him if you can.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *February 28, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The bridge over the White Water on Bloomfield road was washed off last Sunday. I had men there at the time, but they could not save it. Have ordered the assistant quartermaster here to rebuild it as soon as possible. I will start to Bloomfield in about an hour.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

PATTERSON, *February 28, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

We have direct information that Reves, Kitchen, and Freeman are at or near Cherokee Bay. Was reported with from 300 to 3,000 men. What they intend to do not known.

JAS. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

P. S.—Send us from regimental headquarters 3,000 rounds Spencer carbine ammunition.

J. S.

LICKING, TEXAS COUNTY, MO., *February 28, 1865.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Rolla:

CAPTAIN: The scouts sent below Thomasville have not yet returned. From best information I can gain, Freeman is in Arkansas near head of Spring River. He has not over 250 men. There are very few bushwhackers in this section. A company of citizen guards was organized here to-day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 28, 1865.

* * * * * * *

III. Capt. William Brixey, Company G, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, commanding at Bloomington, Mo., will upon receipt of this order leave a detachment of one lieutenant and twenty men at

Bloomington, with a sufficient amount of camp and garrison equipage, &c., and will report with the balance of his command at this post for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 28, 1865.

W. K. LATHIM, Esq., and others, *Greenfield, Mo.:*

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 22d instant came duly to hand, and its contents are noted. All that is therein stated in regard to the sufferings, privations, and wrongs of the people of that county had before been communicated to me, and I have no doubt of its truth. The Government and all of its competent and reflecting officials have for a long time been aware of your position, and have for more than a year furnished you abundant force to assure the fullest protection and security if properly used and handled. The number of troops now stationed in your county is 146 men. This force is at the towns of Greenfield and Melville, and is more force than is stationed in any other county of the district that does not lie upon our main lines of communication, and is fully adequate, when properly used, to hold and protect the entire county against any force of the enemy not exceeding 500 men, and this is a far larger number than has been brought in the county since I have commanded the district. With the forts constructed at the towns occupied in accordance with existing orders, thirty men would be abundant to hold them against an attack of 200 of the enemy. This leaves you eighty men, or deducting the usual number of daily duty-men and sick, fully sixty men who may be constantly employed to patrol the remote parts of the county, and every officer who understands his duty will keep them thus employed. The trouble in your section has been that our troops have been kept where the enemy was not instead of where the enemy was, when he has been in there in any force. The officers will all be paid up in a few days, and after this, unless they discharge their duties with more promptness and energy, changes will at once be made. The county cannot expect a larger force stationed there than at present, although I expect a company to be stationed west in Barton County during the summer, and if I am compelled to withdraw one company from your county as the present troops muster out of service, I will endeavor to have a company of militia organized to take its place.

Assuring you that every endeavor will be made to have the troops in your section handled with more vigor and effect, I remain, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., February 28, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding Department of the Missouri my arrival at this post; was delayed by heavy storms of snow and rain, bad roads, and high waters, or should have been here some days ago. I inclose you

herewith report of H. D. Janes, chief of scouts of this district, who has thoroughly scouted or caused to be scouted the country north, northwest, and northeast of this post. They report no recent Indian signs whatever north of the Arkansas. Sergeant Nettleton with fifteen men made a scout south of the Arkansas. Saw plenty of fresh Indian signs, and ascertained without a doubt that all the depredations that have been committed on this route since I have been in command were perpetrated by Indians south of this. They are the same tribes that Colonel Leavenworth held his interview with, and who are now suing for peace. I telegraphed you Colonel Leavenworth's report, but as yet have received no answer. My opinion is that these Indians should be chastised before making peace with them or giving them any presents whatever. Sergeant Nettleton describes the country through which he followed the trails as very rough and broken. It would be impossible to take a train of wagons through. Pack-mules would be much better. It is now spring; their ponies are poor. With a pack train they could be followed, caught, and severely punished, as they richly deserve. From the best information I can get there are no Indians at the present time in the district between the Arkansas and the Platte, except roving bands of warriors. They have no doubt moved their families north, in the neighborhood of the Black Hills. At Fort Zarah I find that the field-works and fortifications as planned by the engineers are altogether too large and extensive. I have not the troops to either build or properly defend them after they are finished. I ordered Captain Greene, Second Colorado Cavalry, commanding post, to immediately have built a block-house, or earth-works, where a few men could hold the post against any number of Indians. He is now building an octagonal fortification of stone, where fifty men can defend the post against 3,000 Indians. Captain Moses, Second Colorado Cavalry, commanding this post (Fort Larned), is building a similar one for this post, draughts of which will be forwarded by next mail. It is impossible for our quartermaster to hire laborers here, and nearly all our quartermaster work is done by soldiers, which very materially reduces our force for effective duty in the field. We now have on duty and extra duty in the quartermaster's department a very large force. Our men are on duty every day, either guard, fatigue, or escorting coach or Government trains, &c. I now have the troops of my command stationed as follows: One company Twelfth Kansas Infantry at Fort Riley, Kans., Major Pritchard, Second Colorado Cavalry, commanding; one company Seventh Iowa Cavalry at Salina, Kans., Captain Hammer commanding; two companies at Fort Ellsworth, one Second Colorado Cavalry, and one Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Captain Clark, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, commanding post; at Fort Zarah, four companies Second Colorado Cavalry, Captain Greene commanding; Fort Larned, four companies Second Colorado Cavalry, two companies Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Moses commanding; one company Second Colorado Cavalry on escort, provost, scouting, and other duty. I have little faith in the promises of the Indians south of the Arkansas, and am looking for a raid on this end of my district during the light of the present moon. Mr. Janes and Sergeant Nettleton are both deserving of much credit for the able and efficient scouting and elaborate reports made to me at the end of each scout. Colonel Leavenworth has probably reported to you by letter his interview with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. He seems to have every confidence in them and believes they will do as they promised.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

FORT LARNED, KANS., *February 28, 1865.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have nothing of importance to report as having transpired since last report, 20th instant, Sergeant Nettleton having reported his scout direct upon his arrival at Fort Zarah. The horses of the Independent Scouts, as well as the men themselves, are in great need of rest, having encountered during their last scout the late severe storms. As soon as the condition of the stock will permit, it is my intention to make a thorough scout south of the Arkansas as far as the Cimarron south of the mouth of the Mulberry; thence, if possible, east to the mouth of the Little Arkansas. From what I can gather from old Indian traders, &c., here, the country south of the Nescatunga or Little Arkansas, in the vicinity of Salt Plains, is headquarters of the Kiowas, as well as northern outpost for the Comanches, and it is evident from the report of Nettleton of his scout south of the river that the bands that have been committing depredations on this road belong to one or the other of those tribes, and that they came from and went in that direction. The sergeant thinks it useless to cross the river without a stronger force than his scout, he finding it prudent to return from the mouth of Mulberry. The captain commanding has given me the promise of twenty-five more men, but to move with so many will require at least four more pack animals. If, therefore, you approve of my plan please send four pack mules, saddles, and sacks, and one mule to replace one the scouts now have, which is unserviceable. I should like to make a more extended scout if the men can be spared. The forty men from here with fifteen days' rations to strike the Cimarron and up that stream, returning via Fort Lyon, leaving the country to the east to be scouted by a party from Zarah, south and east to meet a party from Riley or Chelsea west. A scout west from Chelsea would, after crossing the river, fall in with the Caddoes, from whom much useful information could be obtained. Am informed by the post quartermaster that he has two or three extra mules and pack-saddles. The mules, however, are in poor condition and not fit for either scout contemplated, and in making either of the above trips would wish to be well fixed.

Please advise of which, if either, of the above meets your approval. If not, be kind enough to issue more explicit instructions. The dangers and difficulties of crossing the river renders it imperative that a force cross strong enough to withstand the roving bands that infest the southern banks of the Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. JANES,
Scout, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
February 28, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth:

As soon as the Second U. S. [Volunteers] is armed and equipped send it to Fort Riley to report to Colonel Ford.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February 28. 1865—9.45 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The Second U. S. Volunteers will march at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning for Riley under command of Captain Wyman, 900 strong. Field officers and some company officers have not yet arrived. Twenty-five teams carry ten days' rations, camp equipage, and 180,000 rounds of ammunition. Let me know if, and how much of, the transportation shall be left with the regiment at Riley; it is wanted here.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, February 28, 1865.*

1. The Second Regiment U. S. Volunteers, under the command of Capt. L. F. Wyman, will march to-morrow morning at 8.30 o'clock for Fort Riley, Kans., and report to Colonel Ford, commanding District of Upper Arkansas.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAND ISLAND, *February 28, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The following just received from Fort Kearny:

FORT KEARNY, *February 27, 1865.*

Scouts report snow too deep for work. Standing Elk, friendly Indian met by them, says snow very deep on Niobrara, and snowing very heavily when he left there a short time since. Main body of Indians on Powder River; all statements concurring that it will be impossible to reach them before spring. All quiet at Fort Rankin and Pole Creek. No coaches from Atchison yet. I fear troops from Kansas are delayed by high water.

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

With your permission I will reach Indians on Powder River as soon as the march can be made, regardless of snow. All I want is the troops and supplies sufficient.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GRAND ISLAND, *February 28, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The following dispatch just received from two Indian scouts sent from Fort Laramie:

FORT LARAMIE, NEBR. TER., *February 27, 1865.*

Two Indian scouts just come in from the north say Cheyennes are about 130 miles north of this place; have 800 lodges. They are moving in the direction of Powder River, and will be joined by others that will make them number from 1,800 to 2,000 lodges. They have sent the friendly Sioux in this country word to leave here, as they intend to clean the country. The oldest citizens in this country are leaving or

moving to the fort. There are more troops needed here, and at as early a day as they can get here. Things are looking more serious than I ever saw them before.

THOS. L. MACKEY,
Major, Commanding Fort.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
February 28, 1865—8.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Grand Island:

All you can do is to work the troops up toward Julesburg and Laramie as fast as you can, and, as soon as ready, if Indians are north of Laramie leave everything there but what you want, and then make a quick dash at them, using pack mules from Laramie. You can strike them with 1,500 or 2,000 well-mounted men. Subsistence and forage enough have been forwarded. Keep scouts out all the time, so as to keep posted.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
February 28, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Governor EVANS,
Chicago, Ill.:

Full and ample arrangements have been made for the protection of all overland travel, and orders issued to that effect, designating points for trains to be assembled for escorts, &c. You will be safe in publishing the notice you wish to publish, but please do not publish this dispatch.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY:

GENERAL: Yours of the 24th instant is just received and contents, concerning the incursions of Sioux Indians and others from the British lines, particularly noted. I also received a letter from General Sully concerning the same trouble on the Upper Missouri. He reports a hostile camp near Devil's Lake, and reports a special outrage by traders coming down from the British settlements with traders bearing the British flag and furnishing ammunition to the Indians. These reports come from Fort Berthold and are dated about one month ago. Your scouts should give more expeditious intelligence from that region. The following of a retreating foe into another country is not a right, but a sort of privilege which when exercised may or may not be a *casus belli*, according to circumstances, which always require investigation and vexatious diplomatic controversies. As we are now involved in a great rebellion any intrusion of ours, however necessary and proper on other occasions, would be seized upon by rebels and sympathizers, who would swear any and everything to make our action appear insolent and an

unnecessary assault upon a neutral dominion. We know that our rebel foes have made great efforts to embroil us with Canada and Great Britain, and, as General Sully and his subordinates suggest, there may be rebel influences behind the Indians inducing their hostilities. Still, in view of the purpose to embroil us in difficulties with a powerful nation through the medium of savages, it is wise in us to avoid all accommodations to their designs. We must, therefore, try to circumvent their schemes by strategy within our own borders, and it is not best to encourage the idea of movements beyond our own border. Besides, general, the Indians of the plains far down below the Platte and Arkansas, where I have campaigned during the last season, everywhere seem imbued with the same propensity to do mischief, and alike suspicious as to the motives which impel them were and are entertained there. But my own personal observations convinced me that it is mainly an inherent disregard to personal rights of everybody and a love of adventure and spoils more than anything else which induces a portion of all the Indians of the plains to engage in occasional hostilities. If they happen to be near neutral or friendly dominion they will always, when pursued, seek refuge, as white foes do, in such domain. Whatever, therefore, may be the motive it seems to actuate various tribes over a large scope of country and induces the same results—assaults of our settlements, trains, emigrants, and mail coaches—and is also accompanied with the usual carnage and cruelties of savage warfare. Your immediate association with the cruelties of northern tribes has, no doubt, made you more familiar with details, and your people are, therefore, as you say, objects of your earnest solicitude. But our forces must be located, if possible, so as to successfully operate within our own lines. I have directed that Indians shall not be allowed to come within our camps and forts, and my purpose was to prevent their knowledge of our strength or weakness. I see General Pope has directed an encouragement of hostile Indians coming in and being friendly, and on this alone he proposes friendship and protection. I do not see that this requires our negligence of the great advantage of secrecy and concealment which I desire by keeping doubtful Indians totally ignorant of our forces at special localities.

This may be almost impossible when you have so many friendly Indians associated with doubtful, but I think it can and should be. If, then, we have concealed doubtful and sufficient forces located near the British lines, we ought to be able to take some of the knaves in flank if they attempt to come across the line, and by exposing the culprits, as well as surprising others, we may create abundant caution against further mischief of that kind. Of course this is only theory, available according to our strength and surrounding circumstances. I write first impressions, inspired by reading your letter, and shall keep my mind open and free to all suggestions which you may make and such personal observations as I may hereafter have occasion to apply to the subject. In the meantime I will forward your views for favorable consideration of the War Department and do all in my power to sustain you in any and all proper efforts to protect the frontier settlements against what I consider very probable continued trouble with the wandering Indian tribes of the plains. It is the more important that we should have early news of contemplated hostilities, as General Pope has entertained and expressed other views, which he has laid before the authorities in Washington. My own opinion is that continued hostilities may be expected, not by great combinations of warriors as some apprehend, but by bands of various tribes acting separately, as occasion may offer

opportunities for stealing horses and murdering white people, and our Government and settlements will have to continually for years regard all such Indian tribes as dangerous to emigrants' settlements and overland mail routes. I hope I may be mistaken, but I traversed the plains last summer between Texas and the Platte, generally with from 400 to 600 cavalry and 4 mountain howitzers, and after over 3,000 miles of marching through their country and beyond our settlements, I think myself also pretty well posted. One thing is very remarkable, and that is, the intimate knowledge of what is called the confederated tribes with the whole country from the Cimarron to the British provinces and the constant interchange of intelligence among all the various tribes of the plains, while there seems to be no intercourse of friendship between those of the plains and the tribes of the Rocky Mountains. As soon as the river opens I design to visit Saint Paul, when I hope to see and confer with you personally in regard to all these matters. If anything can be done with the liberal offers of peace indicated by General Pope, I hope they will fully and faithfully be pressed upon the hostile tribes. The great trouble I find is that when their wants induce them to remain quiet near us they always profess and evidently feel friendly, but when in summer their young men get out in hunting parties far from their homes they disregard all their promises and pursue robbing and scalping as a sort of incident or recreation. I have thus more fully than I at first proposed given my views of the nature and extent of our Indian difficulties on the plains without saying much as to my hopes and purposes to countervail them.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	24	.....	24	24	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Department of the Gulf (Hurlbut):							Do.
Staff	56	1	57	67	.....	.....	
Infantry	532	14,270	18,601	21,667	45	4	
Cavalry	194	4,842	6,197	8,126	.....	.....	
Artillery	125	4,668	5,664	6,199	191	69	
Total	907	23,781	30,519	36,059	236	73	
Department of Arkansas (Reynolds):							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	37	.....	38	38	.....	.....	
Infantry	402	10,677	13,887	17,347	.....	3	
Cavalry	313	8,283	10,659	12,567	.....	4	
Artillery	38	1,384	1,552	1,810	4	71	
Total	790	20,344	26,136	31,762	4	78	
Department of Mississippi (Dana):							Memphis, Tenn.
Staff	30	.....	30	31	.....	.....	
Infantry	211	5,944	7,578	8,691	.....	2	
Cavalry	158	5,135	6,691	8,975	.....	.....	
Artillery	124	5,229	6,204	6,769	124	142	
Total	523	16,308	20,503	24,466	124	144	

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Smith):							Chalmette, La.
Staff	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	
Infantry	482	11,202	13,722	22,040	.....	.....	
Artillery	23	700	786	906	.....	26	
Total	510	11,902	14,513	22,051	.....	26	
Reserve Corps:*							
First Brigade (Lawler)	115	2,773	3,298	3,725	.....	.....	Kenner, La.
Second Brigade (Dennis)	131	2,603	3,340	4,115	.....	.....	Do.
Third Brigade (Andrews)	119	3,019	3,519	4,501	.....	.....	Barrancas, Fla.
Fourth Brigade (Black)	96	2,081	2,601	3,549	.....	.....	Kenner, La.
Artillery	31	1,029	1,158	1,371	4	48	
Grand total	3,246	83,840	105,611	132,523	368	369	

*So borne on the monthly return, but the troops comprising this command are all accounted for elsewhere.

Organization of troops in the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, February 28, 1865.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN.

DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON, LA.

Lieut. Col. NELSON VIALL.

Carrollton, La.

1st New Orleans, Companies B and H, Lieut. Col. Eugene Tisdale.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), Lieut. Col. Nelson Viall.

Jefferson City, La.

77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company D, Capt. Jesse Fettis.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE, LA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT A. CAMERON.

Brashear City, La.

Col. SIMON JONES.

93d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon Jones.
98th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Atkins.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. Frank B. Fenton.
New York Light Artillery, 25th Battery, Capt. Irving D. Southworth.
10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company G, Lieut. J. Horace McGuire.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Henry W. Peck.

Donaldsonville, La.

Col. WILLIAM O. FISKE.

16th Indiana (mounted—three companies), Capt. James R S. Cox.
26th Indiana (five companies), Capt. Levi S. Gardner.
1st Louisiana, Col. William O. Fiske.

Napoleonville, La.

Col. WILLARD SAYLES.

26th Indiana, Company I, Capt. Henry H. Wheatley.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry (five companies), Col. Willard Sayles.

Plaquemine, La.

Maj. RICHARD G. SHAW.

3d Rhode Island Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Edmund C. Burt.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Richard G. Shaw.

Terre Bonne, La.

Col. CHARLES E. LIPPINCOTT.

33d Illinois, Col. Charles E. Lippincott.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry (two companies).

Thibodeaux, La.

Col. JOHN G. CLARK.

16th Indiana (mounted—seven companies), Lieut. Col. Robert Conover.
26th Indiana (four companies), Col. John G. Clark.
Iowa Light Artillery, 4th Battery, Capt. Philip H. Goode.

FORCES LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

Lieut. Col. HENRY STREET.

1st New Orleans, Company A, Lieut. Hyppolite Perrault.
1st New Orleans, Company D, Capt. Charles W. Boothby.
1st New Orleans, Company F, Capt. Albert C. Hook.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company C, Capt. James Parker.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company F, Capt. Henry K. Bicker.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company K, Lieut. George B. Oldham.
10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company A, Lieut. Justin E. Brown.

FORCES SHIP ISLAND, MISS.

Col. ERNEST W. HOLMSTEDT.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Col. Ernest W. Holmstedt.
Ohio Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. Augustus Beach.

TROOPS REPORTING DIRECT.

INFANTRY.

New Orleans.

6th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Hiram P. Grant.
56th Ohio (one company), Lieut. John K. Combs.
1st United States, Col. Robert C. Buchanan.
20th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Nelson B. Bartram.
77th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Capt. Edwin R. Wingate.
77th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Capt. James Stewart.
Camp of Distribution (three companies), Maj. Curtis W. Killborn.

Algiers, La.

56th Ohio (three companies), Lieut. Col. Henry E. Jones.

Bonnet Carré, La.

80th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. William S. Mudgett.

Pass Manchac and De Sair, La.

Maj. GEORGE WEBSTER.

77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company G, Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company I, Lieut. Godfrey Christen.

Fort Macomb, La.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Maj. Christopher C. Pike.

Fort Pike, La.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (three companies), Lieut. Col. Alfred G. Hall.

CAVALRY.

Hermitage Plantation, La.

31st Massachusetts Infantry (mounted), Capt. W. Irving Allen.*
3d Rhode Island (three companies), Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Bonnet Carré, La.

18th New York (four companies), Maj. Edward Byrne.

Kennerville, La.

Camp of Instruction, Col. Charles Everett.

ARTILLERY.

New Orleans.

Massachusetts Light, 6th Battery (F), Capt. Edward K. Russell.

Greenville, La.

Camp of Instruction (three companies), Col. J. Hale Sypher.

Fort Jackson, La.

11th U. S. Colored Heavy (four companies), Maj. Andrew J. Fitzwater.

Fort Saint Philip, La.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy (five companies), Maj. Edward P. Loring.

Fort Livingston, La.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy, Company C, Capt. Albert Loring.

NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA.

Maj. Gen. FRANCIS J. HERRON.

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* Ordered to Carrollton, La.

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE, LA.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY.

Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WEBSTER P. MOORE.

118th Illinois Infantry (mounted), Lieut. Col. Thomas Logan.
6th Missouri, Maj. Bacon Montgomery.
1st Texas, Lieut. Col. John L. Haynes.
4th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Webster P. Moore.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting.

Unassigned.

7th Kentucky (four companies), Capt. William W. Bacon.
2d Louisiana, Maj. Alfred Hodsdon.
14th New York Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Herman Karber.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery (three companies), Maj. William Roy.
Chicago Mercantile Battery, Lieut. Henry Roe.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Richard R. Griffith.

DISTRICT OF PORT HUDSON, LA.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS HAMLIN.

78th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Samuel B. Jones.
81st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Gaskill.
4th U. S. Colored Cavalry, Maj. Nathaniel C. Mitchell.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 12th Battery, Capt. Jacob Miller.
Vermont Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. John W. Chase.

DISTRICT OF MORGANZA, LA.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND J. DAVIS.

65th U. S. Colored Troops,* Capt. Francis Moore.
67th U. S. Colored Troops,* Maj. Henry E. Losey.
84th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Emil Boedicker.
92d U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Charles W. Hawes.
14th New York Cavalry, Col. Abraham Bassford.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company G, Lieut. William H. H. Turner.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH.

SECOND DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.†

Brig. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM T. SPICELY.

76th Illinois, Col. Samuel T. Busey.
97th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Victor Vifquain.
24th Indiana, Col. William T. Spicely.
69th Indiana (battalion), Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES BLACK.

37th Illinois, Maj. Ransom Kennicott.
20th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Leake.
34th Iowa, Col. George W. Clark.
83d Ohio, Col. Frederick W. Moore.
114th Ohio, Col. John H. Kelly.

* Constituted the Second Provisional Brigade, Col. A. J. Edgerton, commanding.
† Represents composition of command subsequent to March 4, 1865.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. Albert Rowse.
Connecticut Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Walter S. Hotchkiss.

CAVALRY.

Col. EPHRAIM W. WOODMAN.

1st Florida, Lieut. Col. Eugene von Kielmansegge.
2d Maine, Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling.

U. S. FORCES DAUPHIN ISLAND.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. SLACK.

99th Illinois (five companies), Lieut. Col. Asa C. Matthews.
47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
21st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda.
29th Wisconsin, Maj. Horace E. Connit.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.

8th Illinois, Col. Josiah A. Sheetz.
11th Illinois, Col. James H. Coates.
46th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John J. Jones.

Third Brigade.

COL. LOREN KENT.

29th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Callicott.
30th Missouri (four companies), Lieut. Col. William T. Wilkinson.
161st New York, Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey.
23d Wisconsin, Maj. Joseph E. Greene.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieut. George W. Taylor.
Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Newman W. Storer.

POST AND GARRISON OF FORT GAINES.

60th Indiana (four companies), Lieut. Col. Augustus Goelzer.
3d Maryland Cavalry (dismounted—six companies), Lieut. Col. Byron Kirby.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Companies C, E, F, H, and I, Capt. Seymour Howell.

U. S. FORCES MOBILE POINT.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.

THIRD DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.

First Brigade.

Col. DAVID P. GRIER.

28th Illinois (six companies), Lieut. Col. Richard Ritter.
77th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John B. Reid.
96th Ohio (five companies), Lieut. Col. Albert H. Brown.
35th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Orff.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY M. DAY.

91st Illinois, Lieut. Col. George A. Day.
50th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
29th Iowa, Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr.
7th Vermont, Col. William C. Holbrook.

Third Brigade.

Col. CONRAD KREZ.

33d Iowa, Col. Cyrus H. Mackey.
77th Ohio (six companies), Lieut. Col. William E. Stevens.
27th Wisconsin, Capt. Charles H. Cunningham.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

Artillery.

New York Light, 21st Battery, Capt. James Barnes.
New York Light, 26th Battery, Lieut. Adam Beattie.

FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.

Col. SAMUEL L. GLASGOW.

94th Illinois, Col. John McNulta.
19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Bruce.
23d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Charles J. Clark.
20th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Starr.

UNBRIGADED.

96th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John C. Cobb.
97th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George A. Harmount.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Edwin E. Lewis.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.

GARRISON FORT MORGAN.

6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Companies A, B, D, G, and K, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Clarke.

DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

110th New York, Col. Charles Hamilton.
2d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John Wilder.
99th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Uri B. Pearsall.
2d Florida Cavalry (five companies), Maj. Edmund C. Weeks.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEX.

Col. ROBERT B. JONES.

34th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Robert G. Morrison.
62d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Theodore H. Barrett.
87th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. William W. Bliss.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

2d Battalion U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (five companies), Capt. William W. H. Lawton.
Signal Corps (detachment), Capt. James B. Ludwick.

*FIRST DIVISION.**

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. PILE.

25th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Charles P. Fisher.
73d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam.
82d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Tucker.
86th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George E. Yarrington.

Second Brigade.

Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.

47th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
50th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Moses H. Tuttle.

* U. S. Colored Troops.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES W. DREW.

48th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Frederick M. Crandal.
68th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. J. Blackburn Jones.
76th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William E. Nye.

SEPARATE CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. LUCAS.

2d Illinois, Col. Daniel B. Bush, jr.
1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Algernon S. Badger.
31st Massachusetts Infantry (mounted—five companies), Lieut. Col. Edward P. Nettleton.
2d New York Veteran, Col. Morgan H. Chrysler.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 2d Battery (B), Lieut. William Marland.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

ESCORT.

1st Kansas (mounted—two companies), Capt. Milton Kennedy.

PONTONIERS.

18th Illinois (three companies), Capt. Jabez J. Anderson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ADOLPH DENGLER.

43d Illinois (seven companies), Capt. Hugo Westerman.
36th Iowa, Capt. William F. Vermilion.
12th Kansas, Maj. Thomas H. Kennedy.
9th Wisconsin (four companies), Lieut. Col. Arthur Jacobi.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

11th U. S. Colored Troops (old—five companies), Lieut. Col. James M. Steele.
54th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Charles Fair.
57th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Paul Harwood.
79th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Richard G. Ward.
83d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John H. Gillpatrick.
112th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Lieut. Col. John G. Gustafson.
113th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Lieut. Col. Lauriston W. Whipple.

Artillery.

3d Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Thomas F. Vaughn.
1st Indiana Heavy, Company A, Lieut. Merritt C. Skinner.
1st Missouri Light, Battery K, Capt. James Marr.
2d Missouri Light, Battery E, Capt. Gustave Stange.
Iowa Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Orlo H. Lyon.
Ohio Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Theophilus Kates.

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* Or Seventh Army Corps.

POST OF LITTLE ROCK.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. MATTHEW M. TRUMBULL.

9th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John P. Knight.
3d United States, Capt. George W. Howland.
3d Wisconsin (five companies), Maj. Thomas Derry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. GRAVES.

54th Illinois, Col. Greenville M. Mitchell.
6th Kansas Cavalry (dismounted), Lieut. Col. William T. Campbell.
13th Kansas, Maj. Caleb A. Woodworth.
12th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Dwight May.
3d Minnesota, Col. Hans Mattson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. TRUE.

62d Illinois, Maj. Lewis C. True.
106th Illinois, Capt. John Shockey.

Artillery.

Delaware Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Thomas A. Porter.

Unbrigaded.

66th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Michael W. Smith.
4th Arkansas Cavalry, Col. Lafayette Gregg.
9th Kansas Cavalry, Maj. Willoughby Doudna.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN EDWARDS.

1st Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Elhanon J. Searle.
2d Arkansas, Col. Marshall L. Stephenson.
18th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Campbell.
40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.
22d Ohio (two companies), Capt. John Creagan.
1st Arkansas Cavalry, Col. M. La Rue Harrison.
Arkansas Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Lieut. William Mayes.
Kansas Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Lieut. Andrew G. Clark.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.

1st Indian Home Guard, Lieut. Col. George Dole.
2d Indian Home Guard, Capt. Archibald Scraper.
3d Indian Home Guard, Maj. John A. Foreman.
14th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Dudley Sawyer.

CAVALRY DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. WEST.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN K. MIZNER.

10th Illinois, Col. James Stuart.
3d Michigan, Col. John K. Mizner.

Second Brigade.

Col. WASHINGTON F. GEIGER.

1st Missouri, Col. Milton H. Brawner.
3d Missouri, Lieut. Col. John H. Reed.
8th Missouri, Maj. George L. Childress.
11th Missouri, Capt. James M. Collier.

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* Or Indian Brigade.

† This division was reorganized for the field February 1, 1865. It was dismounted to provide horses for the remainder of the cavalry in the department.

Artillery.

Ohio Light, 25th Battery, Capt. Julius L. Hadley.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.

Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD.

87th Illinois (mounted), Lieut. Col. John M. Crebs.
35th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Horace Fitch.
56th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles Bentzoni.
60th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John G. Hudson.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Company D, Capt. Benjamin Thomas.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Company G, Lieut. Otho R. Sensibaugh.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Edwin Bancroft.

U. S. FORCES MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.

126th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucius W. Beal.
1st Indiana Cavalry (two companies), Capt. James A. Pine.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D (section), Lieut. Frederick W. von Bodungen.

POST OF SAINT CHARLES, ARK.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. James M. Heddens.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Charles Schaerff.

POST OF PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON.

13th Illinois Cavalry, Capt. George M. Alden.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. John Driscoll.

POST OF LEWISBURG, ARK.

3d Arkansas Cavalry, Col. Abraham H. Ryan.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Maj. Gen. NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

DETACHMENT OF SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BAILEY.

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

POST AND DEFENSES OF VICKSBURG, MISS.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

MALTBY'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JASPER A. MALTBY.

124th Illinois,* Lieut. Col. John H. Howe.
58th Ohio (three companies), Capt. William S. Friesner.
49th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears.
52d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George M. Ziegler.

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* Ordered to Major-General Canby.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. WILLIAM H. BOLTON.

2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Lieut. Thadeus C. Hulaniski.
Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Harlow P. McNaughton.
Ohio Light, 8th Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.
2d U. S. Colored, Battery C, Capt. Robert Ranney.
2d U. S. Colored, Battery D, Capt. William M. Pratt.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE C. MCKEE.

1st Mississippi.
2d Mississippi.
1st Mississippi Freedmen.

UNBRIGADED.

4th Missouri Cavalry, Capt. Edward L. De Grendele.
64th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Edward B. Meatyard.
5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Erastus N. Owen.

DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. DAVIDSON.

DETACHMENT SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. ERNEST A. DENICKE.

POST OF NATCHEZ.

2d New Jersey Cavalry, Lieut. Col. P. Jones Yorke.
58th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon M. Preston.
70th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Willard C. Earle.

SUB-DISTRICT OF VIDALIA.

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN.

8th New Hampshire (three companies), Capt. James H. Landers.
2d New Jersey Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Edward P. Mount.
Ohio Light Artillery, 26th Battery (section), Lieut. Omar S. Lee.

Bullitt's Bayou, La.

63d U. S. Colored Troops (four companies),
6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (detachment), } Maj. Charles W. Smith.

FORT M'PHERSON.

6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. Bernard G. Farrar.
Ohio Light Artillery, 26th Battery (section), Capt. Theobold D. Yost.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS.

POST AND DEFENSES OF MEMPHIS.

Brig. Gen. AUGUSTUS L. CHETLAIN.

*Second Brigade.**

Col. FRANK A. KENDRICK.

55th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William B. McCord.
61st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John Foley.

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* En route to New Orleans, La.

FORT PICKERING.

Col. IGNATZ G. KAPPNER.

11th U. S. Colored Troops (new), Col. William D. Turner.
59th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden.
88th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Charles Wedelstaedt.
3d U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Maj. James E. Williams.

UNASSIGNED.

113th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George R. Clarke.
120th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Spencer B. Floyd.
8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.*
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Companies B and K, Capt. Henry S. Hay.

POST OF COLUMBUS, KY.

Col. JAMES N. MCARTHUR.

4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. James N. McArthur.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

Brig. Gen. MILTON T. WILLIAMSON.

1st Tennessee, Col. A. P. Curry.
2d Tennessee, Col. David Ryan.
3d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. P. H. Heinrich.
4th Tennessee, Col. William C. Whitney.
1st Tennessee Freedmen, Col. D. G. Chapin.
2d Tennessee Freedmen, Col. Arthur T. Reeve.
3d Tennessee Freedmen.
Railroad Battalion, Maj. M. J. Farrell.
Maginly's cavalry squadron, Capt. B. R. Maginly.
Squadron of cavalry, Capt. W. P. Hepburn.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Maj. RAPHAEL G. ROMBAUER.

1st Illinois, Battery G, } Lieut. Richard Mollencott.
Indiana Light, 6th Battery, }
2d Illinois, Battery K, Lieut. James M. Pence.
1st Missouri, Battery M, Capt. John H. Tiemeyer.
2d Missouri, Battery G, Lieut. William Jackson.
2d U. S. Colored, Battery F, Capt. Carl A. Lamberg.
2d U. S. Colored, Battery I, Capt. Louis B. Smith.
Wisconsin Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Arthur B. Wheelock.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. EMBURY D. OSBAND.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

2d Arkansas, Col. John E. Phelps.
5th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Abel H. Seley.
7th Indiana, Maj. Samuel E. W. Simonson.
1st Mississippi Mounted Rifles, Lieut. Col. Samuel O. Shorey.

Second Brigade.

Col. HASBROUCK DAVIS.

12th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hamilton B. Dox.
1st Iowa, Col. William Thompson.
2d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Alexander G. McQueen.
11th New York, Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Wilkeson.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. OTTO FUNKE.

4th Illinois (five companies), Capt. Anthony T. Search.
11th Illinois, Capt. Aquilla J. Davis.
3d U. S. Colored Cavalry, Maj. Charles H. Chapin.
2d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Nicholas H. Dale.

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* En route to New Orleans, La.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

93d Indiana, Maj. Samuel S. Crowe.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

47th Illinois (four companies), Maj. Edward Bonham.
5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Col. Josiah F. Marsh.
11th Missouri, Maj. Modesta J. Green.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. HEATH.

12th Iowa, Maj. Samuel G. Knee.
35th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler.
7th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. George Bradley.
33d Missouri, Maj. William J. McKee.

Unbrigaded.

Colored Pioneer Company, Capt. Hiram A. McKelvey.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN I. RINAKER.

119th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Kinney.
122d Illinois, Maj. James F. Chapman.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri, Capt. Charles W. Tracy.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.

58th Illinois (battalion), Maj. Robert W. Healy.
27th Iowa, Maj. George W. Howard.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.
10th Kansas (battalion), Capt. Charles S. Hills.

Third Brigade.

Col. RISDON M. MOORE.

117th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Merriam.
52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
34th New Jersey, Col. William H. Lawrence.
178th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. John B. Gandolfo.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.

First Brigade.

Col. LYMAN M. WARD.

72d Illinois, Maj. William James, jr.
40th Missouri, Col. Samuel A. Holmes.
14th Wisconsin, Maj. Eddy F. Ferris.
33d Wisconsin, Maj. Horatio H. Virgin.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEANDER BLANDEN.

81st Illinois, Maj. James P. Cowens.
95th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William Avery.
44th Missouri, Capt. Frank G. Hopkins.
49th Missouri, Col. David P. Dyer.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. JOHN W. LOWELL.

Illinois Light, Cogswell's Battery, Lieut. S. Hamilton McClaury.
2d Illinois Light, Battery G, Lieut. Perry Wilch.
Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Lawrence Jacoby.
Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Ginn.
Indiana Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Francis W. Morse.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Joseph R. Reed.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Charles S. Rice.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	5	7	12	12	.....	.....	Saint Louis, Mo.
Department of the Northwest (Curtis):							Milwaukee, Wis.
Staff	44	22	73	73	.....	.....	
Infantry	27	1,067	1,560	1,649	.....	.....	
Cavalry	90	2,506	3,468	3,800	.....	.....	
Artillery	3	109	151	151	.....	.....	
Orderly sergeants and hospital stewards.	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	
Total	164	3,704	5,257	5,678	.....	36	
Department of the Missouri (Dodge):							Saint Louis, Mo.
Staff	83	.....	83	89	.....	.....	
Infantry	160	5,207	6,367	8,015	15	.....	
Cavalry	401	10,922	13,954	19,262	12	29	
Artillery	21	919	1,109	1,264	6	69	
Signal Corps	1	33	34	52	.....	.....	
Total	666	17,081	21,547	28,682	33	98	
Grand total	835	20,792	26,816	34,372	33	134	

Organization of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, February 28, 1865.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS.

DISTRICT OF IOWA.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt. Abraham B. Moreland.

CROW CREEK, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt. Scott Shattuck.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Capt. George E. Judd.
172d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Victor Chandone.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

169th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Sherman Cleminshaw.

FORT RANDALL, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (five companies), Col. Samuel M. Pollock.

FORT RICE, DAK. TER.

1st U. S. Volunteers (six companies), Col. Charles A. R. Dimon.

FORT SULLY, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (three companies), Maj. Albert E. House.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), }
7th Iowa Cavalry (two companies), } Lieut. Col. John Pattee.

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.

7th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt. Francis H. Cooper.

FORT UNION, DAK. TER.

30th Wisconsin, Company I, Capt. Napoleon B. Greer.

VERMILLION, DAK. TER.

Dakota Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Nelson Miner.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK. TER.

Dakota Cavalry, Company B, Capt. William Tripp.

YANKTON, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt. Lewis R. Wolfe.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY.

FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Maj. EBENEZER A. RICE.

Chengwatona, Minn.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company M (detachment), Lieut. Patrick S. Gardner.

Fort Ripley, Minn.

Capt. HENRY S. HOWE.

1st U. S. Volunteers, Company G, Lieut. John P. Eaton.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Jonathan Darrow.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Company E, Capt. George Boyd, jr.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Lieut. John C. Whipple.

Fort Snelling, Minn.

Maj. EBENEZER A. RICE.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Albert R. Field, jr.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company D (detachment).* Capt. James M. Paine.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Peter B. Davy.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Frank McGrade.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Edward Oakford (at Draft Rendezvous).

Saint Paul, Minn.

23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Capt. Milo E. Palmer.

Sauk Center, Minn.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Robert F. Slaughter.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK. TER.

1st U. S. Volunteers, Company A, } Lieut. Col. Charles P.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry (four companies), } Adams.

FORT RIDGELY, MINN.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER.

Brackett's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Alfred B. Brackett.
1st Connecticut Cavalry, Company G (detachment).
2d Minnesota Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Col. William Pfaender.
1st U. S. Volunteers, Company I, Lieut. Franklin Hedge.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Capt. John Jones.

PRINCETON, MINN.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company M (detachment), Lieut. Frank C. Griswold.

FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.

Maj. ROBERT H. ROSE.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Lewis J. Patch.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Thomas Thompson.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company D (detachment), Lieut. Lyman B. Smith.
1st U. S. Volunteers, Company F, Lieut. Albert C. Evans.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Lieut. Horace H. Western.

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. H. SMITH.†

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. FREUDENBERG.

4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company E, Capt. Charles D. Lyon.
4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company H, Capt. John W. Payne.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company A, Lieut. William H. Morgan
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company F, Lieut. John Morton.

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* Detachments Companies B and C, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, and 3d Minnesota Battery attached.

† Absent at Saint Louis, Mo., by order of General Pope.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Maj. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, BENTON BARRACKS.

Col. PITCAIRN MORRISON.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (three companies).

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Capt. DONALD C. MCVEAN.

35th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Lawrence Cahill.
62d and 70th Companies, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Donald C. McVean.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

13th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Thomas D. McAlpine.

ARTILLERY RESERVE, FRANKLIN.

2d Missouri Light, Batteries B, H, K, and M, Col. Nelson Cole.

DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.

FIRST SUB-DISTRICT.

Col. JOSEPH WEYDEMEYER.

Carondelet.

39th Missouri (one company), Capt. Martin A. Lyle.

De Soto.

17th Illinois Cavalry (one company), Capt. Nathaniel Vose.

Hermann.

50th Missouri (one company), Lieut. William R. Vaughan.

Meramec Bridge.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. William L. Boyd.

Saint Louis.

144th Illinois (four companies), Capt. Emil Adam.
1st Missouri State Militia (two companies), Lieut. Col. John N. Herder.
41st Missouri, Maj. Henry F. Dietz.
45th Missouri (two companies), Capt. Richard B. Newman.
7th Kansas Cavalry (two companies), Lieut. Col. Francis M. Malone.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Lieut. William H. Smith.

SECOND SUB-DISTRICT.

Lieut. Col. HIRAM M. HILLER.

Bloomfield.

50th Missouri, Company D, Capt. William W. Campbell.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Robert C. Calvert.
7th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Edward Colbert.

Charleston.

50th Missouri, Company A, Capt. Edwin P. Diehl.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Lewis Sells.

Cape Girardeau.

1st Missouri State Militia, Company D, Lieut. Oliver P. Johnson.
50th Missouri, Company B, Capt. Charles Perry.
50th Missouri, Company C, Capt. Charles F. Bruihl.
50th Missouri, Company H, Capt. Lindsay Murdoch.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (four companies), Capt. Byron Griffith.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C (section), Lieut. William Rinne.

Hamburg.

Enrolled Missouri Militia (one company), Capt. Samuel Tanner.

New Madrid.

1st Missouri State Militia, Company E, Capt. Henry Kelling.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company B, Capt James W. Edwards.

THIRD SUB-DISTRICT.

Col. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

Centerville.

17th Illinois Cavalry (detachment), Capt. John F. Austin.

Fredericktown.

7th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Charles L. Wall.

Ironton.

17th Illinois Cavalry (seven companies), Capt. Jesse D. Butts.

Mineral Point.

50th Missouri, Company F, Capt. Robert L. Lindsay.

Patterson.

17th Illinois Cavalry (one company), Capt. Reuben Baker.
7th Kansas Cavalry (three companies), Capt. James Smith.

Pilot Knob.

7th Kansas Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Col. Francis M. Malone.

Potosi.

50th Missouri, Company E, Lieut. William Moran.

Sainte Genevieve.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Richard M. Hulse.

BENTON BARRACKS.

Col. BENJAMIN L. E. BONNEVILLE.

1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Capt. John Rupp.
39th Missouri (detachment), Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Wirt.
45th Missouri (eight companies), Maj. Lewis H. Boutell.
14th Missouri Cavalry (dismounted—three companies), Capt. Henry B. Milks.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA.

Brig. Gen. EGBERT B. BROWN.

ROLLA.

1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Capt. John F. W. Dette.
13th Missouri Cavalry, Maj. William C. Le Fever.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Eppstein.

STEELVILLE.

Enrolled Missouri Militia (mounted—one company), Capt. William H. Ferguson.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL.

PLEASANT HILL.

1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. Alexander W. Mullins.

SEDALIA.

4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. George W. Kelly.

WARRENSBURG.

7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. Murline C. Henslee.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. John H. Kendall.

DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK.

BLUE RIVER.

43d Missouri (one company), Capt. George M. Brown.

BROOKFIELD.

17th Illinois Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Francis Le Clair.

BRUNSWICK.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Thomas B. Reed.

CARROLLTON.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. James M. Roberts.

COLUMBIA.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Winfield S. Wood.

FAYETTE.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Archibald R. McFarland.

FULTON.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Monte Lehman.

GLASGOW.

39th Missouri (two companies), Capt. John D. Meredith.

HANNIBAL.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Charles Boller.

INDEPENDENCE.

43d Missouri (three companies), Maj. Berryman K. Davis.

KANSAS CITY.

43d Missouri (two companies), Col. Chester Harding, jr.

LIBERTY.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Solon A. C. Bartlett.

MACON.

43d Missouri (one company), Capt. William F. Flint.
9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Thomas J. Hawkins.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C (section), Lieut. Frederick Schmitten.

MEXICO.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. James B. Decker.

PLATTSBURG.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. James Copp.

ROCHEPORT.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Henry N. Cook.

SAINT JOSEPH.

43d Missouri (three companies), Capt. John B. Majors.

WESTON.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (four companies), Capt. Robert McElroy.

ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

4th Provisional Regiment (one company), Col. John H. Shanklin, Chillicothe.
4th Provisional Regiment (one company), Sergt. B. Yates, Chillicothe.
4th Provisional Regiment (one company, Capt. Thomas S. Cary, Carrollton.
4th Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. Clayton Tiffin, Richmond.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. Thomas E. Brawner, Brunswick.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. William H. Rees, Brunswick.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. Henry Bucksath, Keytesville.
46th Regiment (one company), Capt. Charles F. Mayo, Huntsville.
46th Regiment (one company), Capt. Alexander Denny, New Franklin.
51st Regiment (one company), Lieut. Anderson Elliott, Richmond.
51st Regiment (one company), Lieut. Isaac McKown.
69th Regiment (one company), Capt. Isaac D. How, Fairmount.
70th Regiment (provisional company), Lieut. Martin O. Miller, Shelbyville.
Provisional company, Capt. Daniel Hoover, Carrollton.
One company, Lieut. W. T. Davis, Liberty.
One company, Capt. John W. Younger, Missouri City.
One company, Capt. E. G. B. McNutt.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN.

BOLIVAR.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Maj. William B. Mitchell.

BLOOMINGTON.

46th Missouri, Company G, Capt. William Brixey.

BUFFALO.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company L, Capt. James W. Burns.

CASSVILLE.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Companies F, G, and H, Maj. James M. Moore.

CAVE SPRINGS.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Green C. Stotts.

FAIR GROVE.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company E, Lieut. John P. Mullings.

FORSYTH.

73d Enrolled Missouri Militia, Company M, Capt. William L. Fenex.

GASCONADE.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Robert M. Hayter.

GREENFIELD.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Edmund J. Morris.

HARTSVILLE.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Samuel Turner.

HUMANSVILLE.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Thomas B. Sutherland.

LEBANON.

46th Missouri, Company B,
16th Missouri Cavalry (four companies), } Lieut. Col. John F. McMahan.

LICKING.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company K, Capt. William Monks.

MARSHFIELD.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Thomas G. Smith.

MELVILLE.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Robert Cowan.

MOUNT VERNON.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company B, Col. John D. Allen.

NEOSHO.

46th Missouri, Company E,
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), } Maj. Milton Burch.

NEWTONIA.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Oscar Wear.

OSAGE.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Dennis H. Connaway.

OZARK.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Jackson Ball.

OZARK COUNTY.

46th Missouri, Company I, Capt. William J. Piland.

SPRINGFIELD.

Maj. GEORGE W. MURPHY.

46th Missouri (five companies), Maj. Thomas K. Paul.
6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (six companies), Capt. Henry V. Stall.
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (six companies).
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Junius W. MacMurray.

SAND SPRINGS.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Thomas M. Alsup.

STOCKTON.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Alexander C. Montgomery.

WARDENS STATION.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company M, Capt. George W. Taylor.

WHITE RIVER.

73d Enrolled Missouri Militia, Company N, Capt. Gillum Hopper.

ALTON, ILL.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ROY STONE.

144th Illinois (six companies), Col. Cyrus Hall.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 2.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR.

Fort Scott, Kans.

Capt. ROBERT CARPENTER.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. William H. Morris.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Abraham Ellis.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Lieut. John T. Smith.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, } Capt. Samuel W. Greer.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, }
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Alonzo Donovan.
Kansas Light Artillery, 2d Battery (section), Lieut. Daniel C. Knowles.

Fort Curtis, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Julius Giesler.

Fort Hamer, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company D, Capt. James Campbell.

Humboldt, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. David W. Wallingford.

Fort Insley, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Charles W. Porter.

Fort McKean, Kans.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company C, Capt. William Culbertson.

Marmaton, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Jacob A. Slonaker.

Mound City, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Henry L. Barker.

Pawnee Station, Kans.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company M, Capt. John M. Bernard.

Trading Post, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Francis M. Hall.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. James H. Young.
5th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Livingston G. Parker.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Joseph H. Phillips.
McLain's (Colorado) Battery, Lieut. Caleb S. Burdsal.

DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Col. WERTER R. DAVIS.

2d U. S. Volunteers (two companies), Capt. Luther F. Wyman.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Alfred C. Pierce.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Oscar F. Dunlap.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. George R. Barricklow.
Independent Colored Battery, Capt. H. Ford Douglass.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 9th Battery, Lieut. Watson D. Crocker.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Capt. John Vander Horck.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

EASTERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Col. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

Alkali Station, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Edward B. Murphy.

Beauvais Station, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Harrison W. Cremer.

Columbus, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company E, Capt. James B. David.

Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.

Maj. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN.

7th Iowa Cavalry (recruits), Lieut. George P. Belden.
1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Kuhl.

Gilman's Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Charles F. Porter.

Julesburg, Colo. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Nicholas J. O'Brien.

Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

Capt. LEE P. GILLETTE.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Lee P. Gillette.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. John P. Murphy.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Edward Donovan.
Pawnee Scouts, Company A, Capt. Frank North.

Midway Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company H, Capt. William W. Ivory.

O'Fallon's Bluff, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company B, Capt. John Wilcox.

Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter.

Capt. THOMAS J. MAJORS.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Sterrit M. Curran.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Thomas J. Weatherwax.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Henry H. Ribble.

WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM O. COLLINS.

Camp Collins, Colo. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Wesley Love.
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company F, Capt. William H. Evans.

Deer Creek, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Henry C. Bretney.

Fremont's Orchard, Colo. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Thomas P. Clark.

Fort Halleck, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Peter W. Van Winkle.

Horse Shoe Station, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Levi G. Marshall.

Fort Laramie, Idaho Ter.

Maj. THOMAS L. MACKEY.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company D, Capt. William D. Fouts.
11th Ohio Cavalry (detachment), Maj. Thomas L. Mackey.

Scott's Bluff, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Jacob S. Shuman.

Sweetwater Bridge, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Henry L. Koehne.

UNASSIGNED.

Dakota City, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Zaremba Jackson.

Omaha, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Thomas H. Griffin.

En route to Fort Kearny.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Henry F. C. Krumme.

DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT.

Denver, Colo. Ter.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. George W. Hawkins.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Luther Wilson.

Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Frank Murrell.

Fort Garland, Colo. Ter.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Charles Kerber.

Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.

Maj. EDWARD W. WYNKOOP.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. James D. Cannon.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company E, Lieut. Stephen G. Marvin.
1st New Mexico, Company K, Capt. Reuben A. Hill.

Junction Station, Colo. Ter.

2d Colorado Cavalry (recruits), Lieut. Albert Walter.

Attached.

1st Colorado Mounted Militia (five companies), Col. Samuel E. Browne.

DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES H. FORD.

Fort Ellsworth, Kans.

2d Colorado Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Henry W. Garfield.
7th Iowa Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Curtis Clark.

Fort Larned, Kans.

2d Colorado Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Menzo H. Keith.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Charles A. Allen.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Irving W. Stanton.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Thomas Moses, jr.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Pearce.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Capt. John D. Walker.

Fort Riley, Kans.

Capt. AUGUSTUS W. BURTON.

12th Kansas, Company H, Capt. Augustus W. Burton.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Edward L. Berthoud.

Saline, Kans.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Elisha Hammer.

Fort Zarah, Kans.

2d Colorado Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Martin Hennion.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company E, Lieut. George W. Culver.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Henry J. Coy.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Benjamin F. Johnston.

TROOPS EN ROUTE.

11th Kansas Cavalry (nine companies), Lieut. Col. Preston B. Plumb.
16th Kansas Cavalry (eleven companies), Lieut. Col. Samuel Walker.

DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

Fort Bridger.

2d California Cavalry, Companies L and M, } Capt. Albert Brown.
1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies A and B, }

Camp Connor.

3d California, Company C, Capt. James W. Stillman.

Camp Douglas.

3d California, Companies A, B, and D, } Lieut. Col. Milo George.
1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies C and E, }

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	28	.....	30	31	.....	.....
Albuquerque	1	46	54	60	.....	4
Fort Bascom	6	185	206	256	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	1	38	45	84	.....	2
Fort Craig	10	295	341	426	2	13
Fort Cummings	.....	29	32	48	.....	.....
Fort Goodwin	3	114	139	155	.....	.....
Fort Marcy	1	48	61	66	.....	2
Fort McRae	1	19	32	49	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	2	97	117	164	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	8	239	268	339	.....	4
Fort Union	19	506	591	808	4	4
Union Depot	1	9	10	10	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	2	96	112	131	.....	.....
Fort Whipple	.....	24	59	111	.....	2
Franklin	7	152	172	228	.....	.....
Las Cruces	4	89	135	171	.....	.....
Los Pinos	.....	83	98	104	.....	.....
Tubac	1	52	75	97	.....	.....
In the field en route	2	86	88	88	.....	.....
Total	97	2,207	2,665	3,426	6	31

Organization of troops in the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, February 28, 1865.

Albuquerque.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Capt. John B. Shinn.

Fort Bascom.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Companies D, E, I, and M, Maj. Edward H. Bergmann

Fort Craig.

Col. OSCAR M. BROWN.

1st California, Company B, Capt. Daniel B. Haskell.
1st New Mexico, Company D, Capt. William Ayres.
1st New Mexico, Company E, Capt. William H. Lent.
1st California Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Thomas A. Stombs.
1st California Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Lewis F. Samburn.

Fort Cummings.

1st California, Company F, Lieut. John K. Houston.

Fort Goodwin.

Maj. JAMES GORMAN.

1st New Mexico, Company I, Capt. Smith H. Simpson.
1st California Cavalry, Company I, Capt. William B. Kennedy.

Fort Marcy.

5th United States, Company K, Capt. Samuel Ovenshine.

Fort McRae.

1st California, Company D, Capt. William Ffrench.

Fort Stanton.

Capt. WILLIAM BRADY.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company A, Capt. William Brady.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Charles M. Hubbell.

Fort Sumner.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE.

5th United States, Company D, Capt. Henry B. Bristol.
5th United States, Company E, Capt. Martin Mullins.
1st California Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Emil Fritz.
1st California Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Samuel A. Gorham.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Thomas O. Holmes.

Fort Union.

Col. FRANCISCO P. ABREU.

1st California, Company A, Lieut. Robert Edmiston.
1st New Mexico (five companies), Col. Francisco P. Abreu.
5th United States, Company A, Lieut. Charles Porter.
5th United States, Company I, Lieut. Charles Speed.
1st California Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Robert S. Johnson.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Charles P. Marion.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. John W. Feary.

Union Depot.

Capt. WILLIAM R. SHOEMAKER.

Fort Whipple.

Capt. JOHN THOMPSON.

5th United States, Company F, Lieut. Charles A. Curtis.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company K, Capt. John Thompson.

Fort Wingate.

Lieut. Col. ETHAN W. EATON.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Nicholas Hodt.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Donaciano Montoya.

Franklin, Tex.

Maj. JOSEPH SMITH.

1st California, Company E, Capt. Thomas P. Chapman.
1st California, Company G, Lieut. John D. Slocum.
1st California Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Charles P. Nichols.

Las Cruces.

Capt. JAMES H. WHITLOCK.

1st California, Company C, Capt. James H. Whitlock.
1st California Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Gilbert T. Witham.

Los Pinos.

5th United States, Companies B and G, Capt. Edmond Butler.

Tubac.

1st California Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John L. Merriam.

Troops en route.

1st New Mexico, Company F, Capt. Charles E. Bergen.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 1, 1865—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Was not the order sent for Canby to organize two corps, naming Steele and A. J. Smith as commanders? I so understood. I am in receipt of a letter saying that Granger and Smith are the commanders. If so, I despair of any good service being done.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, March 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have received an official copy of your communication of 3d ultimo to Lieutenant-Commander Foster. Lieut. Commander E. C. Grafton is now in command of the Third District, including Red River, and I have directed him to give particular attention to this matter, and comply with your request for guard or convoy. I have also instructed Lieutenant-Commander Foster, now in command of the Fourth District, to furnish additional men for the purpose, if necessary.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, March 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: Yours of February 22, by your aide, Captain Melville, is received to-day at 11 a. m., inclosing your confidential circular to department and district commanders. On the 1st instant I sent orders from New Orleans by a special dispatch-boat for the two best light-draft iron-clads then at this point to be dispatched immediately to New Orleans to report to the commander of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and gave orders on my way up for four tin-clads to join and tow them as they passed down the river. On my arrival here on the 14th instant I found that the iron-clads had not yet been sent, the repairs of one (the Osage) not being completed and the other (the Neosho) being broken down. I immediately substituted the next best light-draft iron-clad, the Cincinnati, just out of quarantine for small-pox, but needing some repairs to her boilers, which I thought could be sooner made at New Orleans than here. I made every effort to hasten them, and the iron-clads Osage and Cincinnati left here on the 16th. I also ordered that in case the Cincinnati needed it, one of the fastest vessels on the river should also take her in tow. All the vessels were unprovided with fresh-water condensers, as I stated when they were asked for at New Orleans and in a communication addressed to Commodore Palmer or Admiral Thatcher. The delay of fitting these here would have been too great, and these vessels could be better supplied for temporary service at New Orleans. These vessels, the loss of which greatly weakens the naval force on the Mississippi, especially as four monitors were transferred from this to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron

some months since, leaving here on the 16th ultimo, should have arrived at New Orleans at or shortly after the date of your letter (22d). I inclose a copy of my General Orders, No. 47, of 28th ultimo, issued yesterday, directing commanding officers of gun-boats to communicate with commandants of posts and assist weak points, when necessary. I will give further instructions to district commanders, agreeably to your request of the 22d ultimo, received to-day. It has given me much pleasure to do all that I could to aid the operation against Mobile, and I earnestly hope, and doubt not, that entire success will attend you. I will endeavor—though weakened by the withdrawal of six efficient light-draft iron-clads and four tin-clads for Mobile, and of other vessels hitherto very useful, for repairs—to keep a good patrol of the Mississippi, and support, if necessary, your positions on that river.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,

Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 1st day of March, 1865: A communication from Maj. George Webster, Pass Manchac, La., February 28, 1865, states he has learned that on the 16th of February two brigades (Sharp's and Walthall's) of Hood's army were at Meridian. One division of about 4,000 had gone to Mobile, with a regiment of light artillery numbering nine batteries of four guns each. At Lake Station, between Jackson and Meridian, was one brigade of Forrest's command. From 200 to 300 of Louisiana cavalry were collected at Summit. Large flat-boats with six oars on a side have been taken to Rodney, on the Mississippi River, with a detail of Louisiana heavy artillery to row them. A communication from Lieut. L. E. Granger, Morganza, La., dated February 25, states the Second Louisiana Cavalry (rebel) crossed the Atchafalaya on that day at Morgan's Ferry. William B. Carter states that at Alexandria and on the route to Natchitoches are 8,000 rebel infantry. Thinks they are embraced in Thomas' division. One regiment of infantry and one of cavalry (Second Louisiana) are east of Alexandria. Near Shreveport is Forney's division, about 5,000 strong. Walker's division, of same strength, has been ordered north (probably Minden), to the point vacated by Forney. General Harry Hays has charge of a movement to cross certain troops to the east side of the Mississippi. Attempted the same movement a short time since, but it was defeated by the desertion of the troops. Enough have now volunteered to justify another attempt. Point of crossing somewhere between mouth of Red River and Vidalia. Commanding officers of gun-boats have been notified of this project. The Teche and Red River roads are closely picketed and guarded. No advance of Federal forces into Western Louisiana is now generally anticipated. All Texas and most of the Louisiana cavalry have gone to Texas to recruit their horses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. EATON,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865.*

Under War Department General Orders, No. 21, of the 10th of February, the following directions are given:

I. The headquarters of the Department of Mississippi will be established at Vicksburg, Miss., and the department staff and records will accordingly be transferred to that place.

II. The troops in the District of West Tennessee, except such as are temporarily within the limits of that district by detachment from other departments, will be transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, but the troops belonging to this division will not be removed from that district until the commander of the Department of the Cumberland can replace them, if he should deem it necessary.

III. The troops on the west bank of the Mississippi, in the District of Vicksburg and Natchez, will be dropped from the returns of the Department of Mississippi as transferred to the Department of the Gulf.

IV. The troops in the Districts of West Florida and South Alabama and of Key West will be dropped from the returns of the Department of the Gulf, as transferred, and the commanders of those districts will report direct to division headquarters.

V. The existing arrangement of districts on the Mississippi River is continued, and the commanders of those districts that are beyond the present limits of the division will be governed, for the purpose indicated in the War Department order, by the provisions of division General Orders, Nos. 3, 4, and 6, of 1864.

VI. Special returns of the troops on both banks of the river subject to their control will be made by the commanders of the Districts of Columbus, West Tennessee, Vicksburg, and Natchez direct to these headquarters. These returns are in addition to the stated returns required at the headquarters of the department in which these troops are serving.

VII. General Orders, No. 6, of 1864, from these headquarters, is published for general information and observation:

Commanders of districts will hold themselves at all times in readiness to employ whatever force may be necessary to keep open the navigation of the Mississippi River, keeping in reserve for this purpose a sufficient force and a sufficient number of boats to enable them to act promptly. They will keep themselves in communication with the commanders of naval districts, give them any information in relation to the movements of the enemy that they may be possessed of, and co-operate with them whenever necessary. The authority of commanders of districts on either bank of the Mississippi is so far extended as to include the military posts on the opposite bank. This extension will not change the relation existing between post and department commanders, or authorize any permanent change, but is intended to give the senior in command the authority to control the resources on both banks of the river, in keeping it open, or in meeting other emergency.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the general command of all the cavalry in this military division, and to the special command of the cavalry forces designated for service in the field.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I forward, for consideration of the major-general commanding, the inclosed report of Mr. E. D. Etchison, late consul at Matamoras. It is exceedingly indefinite. I desired him to send me a copy of the order expelling him; with this request he has not complied. The man is either naturally very stupid or is imbruted with liquor to such an extent that it is impossible to obtain a correct statement from him of anything.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

NEW ORLEANS, *February 27, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I cheerfully comply with your request, made during our interview at your headquarters this morning, to give to you a written statement of the events which transpired during, and attended, the close of my residence as consul at Matamoras, as well as of the facts with reference to the sources and destination of the commerce carried on at said place. On the 16th of September, 1864, I was appointed U. S. consul for the port of Matamoras, at which place I arrived on the 24th day of November last. On the 1st day of December last I assumed there the duties of consul, having received permission from General Mejia, general-in-chief of the Imperial army, to act as consul until my exequatur could be obtained. From this time I continued to act as consul until February 9, 1865, when the office of U. S. consul at Matamoras was closed. I sailed from there for this port on the 16th of February. About the 1st of January I learned that persons alleged to be deserters from the Confederate Army, and others said to be refugees from Texas, who had fled to escape conscription into the rebel ranks, in some instances had been and in others were about to be arrested by the Mexican military authorities, sent back into Texas, and delivered up to the officers of the Confederate Government; that four of these persons so delivered up had been put to death after their arrival in Texas. I investigated the facts and became satisfied that my information was correct.

According to the best intelligence I could obtain about 100 persons in all have been thus seized and delivered to the Confederate authorities. I myself saw thirteen persons sent across the Rio Grande into the Confederacy who were thus under arrest. From my personal knowledge I can state that one of these persons had never been in the Confederate Army, and I was credibly informed that several of the thirteen were similarly situated. On the 8th of January I sent to General Mejia a formal written protest against these proceedings. I received from him a reply which was in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Thereupon I sent, by a special messenger, a detailed account of the matter to the State Department at Washington. This extradition of this class of persons continued down to the time of my departure. On the 9th of February, upon learning of the Federal success in the capture of Fort Fisher, and in honor of that event, I caused the flag of the United States to be raised over the consular office. After sunset of that day I received an order from the political prefect directing me

to close the office of U. S. consul at Matamoras. On the following day I demanded and received my passport. Throughout the period of my stay at Matamoras almost every description of property was imported there from all parts of the world. Of these imports fully nine-tenths were sent into the Confederacy. Agents of the Confederate Government were present in Matamoras and bought whatever they wished of the articles thus imported, transshipping them into Texas. Of munitions of war I know particularly of the importation of revolvers and percussion caps. I would further state that large quantities of cotton and wool were constantly being brought in from Texas into Matamoras for foreign shipment. I would add (a fact which I deem of importance) that I am abundantly satisfied that the State of Texas is filled to overflowing with negroes held as slaves, who have been sent thither from the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and even Virginia, in order to place them beyond the reach of the national arms.

With high respect, I remain, general, your obedient servant,

E. D. ETCHISON,

U. S. Consul accredited for the Port of Matamoras.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, March 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The system inaugurated by Mr. Mellen by his late orders does not work well in this department. The tax in kind imposed is, I think, too heavy—one-eighth to one-tenth in cotton culture and one-thirtieth in sugar. No assistance is rendered by the Treasury officials. The scheme of wages is such that, while apparently giving high wages to the hands, it will involve them in debt and reduce them to a state of peonage. If, as I am unofficially informed, the Secretary of the Treasury has declined this charge, I am satisfied that a far more practicable and beneficial system can be inaugurated and carried forward by military authority within this State. I cannot avoid stating in the plainest terms that there has been a degree of trifling and inefficiency on the part of the Treasury Department that is likely to work most serious consequences. Pursuant to orders received from General Canby in September last, I notified Mr. Flanders to take charge of freedmen. This charge he accepted in writing on November 1, but his arrangements have been repudiated by his superiors, and we are in twilight ever since. For all suffering and evil that may come to pass I desire it distinctly understood that the military authorities are not answerable.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,

Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, March 1, 1865.

The plantation regulations established by Mr. W. P. Mellen, general agent Treasury Department, and announced in orders, will at once be complied with by all planters in the State of Louisiana. There are several provisions in these regulations which, in the opinion of many

planters, are hard and inequitable. In these particulars the regulations will be subject to amendment and change, and planters and others interested should understand that the Government of the United States have no other object than to consult, as far as practicable, the development of the industrial resources of the country, and the security and advancement of the freedmen of the States. All who heartily co-operate with the authorities in so doing may be assured of the most patient examination into their alleged grievances, and full consideration of their claims to modification of rules that experience may prove to be oppressive to industry. While this assurance is readily given to good citizens who thus co-operate, the converse of the proposition is equally true and applies with special force; and those who willfully place obstacles in the way of officers in the discharge of their duties by refusing to cultivate their own lands, or permit it to be done by others, will find that such lands will be given to those who will labor upon them, with no other privilege to the owner than a light rent to be paid out of the future produce.

By command of Major General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 73. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, March 1, 1865.*

1. So much of paragraph 3 of Special Orders, No. 61, current series, from these headquarters, as directed the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry to relieve the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers is hereby revoked. The commanding officer of the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry will report for orders at these headquarters on his arrival in the city.

2. The Forty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. J. E. Bryant commanding, having reported at these headquarters pursuant to paragraph 9 of Special Orders, No. 55, current series, from department headquarters, will at once relieve the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers. On being relieved, as above, the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers will at once comply with paragraph 3 of Special Orders, No. 61, current series, from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieut., First New Orleans Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

GENERAL: The expedition moved this morning as per orders, General Bailey going in command. The entire force is 1,350, consisting of 1,200 cavalry, 150 artillerymen, with 4 rifled pieces, and 2 small howitzers. On account of the terrible condition of the roads they will not reach Redwood Creek until to-morrow night, and will remain there two days building a bridge. It will also require two days more to build the bridge over the Comite. This will delay the column about the length

of time necessary, as suggested in your telegram of to day. At Port Hudson I have about 200 colored cavalry in condition for service, and they will communicate daily with General Bailey, via Plains Store, until he crosses the Comite. To-morrow they will push out ten or twelve miles on the Jackson road and keep Bailey posted. I have sent out forage for the command, and will keep them supplied from here by a train until ready to make the movement from the Comite. They started from here with eight days' rations. The lines are closed tight. Have heard nothing from Clinton for several days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Baton Rouge:

The expedition from Vicksburg is countermanded on account of rains. Let yours, however, proceed and occupy their attention, not, however, involving your column beyond the Amite. Build a bridge as proposed, but keep your force well in hand and withdraw in about four or five days.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General McKean has been assigned to command at Morganza, and is on his way up. General Herron desires you to remain a day or so and give him the benefit of your knowledge of the country and people, after which you will report to Major-General Herron for orders in person.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

WM. HYDE CLARK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, March 1, 1865.

Maj. N. C. MITCHELL,
Commanding Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry:

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from Major-General Herron, you will immediately proceed with your command and open communication with Brigadier-General Bailey at Redwood, via Plains Store. The communication between here and General Bailey will be kept up daily until he has succeeded in building the bridge across the Comite and moved on from that point. A part of your command will move out past Newport in the direction of Jackson as far as it will be perfectly safe. The object of this is to prevent any operations from

that quarter against General Bailey. Any orders received by you or any of your command from General Bailey will be obeyed and carried out as though received from here.

By command of Brigadier-General Hamlin:

HORACE M. WING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: There are rumors here, which appear to obtain credence among the well-informed classes of rebel sympathizers, that Price's army is on the move northward, and that he is to be joined by Forrest (who is now east of the Mississippi) somewhere in Arkansas, when the entire force will move into Missouri. My information is obtained through detectives.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. H. BAKER,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsement.]

Official copy respectfully furnished headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi for information.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865. (Received 6th.)

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

In consequence of the late severe rain-storms, which show no signs of abatement, the intended expedition from Vicksburg must be given up, and I have ordered Knipe's cavalry down to this place. The other co-operative movements mentioned in my dispatch of the 22d of February will, however, take place, and I send you this information in order that your instructions for the movement from Memphis may be modified accordingly, and the troops committed no further than is necessary and practicable under the circumstances.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. F. KNIPE,
Commanding Cavalry Force:
(Care Headquarters District of Vicksburg.)

The recent severe rains will make it impracticable for you to carry out the instructions contained in my dispatch of the 22d of February, and you will please to embark your command as soon as transportation

can be furnished, and proceed to this city. An officer of the quartermaster's department goes up this afternoon, and the commanding general district of Vicksburg will also aid in expediting the movement as much as possible.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, *March 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of instructions dated February 22, and beg leave to state that I have made every effort to be prepared to move in accordance with your order. I have received the number of horses necessary to mount my entire command. Have been compelled to take some 400 from the cavalry at this post; the balance I received per steamer to-day. I have my pack train complete, having been fortunate enough to secure pack-saddles at this place, and will be ready to move in accordance with your instructions on the 5th instant. I am fearful that I shall not be able to cross Pearl River. General Smith has promised to put me over the Big Black River on pontoons by that time. These streams are very much swollen in consequence of the continuous rain we are having. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to make the expedition a successful one.

JOSEPH F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 1, 1865—10 a. m.

General DODGE:

Please write me briefly what force you have in the department, and will have by May 15, in view of any raids of Price. I want it to send to Washington with letter on the subject I am writing.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 1, 1865.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: For the information of the major-general commanding I herewith submit a brief report of troops who would be available in case of a raid by Price. This is upon the supposition that no U. S. volunteer troops would be left in Missouri and does not include those holding the Overland Mail Route: Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, 400; Forty-first Missouri Infantry, 700; Forty-third Missouri Infantry, 600; Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, 900; Seventh Kansas Cavalry, 400; Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, 500 (Fort Scott); Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, 600; Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, 300; five batteries, 600; Missouri State Militia remaining in service, 500; total, 5,500. There are also two regiments, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, in Southwest Missouri, whose terms expire in June, and are not included in this.

There are also the Forty-fifth Missouri Infantry and the Fiftieth Missouri Infantry, 800 in all, six-months' troops, whose term is expiring, but have been sent here for reorganization. I think we can count on 500 men from these two regiments. I desire also to state that the term of service of all troops in the District of Southwest Missouri expires this month, except the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry mentioned above as expiring in June.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PATTERSON, *March —, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

SIR: Having been a citizen in Southeast Missouri before the war and soldier since the commencement of the rebellion, and having a good knowledge of the country and people of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, I will state a few things in reference to the condition of this country. Our extreme outposts are Patterson and Bloomfield. This leaves our advance posts about fifty miles from the Arkansas line. The country is diversified by hills, valleys, swamps, marshes, generally heavy timber, underbrush, &c, interspersed with numerous creeks, rivers, and rivulets, offering all the advantages that could be desired by a guerrilla force, where they can operate, and in many places elude capture or almost defy pursuit. The distance from our outposts to Little Rock is about 200 miles. The country between here and there is infested by guerrillas, bushwhackers, &c. With the advantages they have it is impossible for us to destroy them while we are at such a distance from them, and we cannot prevent them from making raids and murdering and robbing loyal men, and doing all other acts that these demons desire. Our outposts are generally weak and entirely insufficient for the vast work to be performed. From the present indications there will not be a loyal man south of Patterson in two months, unless something is speedily done for their relief, and no person can make anything to live upon, as he will be unable to keep any stock. All that portion of the country lying between Saint François River, and Big Black, White, and Mississippi Rivers, is level and swampy, but among those swamps are fine tracts of rich lands. In that country guerrillas live, concentrate, and have their families. They raise their crops, but are so far from us that an ordinary scout cannot well reach them. We are too far from our work. We, in my judgment, will never be able to clear this country until we put a permanent post at Batesville or Pocahontas (the latter place would be preferable), say two regiments, one infantry and one cavalry, and in four months two regiments can be organized in Arkansas that will protect themselves. The forces and operations we have here now will never clear this country or give peace to it, and furthermore we will be bound to clear the country of those who aid and conceal guerrillas; also of the families of all guerrillas, for, as strange as it may appear, while every loyal man is leaving the country, the families of guerrillas are allowed to remain amongst us and to give all the information that may be desired. I would say more, but I must leave after bushwhackers.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. T. LEEPER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., March 1, 1865.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I arrived here at 1 p. m. yesterday, having been delayed by bad roads and a very severe snow-storm, which detained us two days at Fort Ellsworth. You will order Private Graham, acting hospital steward, by first coach to Fort Zarah to report to Actg. Asst. Surg. J. Sabin, of that post, for duty. I shall probably start back Monday.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, March 1, 1865—2.15 p. m.

Colonel BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

Great complaints are made about cattle stealers. Southern border of Kansas is said to be greatly alarmed. It must be broken up. Carry out my orders vigorously, and let us stop it. Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *March 1, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Am carrying out your order to the very letter Have made two new stations out west. Have had for over two weeks 100 men under a perfectly reliable officer traversing the whole southern border, arresting everybody who attempts to go south, and who will seize every head of cattle coming up and promptly report them to Fort Leavenworth. I don't think any of this traffic can pass through my command.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March 1, 1865.*

Colonel BLAIR:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to take and hold all parties engaged in cattle stealing, with their stock, and most or all of the stock coming from the south is of this class. I think all should be seized and held until investigation is held here, according to Special Orders, No. 44, of these headquarters. Please inform Lieutenant Beam of this order when he returns.

H. H. HEATH,
Major, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 2, 1865—11 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

General Canby was instructed to make General A. J. Smith's command an army corps, but no instructions, so far as I know, were given

him in regard to General Granger. Your views in regard to the unfitness of Generals Hurlbut and Granger for an important command, as telegraphed to me, were forwarded to General Canby.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *March 2, 1865—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 3.55 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

I think orders should go to Canby to put General Steele in command of the new corps formed, which properly should be numbered Thirteenth, and A. J. Smith's Sixteenth.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury of the 13th of January, transmitted with your indorsement of the 5th ultimo, covering certain papers in relation to the tax upon products of insurrectionary districts. The case is not fairly stated by the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department. The products of insurrectionary districts have been subject, since the occupation of this Valley, to military taxes, and the revenue derived from this source has been devoted to the care of freedmen, refugees, and other charities, or to sanitary and municipal purposes. This taxation and the application of the revenue derived from it are legitimate under the laws of war. The tax upon cotton was $5 per bale. I remitted it upon cotton purchased under the eighth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864; but pending that this system involved some expenses proper in themselves, but for which there was no military appropriation applicable, I authorized a tax of 50 cents on each bale of cotton. Correctly stated, my action has been a remission of $4.50 per bale of cotton, and proportionally on other products in favor of the traders. In view of the facts stated in my report of the 27th ultimo, this remission was a grave mistake, and I recommend that the original tax be reinstated by order of the War Department. Orders will be given in accordance with your instructions.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1865.

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 28, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, I hereby assume com-

mand of the cavalry forces in the Military Division of West Mississippi. Capt. S. L. Woodward, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as assistant adjutant-general, to whom all reports and returns required by existing orders will be made.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I am astructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant in relation to the plantation interests in Louisiana, and to say that the President's orders of February 10 and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of February 3, copies of which are inclosed, virtually suspend all action under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 13, current series, from these headquarters. These interests will be regarded as still under military supervision and control, and the commanding general desires that you will adopt such measures with regard to the Department of the Gulf as may in your judgment be best calculated to secure the interests of the planters and of the freedmen employed by them or falling under the control of the military authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, March 2, 1865.

I. The Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry having reported at these headquarters pursuant to Special Orders, No. 73, current series, from headquarters Southern Division of Louisiana, will proceed to Camp Parapet and take post there. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that the Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry will relieve the Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

P. J. MALONEY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: The Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth Regiments that were at first ordered from Morganza have gone down. I intended substituting the Eighty-fourth for the Seventy-fifth, but the latter had been moved before the order reached Morganza.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

PORT HUDSON, *March 2, 1865.*

Capt. W. H. CLAPP:

I have received a dispatch from Major Mitchell, commanding cavalry. He found Major-General Bailey at White's Bayou. Says they will not reach Redwood before to-morrow night. All the bridges are destroyed, and Bailey is delayed in building them.

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Brigadier-General.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, *March 2, 1865.*

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I returned to this post last night from Matamoras. Everything appears quiet at that place, at least to a stranger. At Brownsville the rebels are probably 400 strong. They are moving their stores of every description to Corpus Christi and preparing to leave for that place. They don't intend to try to hold Brownsville much longer, and if our forces were ordered to occupy that place I don't think they would meet with any opposition. I have learned from reliable sources that the militia of the State has been ordered to the coast at different points from Corpus Christi east. Breadstuffs and beef were never more abundant than at present. On account of heavy rains in Western Texas the roads have been very heavy lately. The rebels have been sending large droves of beef-cattle into Mexico lately and getting out mules in return. The rebs in Matamoras have had quite a time over the dismissal of Consul Etchison, and the honor of our country would not have suffered much if he had never been appointed. In leaving Matamoras it seems he delivered the books and records of the consulate to a man named McAllen, who on the arrival of the present commercial agent, Mr. Wood, refused to deliver up the same to him, and a week later he saw fit to deliver them, and all the leaves had been cut out from the time of Mr. Pierce's turning over the office to Mr. Etchison. With regard to matters on the Mexican side of the river, everything is set to take Matamoras as soon as our forces occupy Brownsville, and it is safe to say that in a month after the occupation of Brownsville by our troops all of the country east of the Sierra Madre will be occupied by the Liberals. Cortina is still in the service of the Empire, but recruiting fast, and when the time arrives will be found in the right place.

M. DOLAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., March 2, 1865.*

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7. The Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers is transferred from the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, to the First Brigade, Second Division, and will proceed without delay to Saint Charles, Ark., for duty at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

8. The Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers is relieved from the operations of paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 44, current series, and is transferred to the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, for duty. The commanding officer will report his regiment to Brigadier-General Salomon, commanding division, without delay.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, March 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General MCGINNIS,
Mouth of White River:

The major-general commanding congratulates you on the completion of telegraphic line with these headquarters. Any important news or information you may be able to give us will be well received.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., March 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have to report that Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn arrived here yesterday with his staff. He has an order by telegraph from headquarters of the Army, of which the inclosed is a copy.* He assumes command of the District of West Tennessee to-morrow, under General Thomas. I do not see that I have anything to do but to remove my headquarters within the limits of my own department, but I await reply to my letter of the 20th ultimo.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will relieve the Eleventh New York Cavalry and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry from duty in your department as soon as they can be

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* See Halleck to Washburn, February 21, p. 931.

spared without detriment to the service and order them to return to the Department of the Gulf, the commanding officers to stop at Morganza on their way down the river and telegraph to headquarters Department of the Gulf for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *March 2, 1865—9 a. m.*
(Received 10th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

Yours of February 27 received. Cavalry division provided for without taking artillery horses. About 4,200 effective. Pearl River as large as the Mississippi and rising and raining. Everything will be done as you order.

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LINDELL HOTEL, [*Saint Louis, Mo.,*] *March 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: In order that I may be able to determine as to the propriety of the use of some of the means I have in contemplation for the future security of the people of Missouri, I have the honor to request that you will give me your views as to the best uses of the military forces of the United States in this department and their relation as to the present and prospective condition of this State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., March 2, 1865.*

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IV. The new militia law of the State being about to take effect, whereby all militia organizations will be disbanded, Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, Capt. George F. Bowers commanding, is hereby relieved from active duty, to date from February 28, 1865. All public property belonging to said company will be turned over to the proper officers of the staff department.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, MISSOURI MILITIA,
Macon, Mo., March 2, 1865.

His Excellency THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri:

DEAR SIR: I this day returned to my headquarters after a protracted absence eastward, and find your General Orders, No. 8, in the news-

paper, from which I first learn of the honor you have conferred upon myself by appointing me major-general of Missouri Militia. I am very grateful for this expression of your confidence, and trust that neither yourself nor the people of Missouri will ever have cause to regret the appointment. I will endeavor, by the help of God, to do my duty both as citizen and soldier. I am not yet fully advised as to progress in recruiting the volunteer militia companies, but I judge it is going on slowly. The people are much unsettled relative to the impending draft. Many counties are making extraordinary efforts to secure volunteers for the U. S. service, thereby avoiding the draft. Large bounties are offered, and I am fearful we shall not speedily fill up the militia volunteer organizations, but will push with all my might. We need the troops. Bushwhackers are even now creating much disturbance. The enrollment in this division will be pushed with vigor, and the regimental organizations, I trust, will follow speedily.

Ever cheerful in my obedience to the orders of my commander-in-chief, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Major-General.

ROLLA, *March 2, 1865—2.55 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully report that a scout of fifty men of the Fifth Missouri State Militia, from Salem, with about the same number of the Sixteenth Volunteer Cavalry, from Licking, has just returned from the Arkansas border; reports having killed 15 guerrillas, captured 12 horses, 3 mules, and a number of small-arms. Freeman is reported to be near Batesville with 100 men. It is rumored that there will be a concentration of the guerrillas about the 15th of March.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, March 2, 1865.

Col. S. E. BROWNE,
First Colorado Mounted Militia:

COLONEL: In sending out the companies of your regiment I have so far assigned them to stations, but I desire you to give this matter your personal supervision and attention. There will be six companies stationed from Julesburg to the Junction, not including the former, which would make the stations on an average about sixteen miles apart. With a view to facilitate operations of stage company, &c., Junction and Valley Stations will be permanently regarded as military stations, throwing two companies east of Valley and two west of Valley, making the six. Hereafter I will order the companies as I send them out to report to you at Junction for assignment to station. The object of stationing these companies along the line in the manner above is for the protection of all travelers going to or from Colorado. Such escorts as may from time to time be needed by the stage company will be furnished by your station commanders, and care will be taken to have no conflict of authority between the civil and military. The property of

all civilians must be carefully respected, as well as the interests of the Government watched, nor must authority be usurped by station or other commanders. Your mission is to protect the whites and kill the redskins. Send in tri-monthly reports of your eastern commands, as also monthly, and notify these headquarters promptly of any movements made by Indians, and anything of importance. Telegraphing will not be resorted to unless in urgent cases.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.*

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2. Capt. S. E. Rundle, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at Vicksburg, Miss., and will report to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, at Memphis, Tenn.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.*

I. Engineers, pilots, machinists, telegraphers, and other experts now in the military service and necessary to that service, if drafted, may, after assignment to regiments, be furloughed, on condition that they shall receive pay only from the department in which they are employed, and if discharged from that employment before the expiration of their military service they shall join their regiments to serve out the unexpired period. Their privilege is, however, not extended in the case of ordinary mechanics whose places can readily be supplied.

II. Under instructions from the Secretary of War, the military fee or tax (see paragraph 3 of General Orders, No. 16) upon products of insurrectionary districts, purchased under the authority of the eighth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, is remitted, to take effect from the 1st instant.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.*

I. Under the authority of paragraph 5 of the executive order of September 24, 1864,* and the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, all trade in and about the armies, columns, or detachments within the enemy's line, or in the

* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p, 787.

theater of active military operations, except such as may be necessary to supply the wants of the troops, is prohibited, and no commercial or other intercourse, except such as is purely military in its character, will be allowed under any pretense.

II. The introduction of products of insurrectionary districts from points in rear of the operating armies and the passage of supplies to the loyal and well disposed inhabitants may be permitted by commanders of districts under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent this trade from being used to support the troops of the enemy. This trade will be conducted in conformity with the regulations of the Treasury Department.

III. The benefits of trade are contingent not only upon the disposition of the inhabitants to submit themselves to the authority of the United States, but upon their ability to maintain order in their own communities, and these benefits will be given or withheld as this disposition may be manifested. If in any district or community bordering upon the lines of military occupation, where there is no organized force of the enemy, the inhabitants, by association or organization, will submit themselves to the authority of the United States, suppress guerrilla parties, and maintain order, they will be placed on the same footing with regard to the sale of their products and the purchase of family supplies as are the inhabitants of districts within the lines of occupation under General Orders, No. 13, of February 1, 1865. But if they countenance, encourage, or harbor guerrillas or other evil-doers, all communication will be interdicted, and the troops sent to repress such disorders will be maintained at the expense of the inhabitants.

IV. For the information of deserters from the rebel armies and other persons who are deterred from entering our lines by the apprehension that they will be forced into the service of the United States it is announced:

1. Neither deserters nor resigned or discharged officers or soldiers will be conscripted into the army or impressed into the military service.

2. If their services are needed they will receive remunerative employment in some of the departments of the army, or, if not needed in the army, will be aided in securing other employment.

3. If their homes are at safe points within our lines they will be permitted to return to them. If within the enemy's lines, where they would be exposed to the danger of apprehension, and do not desire employment, they will be furnished with transportation to Cairo or some other point within the loyal States.

4. Their horses and arms, if serviceable and adapted to our uses, will be purchased at a fair price by our quartermaster and ordnance departments.

5. Deserters and other refugees arriving at any military post will be sent to the headquarters of the district, where, after examination, the oath of allegiance will be administered and the proper disposition made of them. They will be employed preferably at military posts where there is no danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy, and not in the field, unless they desire it. Local provost-marshals will not be authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, but will send the parties forward for the action of the district commanders.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, March 3, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

DEAR SIR: On the 22d of February, 1864, I was elected governor of the State of Louisiana and on the 4th of March following I was inaugurated into office. On the 29th of March I received from you a letter or order, in the following words:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, March —, 1864.

His Excellency MICHAEL HAHN,
Governor of Louisiana:

Until further orders you are hereby invested with all the powers heretofore exercised by the military governor of Louisiana.

A. LINCOLN.

I also received from the War Department certified copies of the commission and letter of instructions to Brigadier-General Shepley, formerly military governor of Louisiana, dated June 3, 1862. I have now resigned the office of governor of this State, to take effect this day, and I therefore respectfully notify you that from and after this day I shall cease to exercise any of the powers of military governor, with which you invested me by granting me these powers. I can safely say that nothing was done by me by virtue of these powers which did not meet the approval of the convention, the legislature, and loyal people of this State, and in which I would not have been sustained even without such military powers. I conclude this letter with a quotation from my message, delivered to the legislature on the 7th of October last:

The unsettled condition of the country, the absence or destruction of most of the public archives and various other causes have conspired to throw much difficulty in the way of a full organization of a State government. The want of a legislature and the sudden uprooting of many important yet unwise and illiberal laws and institutions by military orders, render it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the executive of the State to perform his duties satisfactorily and understandingly to the public, or to properly reconcile and harmonize the various conflicting rules of government and interests of the State. I was somewhat aided in this dilemma by the President of the United States, who shortly after my inauguration, invested me, without any solicitation or suggestion on my part, "with the powers exercised hitherto by the military governor of Louisiana." Fortunately, the harmony which has characterized the intercourse of the military and civil authorities of this State has rendered the exercise of any such powers by me almost unnecessary. The principal subjects upon which I have used these powers are, the appointment of public officers, the payment of money from the State treasury for just and pressing purposes and after recommendation by proper officers, and the exercise of executive clemency.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MICHAEL HAHN.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff, U. S. Army:*

Upon assuming command of the cavalry in the Military Division of West Mississippi I find a large proportion of the arms with which the cavalry is now supplied are of a very inferior quality, and in order to facilitate the equipment of the cavalry organizing for operations in the field I urgently request the shipment to this point of 5,000 Spencer carbines, 5,000 Mann's accouterments, and 600,000 rounds Spencer carbine ammunition, to be consigned to the chief ordnance officer at this point, subject to my control. To wait for the forwarding of requisitions of

regimental commanders would occasion great delay; and if the arms can be furnished as above requested the command would much sooner be rendered effective. You may rest assured that in the distribution of the arms, if under my control, none but the best regiments will receive them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY,
Commanding Cavalry Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding is in receipt of your letter of yesterday, and directs me to state in reply that he is in receipt of a dispatch from New Orleans that the expedition from Vicksburg has been delayed five days, owing to bad roads, &c. He has concluded, however, to push your column on slowly, and thus enable you to cross a portion of the country to be marched over during what he hopes will be the worst of the weather and roads with comparative ease and little fatigue to men and animals. He directs that you bridge securely the crossing at Redwood and push on slowly and carefully to the Comite River, bridging that stream so as to make a secure crossing, and there remain without crossing more of your force than may be necessary for protection and observation until your wagons and supplies come up, and await further orders. The delay in the movement of the forces from above will enable you to get over what is hoped will be the worst part of the roads with little injury to the stock, and give sufficient rest for the same to recuperate, thus leaving them in condition to push on vigorously when you finally advance. You will, however, communicate daily with the forces from Port Hudson on your left flank, and will scout sufficiently the roads to your right to be perfectly assured no movement is being made on the part of the enemy in that direction or in the rear. The delay of the movement from above may cause a force to be sent against you from the enemy there, and you must collect carefully any information of movements of the enemy in that direction, reporting to Port Hudson or this point, as may be more accessible, anything you may receive of importance, and so governing your movements that while the direct instructions given you by the major-general commanding of the objects of your movements may be carried out, the delay on part of the troops above may not operate disastrously to yourself.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. HYDE CLARK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 3, 1865.

Col. JOHN G. FONDA,
Commanding District of Baton Rouge:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding is in receipt of a letter from headquarters Department of the Gulf, as follows:

The reparation of the levees is a necessity and must be done quickly. You will seize every unemployed able-bodied man of color within your limits and turn them over to the contractors, to be paid, however, for their labor.

He directs that you will seize all the unemployed able-bodied negroes within your district and turn them over to Mr. Weed or his agents for work on the levees, in accordance with the above instructions.

I have the honor to be, colonel,

WM. HYDE CLARK,
Chief of Staff.

(Same to Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean, commanding District of Morganza.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MORGANZA, *Morganza, La., March 3, 1865.*

In compliance with orders from the major-general commanding Northern Division of Louisiana, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district, relieving Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis of his temporary command. In addition to the officers already attached to the district staff the following are announced: First Lieut. G. G. Bennett, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. M. Randall McDonnell, Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, aide-de-camp.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: Requests made by the commanding officers of the regiments composing the Detached Brigade of the Seventh Army Corps for return of officers and men on detached service within this department, referred by you for the necessary action, have been received. I have to reply, in making disposition of troops in the department the assignments to military posts for defense almost exhausted the available force in the command. Apparent necessity for some movable troops induced an economizing of material and the Detached Brigade, as organized in General Orders, No. 14, current series, February 1 ultimo, was just formed at the time your request for troops (dated 21st of January) was received. A desire to aid the major-general commanding division prompted the immediate forwarding of this brigade, which composed most of the best regiments in the department. The material of which these regiments are composed exposes them to heavy drafts for clerks and other detached service. The Kansas, Arkansas, and colored troops of the department cannot, except in very few cases, furnish such details. The absence of these regiments from the department was regarded as temporary, hence the detention of the men asked for. Some of these men can be spared. They will be forwarded at once. It is observed that a number are employed as nurses in the general hospital. These are really on duty with the sick of their own regiment. There has been constant effort since assuming command of the department to reduce the number of men detached and restore them to their proper regiments and districts. The remarks of the assistant inspector-general of the

military division, that the violation of General Orders, No. 37, 1864, are numerous "in the Department of Arkansas," are wholly gratuitous and are not warranted by facts or practice. There is now an absolute want of competent clerks to perform labor at these headquarters and the offices attached, and constant request fails to supply the want.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., March 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have received the order of Lieutenant-General Grant, dated February 12, ordering me to repair to Rock Island, Ill., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. I am prepared to turn over the command to Major-General McCook. If this order is intended to rebuke me I am uninformed of my offense. I desire to close up my affairs here, and beg leave to call your attention to the fact that on the 24th of January I sent you the proceedings of the court-martial in cases of Capt. M. L. Bradley and Lieut. Isaac Hester, both of the Sixtieth U. S. Colored Infantry, both of whom were sentenced to be dismissed, but I have no notice of your action in their cases. They have been under arrest for three months. Also, I wrote to General W. W. Orme, on the 1st, in reference to his action on the Henrico cotton. I inclose you his reply, received this day, that you may have the whole subject before you. I most gratefully thank you for sending Captain Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, to me, with the intimation that I was to have the command of the new post at Gaines' Landing, and, though I am not well, it gave me great pleasure to think I was to have field duties and a purely military command. The day after his arrival I received the order relieving me. *Sic gloria mundi.* I obey the order, and shall continue to try to be always found in the line of duty. I leave your command with exceeding regret. In the present state of my health it may prove a mercy to me.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 5th.)

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
New Orleans:

Your cipher dispatch from Morganza, dated March 1, to General Knipe received. Two regiments will leave to-night, and I think transportation can be accumulated in four days sufficient to embark the entire command.

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Commanding Post and Defenses of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 28, containing information in regard to the Black and Pearl Rivers; also some papers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 3, 1865.

Lieut. Commander GEORGE BACON,
Commanding Sixth District, Mississippi Squadron:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 1st instant in reference to the armed launches of the enemy on the Yazoo, or in that vicinity. In reply I have the honor to state that I have been unable to gather anything more but confirmatory reports of what has already been communicated to you. I forwarded you yesterday a copy of a letter from Major-General Dana to Rear-Admiral Lee, which contains about all the suggestions I am at this time able to make. There is no doubt but that they intend mischief at some point, and if you think proper it might be well, as a precautionary measure, to anchor the Louisville off or near this city, as you intimate in your communication. Should I learn anything more concerning their magnitude or designs I will immediately communicate to you, and should be pleased to co-operate with you to the best of my ability with the limited means now left at my command in any measure you may think best to adopt to defeat their designs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., March 3, 1865.

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2. Col. Joseph Kargé, Second New Jersey Cavalry Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty with his regiment, will by virtue of his rank assume command of the Provisional Brigade, relieving Col. S. M. Preston, Fifty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, who will at once resume the command of his regiment.

3. Brig. Gen. M. Brayman, U. S. Volunteers, having been relieved from duty in this district, will turn over all records and papers belonging to the Sub-District of Vidalia to Col. W. C. Earle, Seventieth U. S. Colored Infantry, who is hereby assigned to the command.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

There are three regiments of Cherokees at Fort Gibson. I would like to use one regiment on the Santa Fé route west of Arkansas River. Will you please give orders for one regiment to proceed up the Arkansas on west side and report to commanding officer at Fort Larned. Please inform me by telegraph if this order is made, that I may have orders at Larned to meet regiment.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I am not willing to weaken the force at Fort Gibson without General Reynolds' consent. Please telegraph to him. If he can spare the regiment he will order it, as you propose.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 3, 1865—1.42 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

General Connor will be in Denver next week. General Mitchell is on the plains, at the head of the expedition starting after the Indians near Black Hills. He ranks Connor. Do you think I had better let Mitchell go on and relieve him when he returns from the expedition, letting Connor take charge of the district in his absence, or relieve Mitchell now and send Connor with the expedition? Mitchell is very desirous to go with the expedition he has fitted out, and I can keep him under my orders until his return, when all the troops in the three districts will naturally fall to Connor.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 3, 1865—2.10 p. m.

General DODGE:

You can do as you suggest about Mitchell and Connor, if you think it best.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, March 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that official notice has been given to me by the provost-marshal of the Third District of the

existence of a band of guerrillas "two miles below Poplar Bluff, in Butler County, under Jennings; also that Cache Swamp is the chief resort of guerrillas under Hilderbrand and Neighbors. These bands rob and murder the people, scouring the country in small squads, and have even attacked the pickets at Ironton, and unless they are checked or driven off it is feared this coming summer may bring new raids, murders, &c." The matter is submitted for your information and action.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel Tenth U. S. Infantry and Actg. Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 3, 1865.

Hon. THOMAS C. FLETCHER:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, asking my views as to "the best uses of the U. S. military forces, and their relation to the present and prospective condition of this State," in view of certain measures contemplated by you for the future security of the people of Missouri. Although in replying to your letter I shall be obliged to notice a condition of things not pleasant to contemplate, I have sufficient confidence in the good sense and practical judgment of the people of Missouri, as exhibited in the late elections and in the measures adopted by your legislature and State convention, to feel confident that they are prepared to meet and settle any questions affecting the welfare and prosperity of the State however grave or unpleasant. Until I reached this city I had supposed that the difficulties which had disturbed the State for the past three years had either been practically settled or were in a fair way of settlement, and that Missouri would soon resume the full exercise of her civil functions, and dispense entirely with the cumbersome, inefficient, and altogether anomalous machinery of the provost-marshals, provost guards, and military supervision. I knew that the Union party at the fall elections had carried the State by an overwhelming majority, and that a loyal governor and a loyal legislature were now in power at Jefferson City. It did not seem too much to expect of the opposition party in Missouri that a large portion of it would at least be opposed to the whole guerrilla system, which has so long afflicted the State, and would, like all reasonable men, regard bushwhackers as the destroyers of all civil organization and the enemies of mankind. I knew that since Price was driven from the State no organized force of the enemy could be found within the borders of Missouri. I fully believed in the capacity of the American people for self-government, and their determination to retain it; and I presumed of course that the people of Missouri had at once, and earnestly, assumed the performance of their civil duties, and were rapidly placing the State in the position it ought always to have occupied. I hoped to find the military forces in process of being relieved from the anomalous and anti-American functions which had been forced upon them by the extraordinary necessities of the past three years, and concentrated for service in other fields and against the organized forces of the enemy.

I need not tell you, however, that such is by no means the condition of things which I find in Missouri. On the contrary, there has not been a time since the rebellion began when your civil affairs have been

more under the control of a military police than they are to-day. I am glad to be informed, by many of your most loyal and respectable citizens, that order has been to a great extent preserved and treason overawed by the action of the military guards and provost-marshals in this State; and those who complain of oppression or irregularity on the part of provost-marshals in the performance of their duties must remember that the adoption of martial law was essential to the safety of the State; that under martial law provost-marshals must necessarily come into existence, and the exercise of great power may, in some instances, be confided to men who subsequently prove unworthy of their trusts. The only wonder is that there have been so few wrongs committed and so few rights invaded during the existence of such a condition of government in Missouri. But it is surely needless to say that the longer such a system is continued the greater will be the liability to abuse; and, as a logical result, what are now rare and exceptional cases of outrage and injustice on the part of the provost-marshals and soldiers will gradually but surely become of far more general occurrence; and you may expect finally to see your State under the complete dominion of the military. There will then be scarce a square yard of the State which will not enjoy the felicity of some military functionary. They will come to perform the duties of all the civil magistrates—to be the final judges of all things. Into every province of civil law, and even of domestic life, these military officials will in time most assuredly intrude, and become the final arbiters of both morals and manners.

What will become of the citizen under this extraordinary state of government? The simple mention of a few instances, I trust exceptional, which have been brought to my knowledge by undoubted authority since my arrival in Saint Louis, will sufficiently answer. By the authorities in Washington my attention has been called to the fact that provost-marshals in several districts of Missouri are seizing and selling property, themselves being the judges of law and fact, and the custodians and disposers of the property involved. Another instance: An application was made since my arrival here for an order to take a military guard across the river into the State of Illinois and arrest a citizen of that State, living twenty miles distant, and bring him to the military prison in this city because a colored man, also living in Illinois, complained that the white man owed him for several days' labor, and had abused him when he asked for the money. Another case, mentioned to me by a loyal gentleman of this city, a man of high character and undoubted veracity: A quarrel occurred between a man and his wife in one of the interior towns of the State, in which, on complaint of the wife, the provost-marshal arrested the husband, made him divide his property with his wife, and then banished him from the State. These are some of the cases (rare and exceptional, it is to be hoped) which have already occurred. What would be the condition of things after long persistence in a system which logically and surely tends to such abuses? If it were not sad and humiliating it would be ludicrous to see citizens, the most distinguished in position and intelligence, appealing for justice and protection to a provost-marshal and invoking his decision of grave questions affecting life, liberty, and property.

As I said before, there are no organized forces of the enemy in the State, and I doubt not that twenty bushwhackers to each county would be considered a liberal estimate of the number of these enemies to mankind. In some counties there are doubtless more, in others fewer; but even in those counties most infested by them they bear an absurdly small proportion to the inhabitants. These are all the enemies of peace and quiet now to be found within the borders of Missouri, and they are

equally the enemies of every man in the State who has anything to lose. Can there be a man in Missouri willing to admit that if every soldier were to-day withdrawn from the State the people would be unable to exterminate these small parties of robbers and thieves; in other words, to say that the people of Missouri are incapable of self-government, unable to execute the laws which they themselves have made, against these ridiculously small parties of outlaws and vagrants? Who does not know that the State is abundantly able to free herself from these pests if the people will only do their duty, and that duty the very first ever performed by man and equally recognized by all classes and conditions of men? This seeming neglect of the duty and the privilege of American citizens, a duty by the strict performance of which alone can we maintain our freedom and our free institutions, is to be attributed mainly, I think, if not wholly, to an alarming and fatal tendency among the people, which I have been astonished and dismayed to notice elsewhere in more favored regions, to surrender to the military the execution of the laws, and thus to abandon all safeguards against tyranny and oppression, and to pass unconsciously into a condition of acquiescence in the complete dominion of military authority. Once let the American people abandon themselves to this practice, which indulgence confirms into habit, and their liberties are gone from them forever. It is hardly necessary to say that under free institutions, the military is subordinate to the civil power, and that the life of a free government depends upon maintaining this relation. There are, no doubt, occasions where, in consequence of the presence of the enemy or other extraordinary cause, martial law may become necessary in certain limited sections of the country; but such violent and exceptional reversal of the true condition of things should in every case be made to terminate with the immediate necessity which justified it.

There is no doubt that for a long time after the rebellion was inaugurated military authority was necessarily and properly made to supersede the civil power in Missouri, and perhaps that necessity existed until the inauguration of a new State government at Jefferson City. It would seem, however, that such a necessity should not exist much longer. I presume we will agree that not one step should ever have been taken in the direction of military supremacy except what was essentially necessary. Yet I find that although the pressure of that necessity was far stronger in Missouri in 1861 than to-day, and although in those days the enemies of the State and of the Union occupied one-half of the State with organized armies, and the malcontents who remained at home were infinitely more active and more dangerous because more hopeful, the extent of the military jurisdiction was trifling in comparison with what I now find it. There can be no reason for such a state of things, except that people once accustomed to yield their civil jurisdiction from the pressure of temporary necessity soon acquire the habit of acquiescence after discovering how much trouble it spares them and how much more easy it is, instead of performing their civil duties themselves, to devolve them upon soldiers and provost-marshals. If a man is murdered, if a house is robbed, if any breach of civil law is committed, how much easier it is to write a note to the nearest provost-marshal informing him of the fact, and then remain quietly at home attending to one's business, than to be summoned on a jury, called out as one of a posse, or in any other manner put to inconvenience. According to statements made to me by many of your citizens this practice prevails to an alarming extent in this State, and unless it can be arrested and the citizens induced to resume the performance of their duties I can see no redemption for Missouri.

If the war were ended to-day and the Union restored I do not see that the condition of your State would be at all bettered. On the contrary, the thousands of your people who are in the rebel armies, being disbanded and returning to Missouri lawless vagrants, without the means of livelihood or the inclination to work, would simply re-enforce the small bands of bushwhackers and outlaws which now infest the State. The troops, too, now stationed in Missouri would be disbanded by a return of peace, and the people of the State would at last be brought face to face with this question and without the advantages which they now possess. This question must some day be met and settled by the people themselves. Is there likely to be a more favorable season than now? On the contrary, does not every day lost increase the difficulty? Is it likely that the people will be more willing or more able in one year or ten years to resume the performance of their civil duties than they are to-day? If they be more willing, will they have the same aid then that they can have now in the undertaking? To resume the functions of civil government in Missouri will undoubtedly at the outset be a work full of labor and sacrifice, and will require unusual fortitude and determination on the part of the people, but as it is a work which must be done sooner or later, and as there can never, to human foresight, be a better opportunity for that purpose than the present, surely now is the time to do it.

Some of your people object that they have no organizations and wish me to issue orders to assist them in organizing, but such orders have again and again been issued without producing the effect. General or special orders from military commanders can never infuse into the people what alone is needed—and without which nothing can be effected—an earnest, resolute determination to act for themselves, to resume their manhood and their civil privileges, and to put down the outlaws who obstruct the execution of the laws and depredate upon the people. Any organization for such a purpose, to be at all effectual, in fact to possess any vitality whatever, must originate with the people themselves and be controlled by them. It is useless to talk of the people co-operating with the military in carrying on a war of extermination against guerrillas and outlaws or in efforts to resume control of the civil administration of your State. It is the military who should co-operate with and aid the people, not the people the military. This distinction may not be obvious at first glance, but it is a distinction vital to success. Since certain orders, issued by me in 1861 for the preservation of peace in North Missouri, have been mentioned in terms of approval by public speakers in this city and alluded to with favor in personal interviews by many of your citizens, it may not be improper for me to state that it was the same earnest action of the people which is now proposed for the preservation of peace and the execution of civil law which I undertook to secure in North Missouri in 1861 by the orders referred to. These orders were suspended and countermanded by higher authority than mine. At the time a majority of the people of Missouri were not prepared for what was then considered an extreme measure. I believed then that the orders issued would force such action as would lead to peace in the absence of organized armies of the enemy. I have seen no reason since to change that opinion, but find you to-day far better prepared for the extremest measures to secure peace in the State than you were then for orders which in these days would be considered anything but radical.

If these orders be approved, why not adopt now the popular action which they then recommended? The people of Missouri are able to

enforce law and preserve peace in the State if only they use their power cordially and earnestly. Is it not better to use your civil officers to execute your laws than have them executed by provost-marshals? The military forces under my command can and will render you the same service in either case. It is only suggested to you that for the present you replace the provost-marshals by your civil officers, and let the military force required be applied under their direction and in conformity to law, and not under direction of a provost-marshal and in conformity with his discretion. May it not be apprehended, too, that your militia, a large and controlling body of your own citizens, are being educated into habits of direspect for your civil authorities and irreverence for civil law by being encouraged or permitted to usurp jurisdiction of civil questions through provost-marshals or military commanders. The lesson of irreverence is soon learned, but of all lessons it is the most difficult to unlearn. What reason have the people of Missouri to believe that their militia, once taught such a lesson, will unlearn it whenever it is found convenient to resume civil jurisdiction? Is it not better and far more likely to secure respect for your civil authorities to require the troops to act under your civil officers in accordance with the laws of the country? Certainly the change from provost-marshals to civil officers in regulating the action of the military in civil matters can be easily made and without the slightest danger of impairing the efficiency of the military arm for that purpose.

Some have said that Missouri is not entirely regenerated, and that although a loyal governor and legislature have been elected, yet there remain still in office many men who are neither loyal nor trustworthy. The answer to this is found in resolutions now before your State convention. That convention embodies the sovereign power of Missouri, and can to-day vacate all or any of the civil offices in the State and provide for filling them by the governor of the State. Until you have not only loyal men, but energetic and determined men who will do their duty with vigor and boldness, holding every office in the State, it seems useless for your legislature to enact laws. In fact, it is child's play to meet in Jefferson City to make laws which are either not executed at all or must be executed to the extent and in the manner which suits the judgment or the fancy of provost-marshals or military commanders. Until the people of Missouri are ready and willing to put forth their whole power to enforce the laws they themselves have made it is a farce to legislate. I do not wish to be understood as advocating any abrupt or sudden change in the present condition of things. I only offer some reasons why Missouri should take the first steps toward a resumption of her civil functions. Surely all portions of the State are not equally unsettled. In some counties it is probable that civil law is enforced and that neither martial law nor soldiers are necessary. In other counties, not so fortunately situated, why will it not be well to take steps at once to at least begin the resumption of civil administration, aided, if necessary, by the military? A little time only will be required, if civil law is promptly administered, even with the aid of soldiers, to make the people feel strong enough to execute the laws themselves. Of course I am supposing that the civil officers act vigorously and efficiently; that they originate what is to be done, and that the soldiers act only under their call and on their authority. Slowly and gradually, county by county, the State could resume its own administration and dispense with the military.

It is by such gradual and careful process that it seems to me certain results can be obtained. Once let us make a beginning and keep

steadily and constantly in view in everything that is done, that the final object is the restoration of civil administration, and it will not be found a long nor a difficult task to accomplish the result. But this end must never be lost sight of, and all arbitrary or exceptional acts must be carefully avoided or done only under the strongest and plainest necessity. Martial law seems essential now to the protection of life and property and to the preservation of the State from utter lawlessness, because it seems to be the only law which is generally enforced. Until the people provide officers to execute their laws, who will be supported in doing so not only by the soldiers but by the great body of the citizens, martial law is your only protection against violence and outrage. It rests with the people to replace it by civil law, and that this can be gradually but surely done there is not a doubt. It seems idle to dwell upon the absolute necessity of returning to your civil status in the Union. Not only are your lives, liberties, and possessions at stake in this matter, but every moral and material interest of the State is involved. Neither peace nor security at home nor emigration from abroad can reasonably be expected under the state of things which now obtains in Missouri. It is hardly to be considered probable that people living in other States, where they have always possessed their civil rights and enjoyed the protection of civil law, will find any temptation sufficient to induce them to emigrate to Missouri and submit themselves to the risk of the present uncertain and exceptional protection of life and property which is offered.

I trust that no one will believe that the military desire to continue this state of things. I say for them, as their commander, that nothing would be more satisfactory to them than to relinquish all connection with your civil affairs and to be transferred to some field where they would confront the organized forces of the enemy, and where their presence with our armies might determine the fate of battles. The only duty which should now be required of the General Government is to protect your State from an invasion of the organized forces of the enemy. The proper position for U. S. troops assigned to such duty is some point on the Arkansas River. How can troops be sent there, when all the forces which can be spared for the defense of Missouri are, on demand of your people, kept scattered over the State, on the plea that they are needed for protection against a few outlaws and robbers? If I accept the views expressed to me by many of your citizens, more troops are required for this service than would be sufficient to beat the largest army that ever yet undertook the invasion of the State. It is said that the disloyal men in the State harbor and assist the bushwhackers. Such service is extremely hazardous, and if these statements be true, a boldness and a spirit are exhibited by your disloyal citizens of which, if a tithe were exhibited by the loyal men, not a "bushwhacker" would be found in Missouri at the end of sixty days. Guerrillas and bushwhackers were never yet and never will be put down by the operation of a military force alone.

How is it in Missouri? A company of troops is stationed in a village or neighborhood to protect the people against these outlaws. Two or three bushwhackers come into the town, or perhaps live in it, and commit robbery and murder in some house. Before the troops are notified and get to the ground the criminals have either fled or mingled with the crowd, and although every citizen in the place knows precisely who were the offenders, where they live, or who harbors them, not a word of information on the subject can be had from them, lest the next night some of the party or some of their friends burn the house or take the life of

the informers. Is it expected that the troops, thus of necessity groping in the dark, can put down these outlaws when the very men needing, perhaps, certainly asking, the protection of a military force, will not even give the slightest information necessary to identify the guilty or the dangerous parties? That this is really the condition of facts I think you know. That it was so in 1861 and 1862 I know by my own experience in Missouri in those years. What ground is there for believing that a military force, in the face of such inaction and fear on the part of the people, will ever be able to find out who the bushwhackers are, to say nothing of finding out where they are, or of exterminating them? The fact is, that in many parts of the interior of the State the people are living under a reign of terror, dominated over and paralyzed by a ridiculously small number of outlaws and vagabonds. It is useless to comment upon such an exhibition of—I will not say what—on the part of a large body of American people. It is only necessary here to express the conviction that just as long as this strange paralysis continues, just so long will the people of Missouri be harassed and plundered by bushwhackers or by any other lawless vagabonds. All the troops in the world could not, under present circumstances, prevent it.

We come back, then, to the same question, do the people of Missouri intend to arouse themselves and execute, as well as make, their own laws? A single example of the trial of one of these outlaws before your courts, and his execution by your civil authorities, would do more to put an end to bushwhacking in Missouri than a thousand military executions. Strip these rogues of respectability borrowed from the notion that they are armed enemies and Southern soldiers, and reduce them, by actual trial and punishment before your courts, to their true status as outlaws and ruffians, guilty of theft and arson, and you will deal them and their sympathizers such a blow as will go far to end the business. In this undertaking you shall have all the assistance the military can render you. The military forces employed shall act under the direction of your civil officers, according to law and the practice in times past. They can thus render you as much assistance as in any other manner, and the result of a success achieved under such circumstances will be of infinitely more benefit to you than a thousand successes achieved by the military alone.

I trust I shall be pardoned for so much reiteration, but plain as are the principles set forth, and familiar as they ought to be, and doubtless are, to all Americans, they seem to me to be regarded in Missouri as mere abstractions, which are true, certainly, but hardly vital enough to control the action of the people. I stand ready to aid the people of Missouri by all the means at my command to resume their status as citizens. I will render them both by word and deed every assistance which will tend to restore civil government in Missouri, and most promptly and cheerfully, when they have done this, will I withdraw the troops under my command to their true position, under the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is only necessary to put reliable men into every civil office and to enact such laws as are necessary to restore peace and civil rights in Missouri. The soldiers under my command stand ready at all times to respond to the call of your civil officers and to act under their direction in helping to enforce the laws of the State. Such is the position they ought now to occupy, and such is the position which under the action of your State convention and of the State government at Jefferson City I trust they will be permitted to occupy in the shortest possible period.

Of course I cannot indicate to you what I intend to do, because you may readily understand from the foregoing remarks that any measures

which I shall adopt must of necessity depend upon the action of the people of Missouri. If they will only resume their civil rights and privileges, administer civil government, and set to work to execute their own laws, I stand ready to put an end to military jurisdiction at a moment's notice. I will give all the aid of the military to assist in reducing us to this subordinate position, but until then I am compelled to retain and administer martial law in the State. Unless you do it, and that promptly, civil liberty and free institutions in this country will have received a discouraging blow. If Missouri, without an armed enemy within her borders, with a loyal State executive and civil officers, with an enormous majority of loyal citizens, and with all the aid the General Government is now giving her, cannot resume her civil functions and execute her laws—in other words, conduct her local administration—what can be hoped for the States farther south, which do not possess the same advantages? The example of Missouri, then, is of the last importance in re-establishing the Union. If she fails even to attempt to administer her State government, with a large force of U. S. troops to aid her, it would seem almost hopeless to make the experiment elsewhere. Missouri successful, and the problem of re-establishing civil government in the States farther south is far advanced toward solution. Only earnestness and resolution are required. Can these qualities be wanting in your people? Your State convention has emancipated the negroes—a great work, well and bravely done. Cannot the people of Missouri now emancipate themselves? Can they not free themselves from the necessity of martial law? Can they not resume the performance of their duty as citizens and execute as well as make their own laws?

With great respect, governor, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *March 3, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

It is reported from Hickman, Ky., that Quantrill, in command of a band of guerrillas, is contemplating a raid into this State. It is supposed that he will attempt to cross below New Madrid, if at all. It is not known how much credit is to be given to this rumor, but it is well to be on the alert. You will communicate with the officers at Charleston and at New Madrid and adopt such measures as you deem prudent to learn the truth of this rumor.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March 3, 1865.*

Capt. LEWIS SELLS,
Charleston, Mo.:

There is a rumor that Quantrill is going to make a raid into this State from Kentucky. The report came from Hickman, Ky. Send a citizen there to find out the truth, if possible.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller:

J. C. THOMSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March 3, 1865.*

Captain KELLING,
New Madrid, Mo.:

There is a report at Hickman, Ky., that Quantrill is preparing to make a raid, and intends to cross into Missouri from Tennessee below New Madrid. Keep advised as well as possible and report any information you may get.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller:

J. C. THOMSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, *March 3, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

Mr. Lockwood, a Union scout who can be relied upon, who is just from below, reports that there is no rebel force below here but about twenty guerrillas, he thinks. They report a large force there to keep scouting parties from molesting them. His information can be relied on, as he has been fifteen days in the neighborhood of Cherokee Bay.

JAS. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, March 3, 1865.

JAMES SAUNDERS, Esq.,
Whitesville, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of 25th ultimo, and thank you for the generous, patriotic, and Christian thoughts therein expressed. There are many negroes with their families seeking homes, fleeing from their old masters and from fear of assassination by guerrillas. The bushwhackers in some localities are murdering the freedmen. It is but an additional chapter in the great rebellion. Mr. J. W. Jamison, of Boone County, is very kindly interesting himself in behalf of the refugee freedmen, and I have this day advised him to go to your county and confer with yourself and others touching this question. Mr. Jamison goes up the railroad to-day and will bear this letter to you. He can act as agent between the colored people and parties who desire their services. I trust he may be instrumental in doing much good. I commend him to your confidence and esteem.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., March 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of February 23. It reached me by special messenger at 12 o'clock last night. I had already written you my views in regard to the policy of

making peace with these tribes before they are severely punished. The weather at present is terrible, windy and cold; the river almost impassable for man or beast. I shall, however, start out a scout of about fifty men under Sergeant Nettleton in a few days, with instructions to try and find where they are camped. One good thrashing will gain a peace that will last forever, while if we now make peace without punishing them severely they will be as proud, defiant, and troublesome as though they were the victors and we suing for peace. Nothing can be gained, in my opinion, in starting an expedition before the last of the month, as their ponies are growing poorer every day and will not be able to get fresh grass before the 1st of April. We will have to go with pack animals and unencumbered with camp and garrison equipage. The weather is delaying the building of our fortifications. When I have them completed fifty men can hold these posts against any number of Indians. I forwarded you to-day drafts of the stone-works. If the weather permits they will be done in ten days. I would respectfully suggest that no more presents be sent these Indians. They are now poor and getting poorer every day. Everything that is done to ameliorate their condition only prolongs the war. Every blanket given them is only aiding and encouraging them to commit further depredations. I have no pack animals in this district. In order to send out the next scout south will have to break up one or two of my six-mule trains. If I can find out the locality of their present camp, and can have a sufficient force relieved from post duty to be kept almost constantly on the plains for sixty days, I am almost certain that I can bring them to terms that will be advantageous to all this western country, and put a stop to these depredations upon our highways forever.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 3, 1865.

Colonel BLAIR:

How far west do your scouting parties go? I am told that many of the detectives and others whose duty it is to stop this cattle stealing wink [at] it, and are privately engaged in it. Provost-marshals also are charged with receiving bribes to let these droves through. You are probably posted in these matters, and I want the names of any engaged in such work. We cannot expect citizens to have any respect for our orders if our officers, soldiers, and detectives disobey them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *March 3, 1865—2.05 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis:

My parties are now 100 miles west, which is as far as my sub-district extends, although a good deal of this business goes farther west up the Arkansas. Lieutenant Beam has charge of this party and can be relied on. He has written orders from me, and disregards detectives and everything else inconsistent with them. I heard from him yesterday. He has already seized 550 head, and is producing quite a consternation

among the cattle thieves. I want Lieut. W. A. Johnson, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, badly. He is now at Fort Leavenworth, as witness before a court-martial. If you will order him down to me (his company is here) I will send him and fifty more men to Lieutenant Beam, and the two I am satisfied can stop the business in my command. All that passes through this sub-district goes near 100 miles from here, and they are making extensive arrangements for this spring's operations. I will break this business up if I have to move my whole command out west. I have your orders, and am satisfied that I can enforce them.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Two companies of Third U. S. Volunteers, armed and equipped, will be ready to march to-morrow; one officer to a company. Forty-seven stragglers of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry march to-morrow with 200 horses for Kearny. Company I still here. Twenty-five men and Captain Hyde detailed to provost-marshal for cattle duty in Coffee County by department headquarters.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT,
Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., March 3, 1865.

Maj. DE WITT C. CRAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Iowa:

MAJOR: Since my last communication of the 15th ultimo nothing of interest has transpired at this post, except the mortally wounding of one of my men on the 20th ultimo at the Cannon Ball River, engaged in guarding Government cattle. He left camp alone unarmed, in direct violation of orders, was set upon by three Santees, and wounded by four arrows. Two Bear is very energetic in his endeavors to bring all Indians disposed to make peace toward Fort Rice, and has sent out some of his people to all the camps, and from those that have already come back from the Heart River and Little Missouri [and] Gros Ventre I have received assurances of their desire to make peace and their intention to come to Fort Rice and hear what we have got to say. I would respectfully suggest that an opportunity for all Indians to make peace be offered until the first or middle of May, after that time treat those not accepting as enemies, and I think with the assistance of those Indians who are friendly a small body of troops could govern this portion of the country. I would very respectfully request of the general commanding that I may be furnished with two companies of cavalry for the better protection of the post and to guard against these small war parties of Santees. The weather since the 22d ultimo has been quite severe.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. R. DIMON,
Colonel First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, March 28, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

It perhaps would be well if I could visit Fort Rice before starting on my expedition. I might be able to do this, if, as I suggested, a light steamer should be chartered to carry stores. As regards the cavalry force to be stationed at Rice, I have no cavalry for that service, but I would suggest the propriety of purchasing ponies to mount the infantry as a more convenient mode of keeping a cavalry force in the country.

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, April 2, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, calling attention to the suggestion made by General Sully concerning the mounting of infantry on ponies. It seems to me advisable, and I cordially recommend it.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 17, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 20, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the lieutenant-general commanding.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 17, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. John Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, who will take such action in this matter as he may deem most expedient.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP DOUGLAS,
Near Salt Lake, March 3, 1865—8.55 a. m.

Major-General DODGE:

Will leave Denver by next Monday's stage if I can procure forage. Will send two cavalry companies to Fort Halleck to await further

orders. I know nothing of whereabouts of Indians, but believe they have gone to head of Yellowstone to meet Crows and Blackfeet for general war in the spring.

P. E. CONNOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of January 24, 1865, addressed to Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis. I am pushing troops out and shall occupy Forts Atkinson, Larned, Zarah, and other points on Lower Arkansas route, and as soon as they move I shall have 800 to 1,000 cavalry ready to move against the Indians in that country, wherever they may be. The posts from Riley to Fort Lyon will be sufficient and strong enough to protect the route and give proper escorts. I inclose orders* prescribing the manner emigrant trains must travel over the plains. If you will designate some point for trains going east to organize I think we can control the route. I am in favor of building the telegraph, but very much doubt whether the War Department will order it. I will cheerfully co-operate with you to the extent of my means, and with the posts you propose to occupy I have no doubt we will be able to hold the route open. The Indians of the plains have been operating extensively on the North Platte route and have now gone north toward the Black Hills, for the purpose, it is said, to form a junction with the Crows and Blackfeet for a general war. I shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

* * * * * * *

3. In pursuance of authority given in Special Orders, No. 53, paragraph 44, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, February 2, 1865, the district for which Col. T. J. Haines, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, and additional aide-de-camp, has supervisory charge of the subsistence department, is hereby extended to include all the posts on the Mississippi River within the limits of this command which are dependent wholly or in part upon Saint Louis for supplies.

* * * * * * *

9. Capt. Oliver P. Gooding, Tenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in this division, and will proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Special Orders, Nos. 41 and 42, Department of the Missouri, February 11, pp. 807, 817.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the Fourth Wisconsin and First Texas Regiments of Volunteer Cavalry be held in readiness for field service, subject to the special orders of Brevet Major-General Grierson, commanding the cavalry forces of this division. All officers and men of these regiments now on detached service should at once be relieved and ordered to join their commands, and every effective man should be fully equipped and mounted. The latter can be done by temporarily dismounting other cavalry and afterward replacing the horses so taken from the supplies now on their way from Saint Louis. I am instructed to request that the necessary orders may be given accordingly, with the least possible delay.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Order sent to Memphis of the 2d instant for the return of the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry has been so far modified as to require them to report to Brevet Major-General Grierson, in this city, for service in the field instead of to headquarters Department of the Gulf.

C. T. C.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Forces, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the following-named regiments have been ordered to be relieved from their present duties and directed to report to you, with a view of being equipped for service in the field: Third Michigan Cavalry, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, now in Department of Arkansas; Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, First Iowa Cavalry, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Eleventh New York Cavalry, Second New Jersey Cavalry, now in Department of Mississippi; Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry and First Texas Cavalry, now in Department of the Gulf. These regiments number in all about 7,000 effective men. All officers and enlisted men on detached service have been ordered to join their respective commands, and their present department commanders have been ordered, so far as practicable, to mount every effective man by drawing horses from the cavalry left behind and replacing the animals so taken from the supplies expected from Saint Louis. The commanding officers of these regiments will stop at Morganza on their way down the river and telegraph to you, care of these headquarters, for instructions. The Fourth Wisconsin and First Texas Regiments will remain at Baton Rouge, subject to your orders, until a good camping-ground has been selected in the vicinity of this city. With these regiments, General Lucas' brigade, and the best portion of General Knipe's command, you will have fully 12,000 effective men for service in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. CARROLLTON DISTRICT, *Carrollton, La., March 4, 1865.*

I. Having been assigned to this post by Special Orders, No. 75, from headquarters Southern Division of Louisiana, the undersigned hereby assumes command.

II. First Lieut. John N. Bollig, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters as acting aide-de-camp and will report to the commanding officer of the Third Battalion, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, for duty without delay.

W. S. MUDGETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER PLAQUEMINE:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs that you inform him of the latest information received from your scouts in the Grossetete country. You will hereafter push up your scouts to the crossings of the Atchafalaya River and report frequently and direct. Acknowledge receipt.

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLAQUEMINE, *March 4, 1865.* (Received 11.10 p. m.)

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Southern Div. of Louisiana:

LIEUTENANT: Your dispatch of this date received. Assumed command of this post to-day. Sent scouts out to-night. Will report result to-morrow. No information to transmit relative to the enemy.

J. HALE SYPHER,
Colonel Eleventh Regt. U. S. Colored Heavy Arty., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 4, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith letters from Captain Ratliff, C. S. Army, and Mr. Barrow, which were sent to me this morning from West Baton Rouge. The first letter, marked A, is from Ratliff to Captain Donnelly, of the Navy, Mr. Barrow being the bearer, and the next, marked B, is Barrow's letter of transmittal. Not finding Donnelly, Mr. Barrow sent both communications to me, and his note of transmittal is marked C. Being desirous of learning whether this Barrow was a person we wanted, I sent Captain Morey of my staff to West Baton Rouge to communicate with him, and the communication (D) is his proposition on behalf of Ratliff. This person is a regularly commissioned Confederate officer, while Prime, Robinson, O'Neil, and others are guerrillas, and are the bands that lately fired upon our boats. Yesterday Prime's men dispersed the workmen on the levee eight miles above here, and they can-

not go back until I send a guard with them. My opinion is that Ratliff wants to secure these men and put them in the rebel service, although he states that it is his intention to punish them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Inclosures.]

A.

POINTE COUPÉE PARISH, *February 28, 1865.*

Captain DONNELLY,
Commander of U. S. Gun-boat No. 54, Mississippi River:

CAPTAIN: It having been represented to me that the parish of West Baton Rouge, the upper portion of the parish of Iberville, and the lower portion of the parish of Pointe Coupée are infested with unorganized bodies of jayhawkers, and that they have been firing at the workmen on the levee at Chinus Cubasse, and at the boats on the river; and also that the Federal authorities are not only opposed to this species of warfare, but are willing to suspend operations against the regular Confederate authorities if they will put a stop to these marauders, I therefore send Mr. Alexander Barrow to you to know if you are authorized by the commanding officer to enter into an arrangement to suspend operations on this side against my command for a certain number of days, until I can at least attempt to clear out these parties. I have given positive orders not to molest parties at work on levees, or to fire at the steam-boats, and my authority is from the Confederate authority in command of this district, and these orders have been distinctly promulgated. And in regard to the levees, it is not the desire of our generals to in the least obstruct a people in obtaining a support which the high water would deprive them of. Most of the persons along the line of the river are women and children, and dependent entirely upon the soil for support. Mr. Barrow is authorized to enter into an arrangement to suspend hostilities with me for a certain number of days, and I will send a force and attempt to rid the parish of the nuisances with no other object.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. RATLIFF,
Captain, Commanding Advanced Post.

B.

WEST BATON ROUGE, *March 2, 1865.*

Captain DONNELLY,
Commanding U. S. Gun-boat No. 54:

SIR: I reported to Captain Ratliff that I understood you to have said a few days since that "if Captain Ratliff would agree you would see that the Federal authorities would co-operate with him, and you would give all the assistance in your power in ridding this section of country from the jayhawkers." To forward this desirable end Captain R. has sent me charged with a letter to you upon the subject, trusting that he can make such arrangements with yourself and the general commanding the district as to meet the object above referred to. Please let me hear if you are disposed to communicate further upon this matter, and in what manner. If by personal interview, I would respectfully suggest great secrecy, that the parties above mentioned may be ignorant

of the action to be had against them. It may be proper, captain, to state that I am not connected with the army in any manner, but residing in what is termed the Grossetete country, and at times near Captain Ratliff's headquarters. The captain has asked me to be the medium through which these arrangements should be made, and you can well understand the interest I in common with my fellow-citizens take in plans by which they hope to be relieved from the nightly incursions of these predatory bands of marauders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX'R BARROW.

C.

WEST BATON ROUGE, *March 3, 1865.*

Major-General HERRON,

Commanding District, &c., Headquarters at Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: You will perceive from the inclosed letters my object in coming to this point. Not finding the officer at this station through whom I expected to open communication with you I am induced to address you directly, hoping to consummate the wishes of Captain Ratliff. You will please inform me if you are willing to waive the informality and conclude the proposed arrangements. My verbal instructions are ample, I conceive, and fully justify me in proceeding.

Expecting an answer as early as convenient, I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BARROW.

D.

WEST BATON ROUGE, *March 4, 1865.*

Major-General HERRON,

Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

After a conference with Captain Morey, acting aide-de-camp, I beg to state that Captain Ratliff proposes to capture or drive away the bands of men commonly known as jayhawkers now infesting the country lying between the Rivers Mississippi and Atchafalaya, north of the Plaquemine. Those he captures will be sent up to Confederate district headquarters to be summarily dealt with as deserters and jayhawkers. Captain Ratliff proposes to capture or drive away these men with his own forces, the Federal authorities to agree to a truce for a limited time, say ten days, not to send any military force into the country above referred to below Morganza or north of the Bayou Plaquemine. Captain Ratliff will agree that the levee contractors at Morganza or at Chenier's plantation, and their hands or laborers, shall not be disturbed in any manner by the Confederate forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BARROW.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
In the Field, Comite Bridge, La., March 4, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM HYDE CLARK,

Chief of Staff, Northern Division of Louisiana:

MAJOR: I am just in receipt of your dispatch and also one from the major-general commanding of same date. I have just finished the bridge across the Comite River and am now clearing away the timber and

brush surrounding it to prevent any advantages that the enemy might attempt to take. The detachment I had sent to Jackson returned, as they learned upon getting within three miles of the town that the force there was too large for them. The force in Jackson and neighborhood is commanded by Colonel Powers, and supposed to be from 300 to 400 strong. The indications now are that the force that fled from Clinton on our arrival at this point is returning to that place again. I do not think there is any danger of their attacking me at this place, but they may concentrate to resist our advance at Clinton instead of the covered bridge this side of Liberty. I have made no demonstration on the enemy's pickets on the opposite side of the Comite, who are in plain view, except the capturing of Captain La Tice and one private soldier, but probably will to-night. I have just started the wagon train to Baton Rouge, which probably should bring up at once three days' rations and the balance in forage, but I leave this to the direction of the major-general commanding. I shall keep up my communication with the cavalry from Port Hudson and carry out other instructions of the general. When I do move from this place I think I can probably maneuver to get in the rear of Powers' command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the Third Michigan and Tenth Illinois Regiments of Volunteer Cavalry be sent with the least possible delay to this city, with orders to report to Brevet Major-General Grierson, commanding cavalry forces of this division. All officers and enlisted men on detached service will at once be relieved and returned to their regiments and a sufficient number of horses will be drawn from the cavalry that remains in the department, to be replaced by horses now on their way from Saint Louis, to mount every effective man in these two regiments. The commanding general is extremely anxious that the movement of these regiments be expedited as much as possible. Please instruct commanding officers to stop at Morganza on their way down the river, and to telegraph from there to General Grierson, care of these headquarters, awaiting his reply.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the Fourth and Eleventh Illinois, the First Iowa and Second Wisconsin Regiments of Volunteer Cavalry be sent, as early as practicable, to this city, and

ordered to report to Brevet Major-General Grierson, commanding cavalry forces of this division. The order for the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, dated the 2d instant, is hereby so far modified as to require them to report to General Grierson instead of to General Hurlbut. All officers and enlisted men belonging to those regiments and now on detached service should at once be returned to their commands, and, so far as practicable, every effective man should be mounted by drawing horses from regiments to remain in your department, to be replaced from supplies now on their way from Saint Louis. It is desired that no effort be spared to expedite the movement of these troops as much as possible. Commanding officers should be instructed to stop at Morganza on their way down the river for the purpose of telegraphing to General Grierson (care of these headquarters) for instructions. The Second New Jersey Cavalry has been ordered from Natchez direct and should be replaced by some other regiment from Memphis. A portion of Knipe's cavalry will probably remain in your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 4, 1865.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed please find communication* from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi in reference to my action in closing the lines during the movement of the troops under command of General A. J. Smith at this place. The lines are again closed. Upon receipt of orders from General Canby for General Knipe's cavalry forces to proceed to New Orleans all egress was stopped, including safe-conducts. The cavalry commenced embarking last night. No doubt many complaints have or will be made to the major-general commanding the department about the lines being closed during the movement of the troops. Please lay this communication, together with that from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, before him for his information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, March 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that the Second New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry be sent with all possible dispatch to this city and ordered to report to Brevet Major-General Grierson, commanding cavalry forces of this division. The commanding officer will on arrival at Morganza telegraph to General Grierson (care of these headquarters) for further instructions. General Dana has been

* See Christensen to Commanding General District of Vicksburg, February 26, p. 987.

requested to send another cavalry regiment from Memphis to replace the Second New Jersey, but it is desired that the necessary steps be taken immediately for its embarkation without waiting for the regiment that is to relieve it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1865.*

In accordance with orders from the War Department the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of West Tennessee. In addition to those at present on duty within the district the following staff officers are announced: Maj. W. H. Morgan, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Charles H. Townsend, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. S. J. Burnett, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, aide-de-camp. Headquarters at present will be the same as occupied by the late district commander, Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 4, 1865—10.16 a. m.

General DODGE,
Headquarters Department of the Missouri:

Before you make any order assigning Pleasonton to duty I would be glad to see you and him and talk on the matter.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MEXICO, MO., *March 4, 1865.*

Hon. I. H. STURGEON:

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Well knowing your wishes and desires, as often expressed to me, for the future welfare and interests of Missouri, particularly Northeast Missouri, I now write you, hoping that you may be able to lay some matters before General Pope in such a manner as will be to our future advantage as a people and State. I find on my arrival at home that the people of my county and the adjoining counties [are] in a great state of excitement, and many good citizens leaving the State, leaving their farms, making such dispositions of their personal effects as they can, in some instances selling their farms for what they can get, and others leaving their farms and lands and either moving into town or leaving the State—and in most cases leaving the State—many of whom are good, loyal citizens, who have ever been friends of the Government. This present increased excitement has been produced by the raids of a few notorious thieves and bushwhackers, not more than ten in number. As I am informed, five or six of them made a raid into the west end of this county the day before I left home and killed one man and beat and robbed others, which occurred on or about the 25th of February, and afterward some ten, claiming to be the same

gang led by the notorious Jim Jackson, of Texas, as he claims, made a raid through the northwestern part of Boone and Randolph and to Jackson Station, killing some two or three persons and robbing others. These raids have been made and these brutal outrages committed upon Union men generally, and such Southern sympathizers as have manifested a disposition to favor the Union cause, and in no case have any notorious rebels been molested. Such seems to be the programme, that all Union men are to be driven out of the State by such fiends, and the disloyal element of the country sit quietly down and fold their arms and rejoice over the result thus brought about. I am satisfied in my own mind that many of the Southern men are willing to see the work of death go on as inaugurated by such fiends claiming to be Confederate guerrillas, &c., until every Union man shall be driven out of the State. During the fall and winter the rebel element of the country was the restless element, and were wishing to sell and leave the State for fear of the reaction to follow the raid of Price; but as that was about to subside these raids have caused them to become more quiet, and many of them seem satisfied to remain, as the loyal men are thus to be either killed or run out of the State. Cannot some plan be set on foot to relieve Union men and retain our population in the State, especially the Union element? I have herein given you a few facts in a very broken manner, and hope you may thereby get the idea intended to be conveyed by me of the necessity of some action to retain our population, protect Union men, and produce quiet in our State as speedily as possible. You can judge of the wants of the country people, and General Pope can fully appreciate the case as presented by you, and I hope will be able to devise some means for our future and immediate quiet and safety. I dislike very much to call on you for any part of your valuable time, but duty to our country requires us to do all we can for protection.

I am, very truly, yours,

J. P. CLARK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 4, 1865.

Colonel POTTER,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth:

You have been authorized to purchase 600 horses to mount General Blunt's command. General Blunt informs me they can be purchased in South Kansas in two weeks. Send officers down immediately to make purchase or authorize some one whom you can rely upon to purchase for you, as you deem best. At any rate, get the horses for me at earliest possible moment. Answer what you propose to do in the matter.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., March 4, 1865.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully recommend the following slight change in the line designated by Major-General Pope from Fort Abercrombie to the Missouri River, viz: Instead of going through Wadsworth, to

run up the Otter Tail River to its junction with the Bois des Sioux; thence along the northwest shore of the Bois des Sioux and Lake Traverse to head of the lake; thence westerly to the junction of the James and Snake Rivers; thence to the East Medicine Knoll River, and down it to the Missouri. At the junction of the James and Snake Rivers there is an old Indian planting ground, which I deem advisable to include in the Indian territory. This line follows water-courses as far as possible, which will much facilitate making the Indians understand the line they are to keep north of. In case the change cannot be made I would respectfully request that I be permitted to locate the Indian camp at Fish Lake, which is five miles from here and on the Fort Abercrombie road, but is perhaps two miles inside of a direct line from here to Abercrombie, for the following reasons: The lake abounds in fish, which would be quite a source of subsistence for the Indians; there is an abundance of wood; good land for agriculture and well situated for defense in case of attack from hostile Indians, and within easy supporting distance from here, thus affording many more natural advantages than any other point within a long distance of this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. ROSE,
Major, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Saint Paul, March 17, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters for transmittal to division headquarters for the consideration of Major-General Pope, with the recommendation that the slight changes suggested be authorized, inasmuch as the Indians will better understand a line designated by natural boundaries, such as water-courses, &c., than any other. The spot described as a fit location for the Indians who have surrendered to the military authorities answers the requirements contained in General Pope's dispatch.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Pope, commanding division.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 23, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

There are no objections to the changes suggested in this communication.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 24, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley and attention invited to the indorsement of Major-General Pope.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 5, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th ultimo. I have no personal knowledge of General Averell. My application for him was based on the reputation he had with the officers of his regiment (Third Cavalry), as an active and enterprising officer. I am, however, greatly pleased with the change you have made in sending General Grierson. I have made applications for General Gillmore and General W. F. Smith. The first had been assigned to another command, and the second application has been declined. The object in making these applications was to have some one near in whom the Department and yourself had confidence, who could take the general conduct of the campaign and carry out the plan of operations in case of any accident to myself. I have no other choice in this respect. Steele, I think, is deficient in the qualities of organization and preparation. The same objection, I believe, applies to A. J. Smith in a smaller degree, but I have not known him so long and so well as Steele. Granger possesses these to a greater extent than the others, but is deficient in other respects. Of the three I incline to Smith, but any one in whom you have sufficient confidence to place in that position would be acceptable to me. Osterhaus has just reported, and has impressed me favorably, but I do not yet know him well except by reputation. The Department of the Gulf will need an energetic commander, with positive qualities of administration. General Hurlbut has succeeded very well, but is anxious to leave the service, and his resignation will be forwarded with the recommendation that it shall not take effect until his successor has been designated and has arrived. I have no one now that can replace him.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *March 5, 1865.*
(Received 17th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

The results of the examining board has embarrassed us materially by discharging officers who cannot be replaced at the moment. I want particularly an officer of experience and energy for the depot at Mobile Bay. Capt. F. S. Winslow, formerly in your department, is now in this city, and from the character given him by General Donaldson, and his

general reputation, I think him well fitted for the position. Can he be appointed? I would like him appointed for a principal depot, at least a quartermaster of volunteers with rank of major. I recommend that the appointment be made. Captain Winslow will accept. Please advise me soon.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 5, 1865.*

1. Division commanders will at once appoint provost-marshals, as required by paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 20, current series, and report their appointments to these headquarters without delay.

2. For brigades detached from their divisions, provost-marshals will be appointed by the brigade commanders.

3. For cities or villages occupied by our troops, a provost-marshal will, when necessary, be appointed by the commanding officer so occupying, or by orders from division or higher headquarters.

4. All appointments or changes of provost-marshals will be at once reported by the authority making them to these headquarters.

5. All provost-marshals will obey the orders of their immediate commanders in all matters affecting the interior police, but will also obey such instructions as they may from time to time receive from the provost-marshal-general.

6. Division and other commanders, having provost-marshals for their commands, will detail a sufficient guard for duty under the orders of the provost-marshal; such guard will be detailed from the best disciplined and most reliable troops; and commanding officers are hereby required to aid and sustain their provost-marshals to the fullest extent practicable in the performance of their duties.

7. All commanding officers are hereby required, on the application of a provost-marshal, to aid him in effecting arrests, and to afford him any other aid necessary to him in the performance of his duties.

8. For small temporary detachments no provost-marshal will be appointed, but the commanding officer of the detachment will do what is necessary to enforce order, for the proper care and disposition of seized or captured property, prisoners, refugees, and deserters, and for the surveillance of persons not in the army.

9. Intoxicating liquors, including wines, ale, beer, lager beer, porter, &c., shall not be permitted to be sold in or in the vicinity of any place occupied by our troops, either on the march or stationed.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. SEPARATE CAVALRY BRIGADE, *Carrollton, La., March 5, 1865.*

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V. Col. M. H. Chrysler, Second New York Veteran Cavalry, will proceed with the portion of his regiment remaining at Carrollton to Lakeport at 6 a. m. the 6th instant, and there embark for Pensacola, Fla., on board the transports designated to receive his command, which will be provided with three days' cooked rations and forage.

VI. Upon his arrival at Pensacola, Fla., he will assume command of the troops of this brigade, which will be ordered to report to him as they arrive at that post, reporting to the commanding officer and to major-general commanding when he shall arrive there.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Lucas:

E. V. HITCH,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, March 5, 1865.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

There is no news to-day from the Grossetete country. Scouts are now up there, and I expect to hear further to-morrow. If I can find any reliable special scout I will send him up, but we have already a gang of very intelligent fellows up there, and I hardly think that any force will succeed in getting across the Atchafalaya without observation. The condition of the roads is now such that the enemy would have difficulty in surprising us, I think.

Very respectfully,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 5, 1865.

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5. Col. S. M. Quincy, Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, is temporarily relieved from his duties as acting assistant inspector-general of infantry, heavy, and light artillery of the Northern Division of Louisiana, to enable him to assume his duties as president of the examining board for U. S. Colored Troops. Lieut. Col. J. C. Chadwick, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, is announced as acting assistant inspector-general of infantry, heavy, and light artillery of the Northern Division of Louisiana during the temporary absence of Colonel Quincy.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLAQUEMINE, *March 5, 1865.* (Received 8.20 p. m.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Defenses:*

Scouts sent out last night have returned. They report having seen an outpost of the enemy at the old mill on the west side of Bayou Grossetete, above Indian Village, supposed to be about twenty-five strong. The scouts had no boats to cross over, therefore could not attack the post. Another party sent down Bayou Plaquemine, below The Park, report having seen two of the enemy's pickets in the vicinity of The Park. My men gave chase, but were unable to overtake them.

The river is rising rapidly, and with 200 men and ropes, pikes, and pulleys I believe the dam of drift in Bayou Plaquemine can be removed. This is of the greatest importance to this post.

J. H. SYPHER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., March 5, 1865.

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2. In accordance with instructions received from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the Second New Jersey Cavalry Volunteers, Col. Joseph Kargé commanding, will with all possible dispatch be embarked for New Orleans, La. Upon arrival at Morganza, La., Colonel Kargé will report by telegram to Brevet Major-General Grierson, commanding cavalry forces Military Division of West Mississippi, for further instructions. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *March 5, 1865.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party commanded by Captain Norris, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, sent to repair the telegraph line, surprised Captain Kidd's gang, numbering twenty-five, while in camp, at 9 p. m. of the 3d instant. The guerrillas were scattered in every direction and five of them killed; 2 men, 14 horses, 5 mules, and a number of arms and equipments were captured. No loss on our side.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 5, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

As General Grant requested that the headquarters of Department of the Missouri be established at Fort Leavenworth the Secretary of War will not change them at present.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

PATTERSON, *March 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

SIR: I wish to call your attention to matters down the river. For the last two years the guerrillas have procured more or less contraband goods from Illinois, and Chester had been their principal point. This

winter many of the worst men in Southeast Missouri have gone into Illinois to winter, and from all I can learn they are passing frequently from Missouri and Arkansas to Illinois and back again. They procure arms, ammunition, clothing, &c. A large portion of the horses stolen from Missouri are taken to Chester and sold and find their way to the Saint Louis market. William C. Polly, a man who left this county to keep us from killing him, has a livery stable in Chester, and without doubt is in league with the guerrillas. I think this matter should be attended to, and I would like to do it. I can take the men from here necessary to do the work. General, come down to Patterson if you can. I wish you to look around here some and see. If the Iron Mountain Railroad comes through here (which it will) I know of no place which presents so good a chance for profits as this. I wish you would come down and see what you think of the prospects. We have heard here that you are coming down with the inspecting officer when he comes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. LEEPER.

HANNIBAL, MO., *March 5, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

GENERAL: Holtzclaw, Gouch, and Bragg have left Pike County, Ill., and have gone to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Burchell has been in Pike County for the last week and brings this information. Holtzclaw goes by the name of Miller. He has had his sisters with him all winter, and they all left there for Council Bluffs two weeks ago. This information is without doubt correct, as one of Holtzclaw's men was with Burchell in Pike County. I send Burchell to you, and he will give you all the particulars, and if you will give him the proper authority to arrest the parties he will gobble them without doubt. I am on the track of Blue, Oldham, and Cook. One of the Oldhams died suddenly last week. There are so many different parties at work here over which I have no control it is impossible to accomplish much.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Illinois.

MACON, MO., *March 5, 1865.*

Col. E. A. KUTZNER,
Glasgow:

Great complaint is made that your troops in Howard County are inactive. Stir them up. Push them out after the guerrillas. Organize a party to go after Jackson, and stay after him day and night until he is killed.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT RILEY, KANS., *March 5, 1865.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS:

In obedience to orders I proceeded to the counties of Chase, Butler, and Irving, and investigated, as near as possible, concerning the report that came to these headquarters in regard to the Texans and Indians

on the border. I found that there were four tribes of hostile Indians in camp about 100 miles from the junction of the Little and Big Arkansas Rivers, and had been in camp about two months, and had been visiting back and forward with the Osage and other refugee Indians. It is supposed by the settlers that they are about to join. There are Texans coming and going from the Indians who are in this State, and, it is supposed, to be making preparations for a raid as soon as grass comes. I saw Major Gookins, Indian agent for the refugee Indians. He told me he was afraid that there was something of that kind on foot, as his Indians had acted very strangely for some time. I found the Waco chief (that Colonel Leavenworth sent out to hunt the hostile tribes on the plains) at the junction of the Arkansas Rivers. He had a pass from Colonel Leavenworth, given by Colonel Leavenworth himself. I questioned the Waco chief as well [as] I could about the hostile tribes. He told me they were four days' travel south of the junction. I asked him if the Comanches were friendly with the whites. He made no reply, but hung his head down. I also asked him how many warriors they had. He made signs that there were 1,800. He also told me the Kiowas, Apaches, and Arapahoes came in and got some goods. I asked him if they were friendly to the whites. His answer was, "Maybe so not." I have learned from good authority that there is a Cherokee half-breed, by the name of Chishem, claiming to be a refugee from the Cherokee Nation, who has been trading with those hostile tribes all winter. I inquired of the settlers if he was a loyal man, and all that knew him said he is not a loyal man, and Major Gookins doubts his loyalty. He (Chishem) is the man who issued the goods to them for Colonel Leavenworth—those tribes, namely, Kiowas, Apaches, and Arapahoes—and then left the next day. Chishem is the man that Colonel Leavenworth received information from that the hostile Indians wished to make a treaty of peace. The Waco chief told me that Chishem had gone to the Comanches' camp. The chief said, "Chishem heap, heap big chief—Comanche, Kiowas, Apaches, and Arapahoes." I took it for granted that he meant over all those four tribes. Major Gookins told me he feared the Osages and Wacoes more than any other Indians on his agency. The Waco chief told me the Comanches would not come to receive any goods or make a treaty. There was a band of eight Texans came in the vicinity of Emporia last October, claiming to be refugees from Texas, and camped about three miles from town, with horses they had brought from Texas, and one of the band, by the name of Taylor, came in town and stopped one or two days and made acquaintance with a merchant by the name of Farrell, that had come from Texas. They knew each other by reputation some years ago, and on the strength of it the merchant credited him to $300 worth of goods till they could sell their horses, and on the same evening they left and took forty horses out of the settlement and made good their escape—supposed to have gone to Texas. Farrell's wife came up from Texas last January. She says Taylor had got back to Texas and was recruiting for the raid into Kansas. I also saw a man who claimed to have made his escape from Texas last January, and he said there were 4,000 Texans on the border intending to make a raid into Kansas as soon as spring opens. There is no forage in the part of the country where I have been.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM PEPPARD,
Scout.

DENVER, *March 5, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Sioux Indians crossed northward two weeks ago; no reliable information since of whereabouts. All quiet. Militia raised.

MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the information received at this office this day is mainly confirmatory of previous reports.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
(In absence of Captain Eaton.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 6, 1865.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 21, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1865, and General Orders, No. 26, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the Districts of West Florida and South Alabama and Key West and Tortugas are dropped from the returns of this department. The orders above quoted do not refer to Ship Island, which will continue to report as heretofore to headquarters Southern Division of Louisiana.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. SEPARATE CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Carrollton, March 6, 1865.

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II. The commanding officer of the Second Massachusetts Light Artillery will proceed to Bull's Head with his battery and there embark on board the steamer McClellan, waiting to receive them. They will be provided with three days' cooked rations and forage.

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By order of Brigadier-General Lucas:

E. V. HITCH,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., March 6, 1865.

Colonel SYPHER,
Commanding, Plaquemine:

Keep close observation upon the enemy's pickets; at the same time employ a couple of intelligent and reliable men to go up into the

Grossetete country behind the pickets you mention and ascertain positively what the enemy are doing on the Atchafalaya, and to look particularly about the crossing place or ferry. Be careful who you select. Send the bill to these headquarters for payment. Use your judgment as to the route for the two scouts to take. A somewhat circuitous one will be best. Report promptly.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding, &c.:

The advance are now at Comite River, having bridged White's Bayou, Redwood, and the Comite, and prepared the roads up to that point. Yesterday morning a portion of the force crossed the Comite and had a sharp skirmish with Powers' regiments, driving them to within one mile of Clinton. Our loss was 2 killed and 1 officer and 4 men wounded. Enemy's loss, 5 killed and quite a number wounded. Hodge is concentrating at the covered bridge, twenty miles north of Clinton, and will have about 1,500 men with five pieces of artillery. I sent a train this morning with rations and forage for the advance, and will hold them at the Amite for a day or two longer.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1865.

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5. Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook having reported to these headquarters pursuant to orders of the War Department is assigned to the command of the District of Eastern Arkansas, and will proceed to Helena and relieve Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, U. S. Volunteers. On being relieved Brigadier-General Buford will comply with instructions received from War Department.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., March 6, 1865.

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7. Col. Joseph Kargé, Second New Jersey Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Provisional Brigade, District of Natchez, and will at once assume command of his regiment.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I transmit inclosed letters* from Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, in relation to the position and strength of the forces under Price in Southwest Arkansas and the Indian country, and the supposed destination of these forces in the spring. This information corresponds in all respects with that given me by the commanding officer at Fort Smith and by spies and scouts from Southern Kansas. There is little doubt that as soon as spring opens and grass is sufficiently advanced for stock these forces under Price will attempt a raid northward. Southern Kansas is most easily accessible, and as it is full of stock and possesses many valuable farms it offers a tempting prize. It is possible, however, that the raid may be made into Missouri. Nearly the whole force under Price is cavalry, and it is altogether probable that in such a raid cavalry alone will be used. The second letter of General Dodge sets forth the entire force at his command, both in Missouri and Kansas, to defeat such a movement. It is unnecessary to point out to you how insufficient it is for the purpose. It is also needless to tell you, as you are entirely familiar with this region of country, that the proper position of troops to cover Missouri and Kansas and to intercept any invading force is some point on the Arkansas River, and at such a point all or nearly all the troops in Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas intended for the purpose ought to be concentrated. From the direction of Arkansas two routes of invasion of Missouri only are practicable; first, the route through Southeast Missouri, pursued last year by Price; second, the route through Southwest Missouri. These two routes are a long distance apart, and are separated from each other by rugged and difficult country. Of course, the common point of departure of these routes on the Arkansas River is the proper position for troops to intercept a movement of the enemy north; first, because the invading force would be met at the outset, and second, because the force which then would be sufficient to deal with them need be only one-half as strong as would be required to defend these two routes, if posted in Missouri or Northern Kansas I do not know what force remains in the Department of Arkansas, how it is disposed, nor what resistance, if any, it would make to any movements of the enemy toward Missouri or Kansas. If Arkansas belonged to this division I would at once send all the troops possible from this State and Kansas to the Arkansas River and concentrate them with the troops serving in Arkansas. This combined force, properly disposed, ought to be able to cover all the country north of the Arkansas River. Under present circumstances there can be no co-operation between troops in this division and the Department of Arkansas, and I do not at all know what to expect in the way of assistance from that department. I think your experience in command here has made it clear to you that in a military view Arkansas properly belongs to the same command with Missouri, and that a separation simply weakens the defense of both by preventing a concentration of forces for a common object under a single commander. I have written to General Reynolds on this subject, but as I cannot control the disposition nor movements of the troops under his command I must adopt every precaution that would be necessary if he were not in Arkansas at all. It is not probable that any movement north will be made by Price before April 1, but shortly after that time it will be necessary to increase considerably the force in this depart-

* See Blunt to Dodge, February 14, and Dodge to Pope, March 1, pp. 851, 1053.

ment. I would consider it altogether advisable to anticipate such a movement on his part by sending all the troops that could possibly be spared from this department, uniting them with all troops that could be taken from posts in Arkansas and moving against him. He is only about 120 miles southwest of Fort Smith and could easily be driven from there across Red River into Texas. Until this is done there will be a constant danger of raids into Missouri and Kansas. So long as Price remains where he is the people of Missouri and Kansas will be in a constant state of uneasiness and alarm, and so long will the demand and the clamor for troops at every small village in either State be kept up. I submit these views for your consideration. If Arkansas belonged to this command it is probable that with the force there, re-enforced by what could be sent from here, we should be strong enough to defeat any northward movement of Price. While that department remains separated from this command it will be necessary to keep my troops here and to ask for others in time to anticipate a raid.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a letter* from General Sanborn, commanding in Southwest Missouri, containing a report made to him by scouts whom he sent to Southern Arkansas. He vouches for the reliability of their report. As all the troops except those absolutely needed to defend the posts occupied in Arkansas have been taken by General Canby for his operations farther south, and, as is supposed, east of the Mississippi, all the rebels west of the river are released from the necessity of any defensive attitude, and will no doubt make a movement northward early in the spring. In this department there will not by June 1 be more than 3,000 or 4,000 men left, as all the rest of the troops will have been disbanded by expiration of their terms of service. A considerable force will be needed to secure Missouri and Kansas against such a movement. If any operations had been undertaken by us west of the Mississippi the troops of the rebel Trans-Mississippi Department would have been kept occupied and thus prevented from attempting such a movement; but as it is I think we may rely confidently upon such an attempt as soon as grass is sufficient for stock. By the middle of April at farthest more troops should be sent here to defeat such a movement, and I trust that by that time a sufficient number can be spared from other fields. As you know, general, I am very loath to make any application for troops under present circumstances, and should certainly not do so unless I considered it my duty. As recruiting has been and is going on so rapidly and so many new regiments have been organized, I thought it likely that eight or ten of the new regiments might be sent here and drilled and brigaded. Their presence here while being fitted for service would likely have a good effect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See February 24, p. 969.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 6, 1865.*

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9. The resignation of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Roy Stone having been accepted by the Secretary of War, Col. Cyrus Hall, One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois, will assume command of the military station of Alton, Ill., till other orders. General Stone will turn over all ordnance and ordnance stores for which he is responsible to Capt. John D. Moore, One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 6, 1865.*

1. Company I, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, will march from Hermann to Franklin and relieve Company D, of the same regiment. Company D on being relieved will march to Pilot Knob and report to the commanding officer of the Third Sub-District for further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the dismounted men of the command to the points named.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Vols. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 6, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Bloomfield, Mo.:

Capt. W. J. Morris telegraphs to-day from Patterson that there is a rebel force of 300 menacing that post. Do you know anything of it? Answer at once.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Vols. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Same to Colonel Beveridge, Pilot Knob.)

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *March 6, 1865.*

General EWING,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have had late intelligence from Crowley's Ridge and can hear of no rebel force in that direction. I have no knowledge of there being any rebels in the direction of Patterson.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March 6, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Bloomfield, Mo.:

Can I send a scout out (in Bollinger County they report some guerrillas about Smithville) and then instruct them to go in below Dallas and look for Bolin in that direction? Captain Diehl being out from below, they will not expect any one from the north. I can send twenty men.

J. C. THOMSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Patterson, March 6, 1865.

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

SIR: I received information this morning from reliable men that a force is now marching upon this place. I place no confidence in the report, but have sent scouting parties to the various fords upon Black River. Should they see fit to call they will meet a warm reception.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *March 6, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Citizens report Major Cooper in Benton County with 150 men and Buck Brown on Spavinaw with 50. I have sent fifty men to Bentonville to re-enforce the colony at that place.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *March 6, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Scouts report 100 rebels in King's River. My forage train was attacked there twice day before yesterday. One man killed three bushwhackers and took two prisoners, and lost none.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

GLASGOW, *March 6, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

My men came in Thursday evening last, after a very fatiguing march in pursuit of Jackson, going through six counties and very bad roads. The militia company at Franklin I ordered to push after him. Please order me to Macon with Colonel Lewis Tuesday.

E. A. KUTZNER,
Colonel, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March 6, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

General DODGE:

Nine squadrons of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry reached Fort Kearny this morning. Companies C and E were detailed at Fort Laramie and Company G is on duty at this post.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March 6, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Capt. Joseph McCarty, from Topeka, has reported. He says he can raise a company of eighty or ninety Pottawatomies and whites (about fifteen of the latter); proposes one Pottawatomie for first lieutenant and a white man for second lieutenant. The company can be raised in three weeks. About half of Pottawatomies can furnish their own horses. He wants the authority from you to raise the company, and would prefer that the Government would furnish all the horses and arms. Captain McC[arty] is waiting your reply.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 6, 1865.

Captain WILLANS,
Fort Leavenworth:

The company must be raised from Indians. I can furnish horses, if necessary. I want part Delaware and part Pottawatomie. Captain McCarty better go down and see the Delawares, as they proposed to raise fifty men. I have no authority to take white men.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, *March 6, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

A large number of friendly Indians at Fort Laramie are in a starving condition. What shall I do with them? They say they dare not leave their camps to hunt or provide for themselves in consequence of the threats of hostile Indians.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny:

Feed those Indians condemned and damaged rations. Form them into companies and use them as scouts, or any way, against the hostile Indians, but under no promise of pay or anything else. Merely get what we can out of them for the trouble they are to us. Has the Six-

teenth and Eleventh Kansas arrived? Two hundred horses left Fort Leavenworth last week for Fort Kearny for the Eleventh Kansas.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, *March 6, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The Eleventh Kansas will leave here to-morrow for Julesburg; also all the spare troops on the line. The Sixteenth Kansas has not yet arrived. The horses in the Eleventh Kansas are in a bad condition, and a great many dismounted men. I will leave here with the Sixteenth on their arrival. Nothing new in regard to Indians.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

FORT KEARNY, *March 6, 1865—9 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Sixteenth Kansas not heard from. Mrs. Morton, lately bought from the Indians on Powder River, says the Indians are high up on the North Fork of Powder River, where they intend to leave their families for the summer for the purpose of making war on the Platte. She says the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Brulé and Ogalalla Sioux, and Minneconjous are banded together and determined to make war to the knife. This woman was captured at Plum Creek in August last.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

DENVER, *March 6, 1865—10 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

No instructions regarding concentration of troops or coming campaign; please instruct. Nine companies of my regiment will be at Julesburg in a few days.

T. MOONLIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 6, 1865.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Denver:

I am concentrating troops at Julesburg to move northward after the Indians before grass comes. The Eleventh Kansas will be among the troops.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

DENVER, *March 6, 1865—9 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Quartermaster at Fort Union, N. Mex., sending to Colorado, Arkansas River country, and buying corn at 23 and 24 cents per pound, furnishing sacks. We are only paying 15 and 16 and cannot get corn.

Should corn be taken to Mexico we cannot get any more. Should be stopped. Colorado depends on Arkansas River country for grain; loud clamor on the subject. All quiet. Mails running.

T. MOONLIGHT.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that advices have been received from my scouts' camp on James River, at Fort Wadsworth, 20th ultimo, which afford the following information: First, the greater part of the hostile Sioux bands are encamped at Painted Woods, on the Missouri, about thirty miles above Heart River; second, there are 200 lodges of Tetons at the Forked Butte, a short distance east of Swan Lake; third, there is a mixed camp of Yanktons and Yanktonnais on the Missouri Coteau, near the head of Elm River, making their way down toward the James River; fourth, a camp of about eight lodges of Yanktonnais on the Snake River, a tributary of the James, under a chief named Mdoka (the male); fifth, 112 lodges of Yanktons, encamped on the James River at Oak Grove (Talle de Chien), are engaged in hunting and proceeding toward Elm River, where they expected to find buffalo. Many of the stragglers from the U. S. reservation have gone back in the direction of Fort Thompson, in accordance with the orders given by me to sub-district and post commanders to allow none of these people east of the James River under any pretext whatever. Of the bands above or before mentioned the Yanktons alone are annuity Indians, and are regarded as friendly. The powerful subdivision of the Yanktonnais have heretofore been actively hostile, but the repeated chastisements inflicted upon them in 1863 and 1864 have disposed some of the chiefs to peace. As a general thing they are not to be depended on. The bands designated in first paragraph as hostile are composed of the refugees from the Lower Sioux, who perpetrated the terrible massacres of 1862; of some of the Sissetons, who participated in the attack on Fort Abercrombie in the same year, and of others who, having committed outrages upon the white settlements, have no hope of pardon for their crimes. These desperadoes form a camp of about 400 lodges, or about 700 to 800 warriors, who are malignantly hostile, and, if possible, should be placed beyond the power of doing mischief. I hope to be able by a secret and rapid movement, as early in the spring as practicable, to cut off the retreat of this camp into British territory. The Sisseton Sioux generally have been opposed to the war with the whites, and about seventy lodges are now encamped under the surveillance of the garrison at Fort Wadsworth, having given themselves up. About 100 lodges of these people in addition will follow the example of their brethren in the spring, unless unfavorably operated on by British traders and half-breeds. Some of these Sissetons have performed important service as scouts along the James River, &c., in intercepting raiding parties from the hostile camp on their way to the settlements in Iowa and Minnesota, during the fall of 1864. The bitter enmity existing between the war party and those inclined to submit is a good guarantee of the fidelity of the latter, especially when acting under the direction of our own officers. In accordance with the written instructions of Major-General Pope, I shall send a force of six companies of cavalry, with a

section of mountain howitzers, to Devil's Lake as soon as the grass shall be sufficiently grown to subsist the animals, to remain in that region during the summer months, with a view to intercept the hostile Indians and operate as a check upon the movements of parties interested in the continuance of hostilities. So soon as the programme of operations in this district for the spring and summer shall be matured, I will place the whole plan before you. Your dispatch of 28th ultimo has just reached me, and I will have the honor of replying to it very shortly.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *March 6, 1865—7.50 p. m.*

Capt. JOS. MCC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Sully left here Thursday evening for Saint Louis.

THOS. DUNCAN,
Major, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, March 7, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your communication of the 13th ultimo and its inclosures.* The receipt of the original was acknowledged from New Orleans, and I now inclose a copy of the general order† issued in pursuance of your instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, a statement of the troops left in garrison on the Mississippi River in a more convenient form than in the customary returns. This force will be increased by the draft, and if necessary by calling out the enrolled militia and using the employés of the departments, by about 13,000 men, and if an attack upon any point is made by drawing from the interior of Louisiana and Arkansas, about 10,000 men, as soon as the intentions of the enemy are developed. I think it proper to suggest, however, that any new troops that may be intended for this division from the

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* See p. 829.

† See General Orders, No. 30, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, March 3, p. 1062.

West may be sent at once to Memphis and Vicksburg, where they can be much more readily prepared for the field than if they be kept at home.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

List of regiments serving on the Mississippi River, 1865.

Regiment.	Commanding officer.	Effective strength.	Aggregate.	Station.
Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, Lieutenant-Colonel Street commanding.				
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies).	Major Comstock	390	429	Fort Jackson.
10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (five companies).	Major Loring	451	509	Fort Saint Philip.
Total		841	938	
New Orleans and vicinity.				
1st United States	Colonel Buchanan	284	346	City.
1st New Orleans (six companies)	Lieutenant-Colonel Tisdale	400	603	Vicinity.
56th Ohio	Captain Jones	258	360	Do.
77th U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Hartwell	421	510	Do.
18th New York Cavalry	Major Byrne	629	913	Kenner.
6th Massachusetts Battery	Captain Phelps	145	173	New Orleans.
16th Ohio Battery	Captain Twist	141	157	Greenville.
1st Missouri Battery	Captain Fish	98	117	Do.
13th Massachusetts Battery	Captain Hamlen	111	137	Do.
20th U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Bartram	860	1,017	New Orleans.
10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (one company).		113	119	
Total		3,460	4,452	
Carrollton, La., Lieut. Col. N. Viall.				
1st New Orleans (two companies)	Lieutenant-Colonel Tisdale	98	138	
77th U. S. Colored Infantry (one company).	Captain Fettis	50	60	
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies).	Lieutenant-Colonel Viall	446	490	
Total		594	688	
Donaldsonville, La.				
1st Louisiana	Col. W. O. Fiske	438	514	
Plaquemine, La.				
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies).	Major Shaw	443	501	
Baton Rouge, Brig. Gen. J. Bailey.				
7th Kentucky	Captain Bacon	275	349	
2d Louisiana	Major Hodsdon	127	333	
14th New York Cavalry (one company).	Captain Schmidt	47	69	
Chicago Mercantile Battery	Lieutenant Roe	121	186	
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company D.	Captain Hadden	115	147	
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company E.	Lieutenant Branson	110	142	
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company F.	Captain Brown	122	146	
13th Wisconsin Battery	Captain Griffith	110	133	

List of regiments serving on the Mississippi River, 1865—Continued.

Regiment.	Commanding officer.	Effective strength.	Aggregate.	Station.
Cavalry, Northern Division of Louisiana.				
1st Texas Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel Haynes	775	982	
4th Wisconsin Cavalry	Captain Ramsay	676	955	
6th Missouri Cavalry (five companies).	Major Montgomery	279	404	
118th Illinois Mounted Infantry	Lieutenant-Colonel Logan	317	430	
1st Wisconsin Battery	Lieutenant Nutting	116	133	
Total		3,190	4,409	
Port Hudson, Brig. Gen. Cyrus Hamlin commanding.				
81st U. S. Colored Infantry	Captain Getchell	512	615	
4th U. S. Colored Cavalry	Major Mitchell	321	728	
12th Massachusetts Battery	Captain Miller	137	165	
1st Company Vermont Heavy Artillery.	Captain Chase	229	262	
Total		1,299	1,770	
Morganza, Brigadier-General Ullmann commanding.				
84th U. S. Colored Infantry	Maj. E. Boedicker	435	527	
92d U. S. Colored Infantry	Major Hawes	469	571	
67th U. S. Colored Infantry		903	1,120	
14th New York Cavalry (five companies).	Colonel Bassford	155	473	
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company G.	Captain Harrower	116	127	
Total		2,078	2,812	
District of Natchez, Brigadier-General Davidson commanding.				
8th New Hampshire	Captain Landers	207	314	Vidalia.
58th U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Preston	714	905	Natchez.
70th U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Earle	461	737	Do.
63d U. S. Colored Infantry (six companies).	Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell	400	526	Bullitt's Bayou and Home Farm.
64th U. S. Colored Infantry	Major Meatyard	664	792	Davis' Bend.
2d New Jersey Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke	710	1,418	Natchez.
6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery	Colonel Farrar	1,221	1,429	Do.
26th Ohio Battery	Captain Yost	144	159	Do.
Total		4,521	6,280	
District of Vicksburg.				
58th Ohio	Captain Friesner	195	237	
49th U. S. Colored Infantry	Lieutenant-Colonel Sears	604	721	
52d U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Ziegler	410	763	
53d U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Risdon	471	574	Saint Charles (ordered to Vicksburg).
66th U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Frohock	526	623	Do.
4th Missouri Cavalry	Captain Hencke	112	388	
7th Ohio Battery	Lieutenant McNaughton	101	109	
8th Ohio Battery	Captain Putnam	129	152	
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery L	Captain Bolton	152	186	
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery E	Captain Nichols	92	103	
2d U. S. Colored Artillery, Battery C.	Lieutenant Bander	102	118	
2d U. S. Colored Artillery, Battery D.	Captain Pratt	106	114	
5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery	Lieutenant-Colonel Owen	1,242	1,358	
Total		4,242	5,446	

List of regiments serving on the Mississippi River, 1865—Continued.

Regiment.	Commanding officer.	Effective strength.	Aggregate.	Station.
Memphis, Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts commanding.				
113th Illinois	Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke	438	649	
120th Illinois	Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd	355	492	
46th U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Wood	609	728	Ordered to New Orleans.
55th U. S. Colored Infantry	Major McCord	690	845	Do.
59th U. S. Colored Infantry	Lieutenant-Colonel Cowden	725	869	Do.
61st U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Kendrick	724	817	Do.
63d U. S. Colored Infantry (two companies).		175	195	
11th U. S. Colored Infantry	Colonel Turner	671	807	
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery K	Captain Rodgers	78	95	
7th Wisconsin Battery	Lieutenant Wheelock	115	152	
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery M	Captain Tiemeyer	52	74	
6th Indiana Battery	Lieutenant Kern	57	70	
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery G	Captain Arthur	62	89	
2d U. S. Colored Artillery, Battery F.	Captain Lamberg	75	97	
2d U. S. Colored Artillery, Battery I.	Captain Smith	77	80	
3d U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery	Major Smith	1,169	1,301	
Total		6,072	7,360	
Mouth of White River.				
1st Indiana Cavalry		124	177	
Columbus, Ky., Colonel McArthur commanding.				
7th Tennessee Cavalry (detachment)	Lieutenant Neely	25	25	
4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery	Lieutenant-Colonel Dobozy	649	985	
Total		674	1,010	

RECAPITULATION.

	Effective strength.	Aggregate.
Forts Jackson and Saint Philip	841	938
New Orleans and vicinity	3,460	4,452
Carrollton	594	688
Donaldsonville	438	514
Plaquemine	443	501
Baton Rouge	3,190	4,409
Port Hudson	1,299	1,770
Morganza	2,078	2.812
Natchez	4,521	6,280
Vicksburg	4,242	5,446
Mouth of White River	124	127
Memphis	6,072	7,360
Columbus, Ky	674	1,010
Total on Mississippi River	27,976	36,307

The above is a correct statement.

C. T. BARRETT,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of General Orders, No. 21, and of your communication of the 12th ultimo. The control of the Mississippi River is so intimately connected with the police and trade regulations to be enforced in the communities bordering on it that the one cannot be efficiently maintained without the power to control the other. The interests of the service would, in my judgment, be advanced by the revocation of so much of the order as subjects the troops on the east bank of the river above the Department of Mississippi to my control, leaving the questions of trade and police regulations to be the subject of arrangement between General Thomas on the east and General Pope on the west, and myself, or, preferably by the assignment of a general officer of rank to the special duty of regulating these matters, under the control of the division commanders. During recent operations in Mississippi much embarrassment was experienced by the facilities given for the transmission of supplies and communication of information from points in West Kentucky and Tennessee. The orders given to prevent this were disregarded by local commanders. This question, however, now affects General Thomas more directly than it does me, and besides I do not wish to have my command extended beyond the reach of easy supervision, and this is not practicable while operations are being carried on from the neighborhood of Mobile. If this question had been settled differently it was my intention to have abandoned Columbus, Ky., and New Madrid, Mo., and to have reduced the garrison of Helena, Ark., to what was necessary to protect the colony of freedmen at that place. This, I think, should still be done, as the garrisons of those points are now comparatively useless, and if concentrated they would be of great value in controlling the river. I will send a copy of this communication through Generals Thomas and Pope for such remarks as they may think proper to make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 7th day of March, 1865: A communication from Maj. George Webster, Pass Manchac, La., March 6, 1865, states that the troops at Camp Moore, numbering 200 or 300, had been ordered to Mobile. Daniel McRae, a deserter from the Twentieth Mississippi Infantry, who left Meridian February 2, states Forrest will endeavor to open communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department and will try to blockade the Mississippi River. His command, which informant estimates at 25,000 strong,

is now between the Tombigbee and Pearl Rivers. His force is exclusively cavalry, and as such the best in the Confederacy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 7, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

14. Maj. Wickham Hoffman, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and will report in person without delay to the commanding general Military Division of West Mississippi for assignment to duty with Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

15. Maj. William D. Green, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Virginia for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March 7, 1865.*

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8. The Divisions of Northern and Southern Louisiana are hereby defined each as a division of troops, and the commanding officer of each as such is authorized to convene general courts-martial.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., March 7, 1865.*

First Lieut. W. J. Buchanan, Third Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, having reported in obedience to orders, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as acting assistant adjutant-general and will be respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: As it is necessary for me to have the use of the spare cavalry there may be here, as I am about to put the railroad in order, I have ordered them to report to me. This, however, will make no difference in regard to their future disposition.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST AND DEFENSES OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 7, 1865.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

Inclosed please find some rebel papers. General Dana is expected here on next boat. Your bearer of dispatches to General Dana and Mound City passed up yesterday without detention. I suppose the commanding general is aware of the fact that deserters are crossing the river, going west, in large numbers. They are from all organizations, but principally from Hood's army. I advised naval officers to let them cross.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 7, 1865—3 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Please state briefly by telegraph what you concluded about the assessments in Saint Louis County. Early in the war one Samuel B. Churchill was sent from Saint Louis to Louisville, where I have quite satisfactory evidence that he has not misbehaved; still I am told his property at Saint Louis is subjected to the assessment, which I think it ought not to be. Still, I wish to know what you think.

A. LINCOLN.

SAINT LOUIS, *March 7, 1865.*
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I respectfully ask that Maj. J. F. Meline, assistant adjutant-general at my headquarters, be brevetted colonel for services in Virginia campaign and in Northwest. He deserves the promotion, and I would esteem it a great favor to have him promoted.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Will you please try and have Lieut. Col. Fred. Myers, assistant quartermaster, nominated for brevet brigadier-general in the regular Army before adjournment? For his services in Virginia and elsewhere, see my letter to you, dated some time in December.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

Your dispatch of this date in relation to securing for Col. F. Myers promotion by brevet to the rank of brigadier-general in the regular Army is received. I received also your letter of last December on the same subject. My recollection is that I answered your letter stating that recommendations for promotions by brevet or otherwise must come from officers under whom the recipient of such promotion has served, and either go to the Adjutant-General of the Army direct, or if it is desirable to have my recommendation, then to me for indorsement. The number of applications I receive to secure promotion for officers makes it necessary for me to adhere to this rule for all officers except those who have served immediately under me. I will be very happy to affix my approval to your recommendation of Colonel Myers' promotion. It will possibly be too late now to secure his confirmation this extra session of the Senate, but his appointment can be made and held over to be acted on when Congress does meet.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

From the report of scouts and letter I have received, I have no doubt Camden, Ark., has been evacuated by the rebels and their troops moved south of Red River.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *March 7, 1865.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

Will issue law and order proclamation to-morrow.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor of Missouri:

A PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson, March 7, 1865.

Whereas there no longer exists within the State of Missouri any organized force of the enemies of the Government of the United States, recognized as entitled to the usages of war among civilized nations; and

Whereas the supremacy of the civil law is the desire of all good citizens and its protection to those who obey, and its infliction of known and just punishments on those who violate it, are the ends for which governments are established, and the restoration of its power is the sole purpose of the armed forces of the United States and the State of Missouri:

Now, therefore, I, Thomas C. Fletcher, governor of the State of Missouri and commander-in-chief of the Missouri Militia, desiring to give to every citizen an opportunity of uniting with the civil authorities for the restoration of peace and order on the basis of the administration of justice, as embodied in the civil law, before the commencement of active operations by the military force now being organized to effect the common object, do invite all men who have not made themselves infamous by crime to unite together for the support of the authority of the officers and laws and to make common cause against whomsoever shall persist in making, aiding, or encouraging any description of lawlessness; and I do hereby request the judges and justices of the peace within the State of Missouri to hold regular terms of their courts and to exercise all the authority vested by law for the protection of the lives and property of the people and the preservation of the peace of the State, and to these ends not only to exercise the authority conferred upon them by the laws of the State, but also, when necessary, to use the power given them under the national statutes to arrest and bind to keep the peace or for trial or commit to jail, as the circumstances may require, all offenders against the criminal laws of the United States for appearance before and trial in the U. S. courts; and all judicial and ministerial officers of the law are requested to apply to the nearest military district or post commanders for such escort, guard, or military force as may be necessary to enable them to effect these objects.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri.

Done at the city of Jefferson this 7th day of March, A. D. 1865, of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth, and of the State of Missouri the forty-fifth.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 7, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. Company H, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby ordered to proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., to be mustered out of service. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PATTERSON, MO., *March 7, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

SIR: From scouting parties I hear daily, but nothing concerning the reported rebel force of 200. I feel confident there are not over thirty or forty guerrillas in this country. I have reliable information there is no regular organized rebel force. Rebel men and women report from 300 to 3,000, that our small parties may keep clear while depredations are committed upon Union families by guerrillas.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 7, 1865.

ISAAC H. STURGEON, Esq.,
President North Missouri Railroad Co., Saint Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your note introducing Mr. Pratt, civil engineer, was duly received. I have decided to make Sturgeon headquarters of the Ninth Cavalry for the present, and they will operate against the bushwhackers in Audrain, Boone, and Callaway. My entire force is very light, not one-half what it should be. We are pushing the militia organizations as rapidly as possible, but they go slowly. I am shy about holding the rebels responsible for damages along the line, as the War Department would certainly prohibit me from enforcing an order of that character. The principle is right, but an attempt to adopt and enforce it would be checked by my superiors. I am quite fearful of much trouble when the warm weather and the leaves come, and shall make the best preparations possible to meet it. General Draper will be at Mexico this week, and will make it headquarters, and I assure you we will do all we can to protect the railway.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 7, 1865.

Capt. H. M. BRADLEY,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Columbia, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am pained to learn of the friction existing at Columbia. Pickett was greatly to blame for resisting the guard or in any manner whatever interfering with the men in arrest. I have ever regarded Captain Cook as an able, patriotic officer. He has certainly rendered his country most excellent service, and I should be last to believe that he would do anything to bolster up or comfort disloyalists. I have no one to put in his place; have but few officers and a light force, all told. The captain will be directed to furnish you all requisite guards and force for the discharge of your duties. General Guitar may endeavor to impede you. If so, hesitate not to lay hold of him as you would any other offender. I hope the general will not be instrumental in causing trouble in Boone, but the petition of the Union men of Boone indicates their fear of oppression through his influence. Keep me posted from time to time of the progress of events.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, MISSOURI MILITIA,
Macon, Mo., March 7, 1865.

Brig. GEN. WILLIAM R. PENICK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, touching the volunteer militia organizations in Ray and Caldwell. I am advised that none of these organizations are progressing very rapidly. We shall have to depend upon the militia proper, and the plan you suggest of organizing one company in each regiment [in] a county, with a view to active service, and of men who can leave their business, is a good one. Carry it out. We shall soon get volunteers sufficient for the emergency, which I fear is sure to come. We must keep our detailed force as light as possible, and in every way compatible with the public good, save the money of the State. Economize! Economize! Economize! and what we do, let us do first rate. Beware of the easy-going fellows. Select for officers honest, temperate, earnest, loyal men, and insist upon and maintain the most rigid discipline when troops are ordered into active service. Captain McGhee can muster as lieutenant with what men he has. Place him on duty and then fill up the company. General Orders, No. 28, Department of the Missouri, current series, provides for the muster-in of a half company, and if in the meantime volunteers are not offered to fill up the company, let it be made a part of one of the militia companies proper. It is important that the entire enrollment and organization be pushed with vigor. The warm days are upon us, and green leaf is the best general the whackers have. I have approved your list of enrolling officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., March 7, 1865.

Capt. J. WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: In consequence of a letter received from General Thomas A. Davies, of March 1, in relation to transportation accompanying the Second U. S. Volunteers (copy inclosed),* I have the honor to state that there are now at this post Company L, part of Company D, Sixteenth Kansas, and a detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry; also stragglers of the Eleventh Kansas, awaiting transportation each to their several places of destination. All the available transportation was sent with the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry to Fort Kearny. To carry out verbal instructions from the general commanding it will be necessary to send forward these troops (Second U. S. Volunteers) with same transportation in their possession. I would also state that unless this district is supplied with more transportation it will be impossible to make a successful campaign against the Indians and keep up the escort to stage and patrol the Santa Fé route. At least fifty more teams are required. Estimates have been forwarded for that amount of transportation repeatedly, but without success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

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* Omitted.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, March 7, 1865.*

1. The Third Regiment U. S. Infantry Volunteers now at this post will parade at 9 o'clock on the 9th instant in the garrison square, and move immediately after en route for Fort Kearny, where they will report to the commanding officer and await further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, *March 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo., Department of the Missouri:

Start 100 wagons to-morrow to Arkansas River after corn. Will have to press it; cannot pay 23 cents per pound. Unless quartermaster from Fort Union is stopped from hauling our animals must starve. Should expedition now start north after Indians horses will certainly starve. No good will be accomplished.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 7, 1865.*

The following order from the War Department, received this day, is republished for the information of the troops in this department, viz:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 20, 1865.*

The Territory of Arizona is reannexed to the Department of the Pacific, under the command of Major-General McDowell, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

It will therefore be necessary for officers serving in the Territory of Arizona, as they will have no official connection with these headquarters from and after this date, to make all their returns, reports, estimates, requisitions, &c., through the proper staff officers at the headquarters Department of the Pacific.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La..

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will be pleased to order Brig. Gen. J. Bailey by telegraph to report to these headquarters by the earliest opportunity. I am further directed to say that you are authorized, in case you deem it

necessary, to replace General Bailey by another general officer, to retain either Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr or Brevet Brigadier-General Littlejohn, now daily expected at New Orleans. Be pleased to inform Captain Dyer accordingly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Brashear City, La., March 8, 1865.

Col. S. JONES,
Commanding Post:

SIR: I have the honor to report that a colored man named Michael James has just been sent to me from Fort Buchanan, at which place he arrived about an hour since. He came from William Hays' plantation, about one mile the other side of Centerville. He left there yesterday morning. He reports that Murphy's company are encamped on Harding's plantation, above Franklin, and numbers about 100 men. Captain Graversburg's company is stationed at Pattersonville and along the road between here and that place, with about the same number of men that Murphy has. He says that there is quite a force at Opelousas, but knows nothing about it more than what he has heard others say. He says that they threatened to shoot him because he asked Hays for the money which he owed him, and to get rid of them he came inside of our lines. He says that he would like to enlist in some company. Please inform me what disposition you wish me to make of him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. SHEPARD,
First Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

Your communication of the 4th instant, concerning an arrangement for clearing the country above Bayou Plaquemine of jayhawkers and inclosing correspondence of Captain Ratliff, C. S. Army, and Mr. Barrow, has been received. The major-general commanding desires to leave the matter at your discretion. He requests me to say that you can enter into the arrangement if you choose. He thinks that there is great danger of bad faith. His own opinion of the matter is that it is better to have the guerrillas in regular open hostility than as they are. I return the letters of Ratliff and Barrow, copies having been retained at these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *March 8, 1865.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding:

The main body of the cavalry arrived at the Comite River, although they have twice occupied Clinton and Jackson, driving Powers' regi-

ment back. Scott was ordered to start from Liberty for some point on the Mobile railroad on March 2, but is with his brigade at the bridge six miles this side of Liberty. Hodge and Scott united have 2,500 men. A spy just in from Liberty states that Scott believes this movement to be a feint, and had said he would not be deceived, but the troops don't want to go. The building of large bridges over Redwood and the Comite seems to trouble Hodge. Forrest with 5,000 men is coming down from Jackson, Miss., to some point nearer Mobile. He has ordered Hodge to join him, taking all the troops but one battalion. I am supplying Bailey by trains from here, as there is nothing in the country. The roads are perfectly terrible. Am starting a train out to-day, and when it reaches him, if not directed otherwise, I will put the force toward Liberty.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *March 8, 1865.*

Major-General HERRON:

The general desires me to say that you can order in the troops under General Bailey as soon as you choose.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 8, 1865.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

There are several thousand families within the limits of this command who are related to and dependent on the Arkansas soldiers in our service. These people have nearly all been robbed of everything they had by the troops of this command, and are now left destitute and compelled to leave their homes to avoid starvation. They cannot be sent away, as they are dependent on their husbands and sons in the Arkansas regiments belonging to this command. Many of them are preparing to cultivate the abandoned plantations in the vicinity of this place and Van Buren. Colonel Stephenson has 200 families at Clarksville, which he wants to colonize on the north side of the river near Van Buren. Colonel Harrison has established colonies at Fayetteville, Cane Hill, Huntsville, Bentonville, at each of which places a company of the First Arkansas Cavalry is stationed, and the loyal people are preparing to cultivate the land in the vicinity of these posts. To protect these people and the telegraph and our mail communication with Saint Louis the First Arkansas Cavalry will have to remain at Fayetteville. We are now issuing rations to a large number at this place who will be able to purchase as soon as the troops here are paid. I am issuing to none but the families of soldiers in our service. I understand it to be the desire of the general commanding that all such persons be kept here and encouraged to go to work. Many good loyal people have been shamefully treated by our army. The country is filled with irregular receipts for forage, horses, cattle, and other property which cannot be settled, but in most instances everything has been taken and no receipts given, the people turned out to starve, and their effects loaded into trains and sent to Kansas. With so much evidence before me I

feel it to be my duty to afford these people all the assistance and protection I can possibly give them. They are willing and anxious to work. The number of persons who will want to purchase supplies from the commissary will exceed 2,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., March 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

Captain Speed, assistant adjutant-general, having reported to me for duty to-day, and having informed me that when he left New Orleans he believed no official copy of War Department General Orders, No. 21, had been received there, and that the commanding general would leave for the field on the following day, and Major-General Washburn having, without your being informed, arrived here and assumed command of the District of West Tennessee, under orders from the headquarters of the Army, reporting only to the major-general commanding the Department of the Cumberland, I have thought it most proper to anticipate (as I suppose) your orders, and have removed my headquarters within the limits of my own department to Vicksburg. I inclose a copy of the order, and hope it will meet with the approval of the major-general commanding.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., March 8, 1865.

I. Capt. Frederic Speed, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 59, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant-general of the department, vice Capt. F. W. Fox, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, relieved.

II. The limits of the department being changed, the headquarters will hereafter be at Vicksburg, Miss., until further orders from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 8, 1865.

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I wrote fully concerning assessment to the Secretary of War on the 26th of February. I resubmitted the question to War Department,

as the authority for assessment originated in Washington, and the order was made before I came here. There are strong reasons given for making it given me by General Dodge, which are communicated in my letter to Secretary of War. That letter must be in War Department, and I respectfully invite your attention to it.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March 7* [*8*], *1865—10.20 a. m.*
(Received 12.10 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I have sent you to-day, through the Secretary of War, a full general statement of the condition of affairs in Missouri, and my views of the best course to be pursued. I ask your consideration and approval.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 8, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a letter to the President of the United States with accompanying printed matter in answer to his several dispatches. I have the honor to request that they may be laid before him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 8, 1865.

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a printed copy of a letter addressed by me to the governor of Missouri,* in answer to a communication from him. I send this printed copy as being more legible than manuscript. In addition to what is set forth in the letter in question, I desire to submit for your consideration a few remarks and suggestions which it was perhaps wise not to make public in my letter to Governor Fletcher. I ask your consideration of these suggestions, and of those contained in the printed letter, and if they meet your approval, I have the honor to request that I may be so notified, in order that I may put in operation the necessary measures to carry out the policy therein sketched. It is of course desirable that, as there are now no organized forces of the enemy in Missouri, the General Government be relieved from all concern in the civil affairs of the State, and be required only to defend it against armed invasion. So long as U. S. troops remain in Missouri and interfere in any manner in the affairs of the State, they will be a constant source of embarrassment and a difficult obstacle to the renewal of civil administration;

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* See 3d p. 1070.

their presence alone, in their present attitude, will subject the General Government to a continuance of appeals and protests from the people of Missouri, and it will not be found possible to avoid more or less interference with civil affairs in the State through the military arm of the General Government. So long as the troops remain, and so long as martial law obtains, the people will feel a constant desire to appeal from the State executive and the civil laws to the military authorities and to the General Government, and no step will be taken toward a resumption of local civil administration.

The people of Missouri will never learn to conduct their own affairs whilst they find an appeal from their State officers to the officers of the General Government. Remove that source of difficulty and they will soon learn that they must depend upon themselves and their State government as their final resort for justice. I do not propose to change the present condition of the military suddenly, but to do so very cautiously and gradually, as follows: The term of the Missouri State Militia, which has been paid by the General Government and has acted under officers of the United States, is about to expire, say about May 1. Under no circumstances should these troops be reorganized or employed in the same manner. The expiration of their term of service will rid us of a large and powerful element of disturbance. No authority should be given to raise troops for service in Missouri. If this recommendation be adopted we should be left in Missouri within a few months with nothing but a few regiments of volunteers from other States. These regiments I will push down to the southern border of the State. The legislature of Missouri has provided for the organization of their State militia to act entirely under State officers. If the State authorities consider it necessary they can replace the Missouri State Militia whose terms are expiring by these militia regiments, which should be suffered to act entirely under the executive of the State. In many counties of Missouri the civil courts are in full operation. In those counties I propose to suspend martial law, not by any public order but simply by private instructions to commanding officers to withdraw their provost-marshals and to refrain entirely from any interference with citizens beyond keeping criminals arrested by the civil authorities in custody until they can be tried by civil courts. Slowly, county by county, the military forces of the United States can thus be withdrawn from all connection with the citizens or civil affairs of the State. If troops or martial law are afterward required we may in any part of the State let the governor take the responsibility of declaring martial law and enforcing it by his State militia. I think it will be found that when the State is required to pay the heavy expenses incurred by calling out the militia to enforce martial law it will be discovered that martial law is not so desirable or valuable an institution as has been supposed; and I think also that it will not be found necessary—when the State has to pay for it—to employ such large forces against bushwhackers.

There is a loyal State executive and civil officers and a large loyal majority in the State, and I cannot see why it is not abundantly able to settle all controversies between its own citizens, without referring them to the Administration at Washington. So long as these appeals are listened to at Washington, just that long they will continue to be made and the affairs of Missouri to remain unsettled. The best thing, I think, which can now be done is to leave the people of Missouri to settle their own affairs, only guaranteeing them protection from the invasion of armed forces of the rebels. This is what I desire and propose to do, with your approval, and as I shall do nothing whatever

to interfere in any manner with the civil affairs of the State or with its citizens, and I consider it very unwise to do so, I trust that all appeals to Your Excellency, requiring such action from me, be referred where I shall refer them and where, I think, they ought to be referred, viz, to the State authorities. These authorities will never command the respect of the people until it is found that they, and not the General Government, are the final appeal of the people of Missouri. The other subjects connected with affairs in Missouri are so freely discussed in my letter to Governor Fletcher that it is unnecessary to touch upon them here. An abrupt and sudden abrogation of martial law would create much alarm and discontent among a certain class of people in the State and would meet with violent [dis]approbation. I propose, therefore, to get rid of it gradually, and without any public order suffer it to die out for want of exercise, so that the people will be unconscious of it until they cease to regard martial law necessary or desirable.

It will be perceived from the newspapers of the city and the proclamation of the governor that all parties in the State sustain the policy laid down in my letter, though for widely different reasons. The radical party support it because, having elected a State government, they could not acknowledge that they are unable or unwilling to administer it without destroying the ascendancy of their party in the State. The existence of martial law in the State for a year longer would effectually dispose of their present majority. In common with the other parties in the State they no doubt desire to restore civil government for its own sake. They hope, too, by thus assuming full control of civil affairs, to reduce all troubles in Missouri to mere controversies between the citizens and civil officers and laws of the State, and thus rid themselves of interference in their affairs, occasioned by influences brought to bear in Washington. The conservatives, both Republicans and Democrats, support it because it promises a return to the administration of civil law, which, even though not well administered, they consider preferable to martial law. The semi-disloyal support it because being the minority party, overawed by military authority, they hail any change with satisfaction. As all these parties, though acting from different motives, are united in efforts to restore civil administration in Missouri, and as that result is undoubtedly desired by the Government as well as by the people of the country, I trust that Your Excellency will support me in a policy which will unite all parties in Missouri for this object. One immediate effect of such a policy will be to transfer the protests, the complaints, and the difficulties about Missouri affairs from Washington City to Jefferson City and thus relieve the Administration from the constant annoyance and worry of Missouri politicians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 8, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Many rebel prisoners of war decline exchange and ask to enter our service. Can you employ any more in your command; and, if so, how many?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March 8, 1865—10.20 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Can you come up this morning and see General Sully and myself about operations on the plains in the spring?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 8, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Major-General POPE:

I will be up pretty soon.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 8, 1865.

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: The following information derived from reports of scouts and from Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, who has been a prisoner of war at Camden, Shreveport, Magnolia, and other points in Southwest since April last on parole, is submitted for the information of the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Missouri: Two weeks ago the enemy's forces were holding a line from Washington to Camden, thence down the Washita to near Alexandria, thence south. Their forces were posted as follows: At Alexandria, Buckner with his division; at Grand Ecore, a small force at work on intrenchments; at Minden, twenty-five miles east of Shreveport, Churchill's division, 9,000 strong; Marmaduke's old division, Cabell's and Slemons' brigades, watching the Washita; Shelby's division in Northeast Texas, headquarters at Clarksville; Walker's division, now commanded by Forney, at Shreveport, where Kirby Smith's headquarters are. Magruder commands in Arkansas. He has a small force posted at Washington and at Camden (now said to be withdrawn), also a force at Boggy Depot. At Shreveport there are two iron-clads and on the Red River fifteen transports. Their troops, except the old Missouri veterans, are poorly armed, badly equipped, and in a very poor state of discipline. All guerrillas and conscripts taken out by Price were dismounted and placed in the infantry. Many are deserting and most of the guerrilla bands are working back into Missouri. The troops fear a campaign against them this spring, either up the Red River or by way of Arkansas, and most of the troops are so disposed as to meet such an advance.

Price's raid is considered a disaster, and there is no talk now of another, except in case no campaign is made by us against them. They look for a movement against them and hold that they can concentrate 40,000 men against us, but admit that if one is made in force they will have to fall back into Texas. There is no doubt that a large number of guerrillas and conscripts are preparing to come back into Missouri so soon as leaves come, and that they believe Canby or Reynolds are about making another campaign against them. Orders from Richmond have reached there to transfer those troops to the east side of the Mississippi River. Many of the officers are in favor of it, but the soldiers, especially those from Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, will

not go. Officers admit that to do it they will have to break up into small parties, and they believe if they do this they will never be able to get the men together again. It is certain that the Missouri troops are the nucleus around which the army is held and is the element that holds it together. Many circumstances are related clearly proving this fact. When Walker tried to cross the Mississippi his troops mutinied. A rebel captain was ordered shot for being a leader in it, and he had to be executed by Missouri soldiers, as none others would do it. No efforts had been made two weeks ago to cross any troops to east side of the Mississippi. Colonel Hayes thinks when they ascertain that no campaign is being made against them they will make an effort to do this; but it will fail and they will, in the attempt, lose a large number of men from desertion, and to satisfy the Missouri troops a campaign will be made against the posts in upper Arkansas and Kansas. All able-bodied negroes were being forcibly collected in camps, but as yet none had been organized and armed as soldiers.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 10, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck for his information. A raid north by the rebels in Arkansas and Louisiana seems more than probable if no movement be made against them.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

PATTERSON, MO., *March 8, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE, *Pilot Knob:*

SIR: Scouting parties from twenty miles south of Black River report no force other than a few guerrillas, nor do I believe there is any.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Seventh Kansas, Commanding Post.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March 8, 1865.*

Capt. HENRY KELLING,
New Madrid, Mo.:

Can you learn anything about Quantrill's movements on the other side of the river? Keep advised as well as possible. They are supposed to intend to cross below New Madrid and pass up west of Charleston.

By order, &c.:

J. C. THOMSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., March 8, 1865.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 60, dated headquarters Department of the Missouri, March 2, 1865, I hereby assume command of this district.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., March 8, 1865.*

I. It is the settled and determined purpose of the United States and the State of Missouri, respectively, to maintain their authority and protect all loyal people of this district in person and property to the fullest extent. That the State and national authority may be more firmly exercised in the border counties of this district and the loyal citizens who have been driven therefrom be more fully protected in their rights and property, His Excellency the Governor of Missouri, upon the recommendation of the district commander, has authorized the following companies of volunteer militia to be organized for one year's service in this district, as follows: One company for the counties of Ozark and Douglas, one company for the counties of Barry and McDonald, one company each for the counties of Taney, Stone, Newton, Jasper, Barton, Vernon, Saint Clair, Hickory, Camden, Wright.

II. The foregoing companies will be organized under the directions and provisions contained in General Orders, No. 3, current series, from headquarters State of Missouri, relative to similar organizations.

III. Pursuant to the directions of General Orders, No. 28, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, the following-named line officers now in service will, in addition to their other duties, take charge of recruiting the respective companies as hereinafter designated, viz: Capt. Robert L. Butts, the company for Ozark and Douglas; Capt. William Ray, the company for Barry and McDonald; Capt. Jackson Ball, the company for Taney; Capt. John H. Moore, the company for Stone; Capt. John R. Kelso, the company for Newton; Capt. G. C. Stotts, the company for Jasper; Capt. E. J. Morris, the company for Barton; Lieut. A. C. Montgomery, the company for Vernon; Capt. T. B. Sutherland, the company for Saint Clair; Capt. Jacob Cassairt, the company for Hickory; Capt. John R. Foster, the company for Camden; Capt. S. E. Turner, the company for Wright.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CASSVILLE, MO., *March 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Just arrived. Had good luck; only one horse wounded; killed thirteen rebels. I brought out a large lot of stock.

J. M. MOORE,
Major.

OLATHE, *March 8, 1865.*

Capt. G. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola:

A new gang of bushwhackers, saying they were recruits, robbed two houses two miles south of Oxford yesterday evening and went off east; four in number. Pursuit was deemed useless.

W. F. GOBLE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

FORT KEARNY, *March 8, 1865—2.35 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Nothing heard from Sixteenth Kansas yet. The Eleventh Kansas left here this morning for Julesburg. Indians in small bands infesting country beyond Laramie on the telegraph line.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

DENVER, *March 8, 1865—6.15 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Train from Leavenworth arrived. If I have been brevetted, hope for an assignment to duty.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to say, in reply to your letter of January 29, that you will arrest and have tried all persons engaged in unlawful trading with hostile Indians or supplying them with arms and ammunition. Citizens and Indian agents may be tried by military commissions. Before executing sentence the proceedings in such cases should be sent to the War Department for approval. On the 31st of December General Crocker was directed to report in person to the commanding officer of Department of the Cumberland. If the order has been miscarried please repeat it, as General Crocker's services are required by General Grant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1865—4 p. m.*

General CANBY:

It is reported that the rebel navy has been relieved from duty on the coast and sent to Western rivers to destroy the river transports. Great vigilance must be exercised to prevent such depredations.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Thomas, Nashville; General Pope, Saint Louis, General Washburn, Memphis; General Dana, Vicksburg; General Reynolds, Little Rock; General Hooker, Cincinnati, and Col. Robert Allen, Louisville.)

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, *March 9, 1865.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

Vessel from Bermuda reports the arrival at Azores of rebel iron-clad Stonewall.

M. M. JACKSON,
U. S. Consul.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The river is rising with great rapidity; two feet more will give an overflow at Morganza. The levees are bad at Kenner and Chalmette, and opposite the city. I have sent boats to Morganza to be ready if the swell continues. If the upper rivers come down, as may be expected, very serious damage may be expected.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WEST BATON ROUGE, *March 9, 1865.*

Captain MOREY,
Acting Aide-de-Camp:

CAPTAIN: Your communication of yesterday was received late last evening. I regret that I cannot remain over till the 10th instant. Any arrangements Major-General Herron desires to make in accordance with the letter of Captain Ratliff can be made by flag via Morganza. The river is rising so rapidly that doubtless the levee building will be suspended within the line of Captain Ratliff's duties. It is to be hoped that the high water will so circumscribe the field for plunder for these lawless men that they will desist from fear to operate any more in this contracted or divided sphere.

I remain, captain, with respect, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. BARROW.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., March 9, 1865.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 70, dated headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1865, I hereby assume command of the Eastern District of Arkansas. All orders issued by my predecessor, Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, U. S. Volunteers, will remain in force until further orders.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., March 9, 1865—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, &c., Pine Bluff, Ark.:

I am at this hour starting a small scout into the Clear Lake neighborhood. My information is that there are some twenty or twenty-five guerrillas in that section. If my scout does not intercept them they will probably cross Wabbaseca Bayou at Derrysaw's, three miles toward Pine Bluff from the McMilley place and on the Brownsville and Pine Bluff road, this to-morrow evening between 3 o'clock and dark. I understand that it is the habit of these bushwhackers to stop over night at the McMilley place; thence they go to Swan Lake, and thence to Reeves' Ferry across the Arkansas below Pine Bluff. If you can, send a party to intercept, at the points above indicated, such as may escape.

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 9, 1865.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

MAJOR: I inclose herewith a statement showing the number of troops and their station belonging to this command in July last and at the present time, from which you will see that Fort Gibson, Fayetteville, and Clarksville are now occupied by a smaller number of troops than in July, while at that time the forces stationed at this place and Van Buren numbered 6,051 present and an aggregate of 8,360. This post was frequently threatened during the past season by a superior force of the enemy and for months virtually besieged. The fortifications here were constructed to be defended by at least 6,000 men. From the right of the line on the Poteau to the Arkansas River on the left is two miles. The abatis in front of this line has all been cut and hauled off for wood, leaving the whole front as clear as the ground in front of Fort Steele, at Little Rock. When the Poteau and Arkansas Rivers are low they afford but little protection, as they can be forded at any point. This makes a line of four miles to be defended. The position is such that the enemy can observe every movement of troops inside our works. The force now at this place and Van Buren numbers but 1,801 men for duty. Twenty per cent. of this force will be non-effective during the summer. It is already known to the enemy that we are accumulating a large supply of stores and that the force here has been greatly diminished. Under the circumstances it is safe to presume that as soon as the grass will subsist their horses that there will be an effort made by the enemy to take this place. This post can be held against 20,000 men with a force of 5,000 with more ease than against 6,000 by the force now here. In my opinion two regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry should be added to the force now here, to insure the defense of this post, keep open our communications, and protect the thousands of people who are colonizing near this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
On board Steamer Ben Stickney, near mouth of White River,
March 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a note from Captain Gorringe, U. S. Navy, who called upon me yesterday at Memphis (on his way north under orders) and, in addition to his statement in the note, expressed his firm conviction that the facts were as represented. I have notified Lieutenant-Commanders Bacon (probably at the mouth of the Yazoo) and McCauley, at Natchez, that they may be on their guard against any such operations of the enemy. I shall myself take immediate measures to ascertain if the enemy really propose to cross the river at the points designated or within my department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Look out for Bruinsburg and Cole's Creek. Magruder's forces have consented to cross, and the boats we have heard of are for that purpose only. Intend to fight their way across if not able to go quietly. My word of honor is given not to name my informant, but it is reliable.

HENRY H. GORRINGE,
Acting Lieutenant-Commander.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 9, 1865. (Received 4.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington:*

I will be very glad to have two more regiments of rebel deserters to send to the plains. They answer well for such service, and relieve regiments which can be sent elsewhere.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: Indian affairs in Kansas and on the plains are so far settled as no longer to need the presence of General Dodge at Fort Leavenworth. All troops, except one regiment in the southern part of the State, have been sent out of Kansas. The Territories of Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska have been formed into one district, called the District of the Plains, and General Connor assigned to the command. He thus commands all the forces operating against the Indians, and I think that no further difficulties of a serious character are likely again to occur on the Overland routes. The great mass of business in General Dodge's department is in Missouri. The military prisons are all here and in Alton. All the difficulties in his department are in Missouri, and he has a great quantity of detailed daily business which it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for him to attend to with his headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. I respectfully recommend that they be retransferred to Saint Louis, or that authority be given me to retransfer them. I wrote to General Halleck on the subject some time since, but he replied that the headquarters Department of the Missouri had been changed to Fort Leavenworth by your desire, and that the Secretary of War, to whom he referred my letter, declined for the present to make any change. I think it will be better for the interest of the service and for the discharge of public business that General Dodge should be in Saint Louis.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the General-in-Chief, copies of letters written by me to the President of the

United States and to the governor of Missouri.* It will be seen from the proclamation of the governor† and the editorials of the city papers (inclosed) that all parties in the State support the policy laid down in my letter to Governor Fletcher. I trust it may be put in successful operation so that the Government may soon be relieved of all further annoyance and embarrassment about Missouri affairs.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *March 9, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I referred your dispatch in reference to Company K to Captain Sells, in Charleston, with orders to give you the information directly by telegraph. I have just heard from Captain Campbell and the detachment sent into Dunklin County. They will be in to-morrow with over 100 citizens conscripted for fatigue on the fort. A portion of Captain Campbell's men had a fight with twenty guerrillas on Tuesday near Hornersville. Killed two of them and report several wounded.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 9, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

If you have not ordered Davies to report to General Curtis I would like to have him remain at Fort Leavenworth until we get matters settled and ascertain what is to be done.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March 9, 1865—11.10 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Just heard from scout on Solomon, dated March 2. The Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry passed here (fifteen miles east of Lake Sibley) last week en route for Kearny. They struck from the mouth of Upton Creek to White Rock.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, March 9, 1865.

Maj. H. H. HEATH,
Provost-Marshal-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

MAJOR: I herewith forward to you the statements of Mr. Humphrey, detective, relative to the cattle he lately seized in Southwestern Kansas; also copies of other papers relative to the matter of cattle thieves. From

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* See Pope to Lincoln, March 8, p. 1121, and Pope to Fletcher, March 3, p. 1070.
† See p. 1115.

my personal knowledge of the man Thompson, whom you have employed as detective, I would have no confidence whatever in his statements or acts as a detective. He is regarded by good citizens in the vicinity where he resides as belonging to an organization of cattle thieves, and is now under bonds to appear before the civil authorities for trial in a criminal prosecution. He has probably sought the position of detective to enable him and his associates to cover up their illegal transactions. I am informed by Mr. Humphrey that a man known as Judge Robbins has organized a party of over 100 men, well armed, who have gone south toward the Arkansas River. Many of these men are refugees from Texas, or at least claiming to be such (the loyalty of many of them is doubted). Others are from Leavenworth and other parts of Kansas. Another party of twenty-five passed through Emporia a few days since, all armed. They claimed to be a party of scouts sent by Colonel Ford, commanding District of Upper Arkansas, toward the Texas border. I have every reason to believe that they are a party of thieves. I sent to Fort Riley to know if Colonel Ford has sent out such a party. There is every indication that extensive preparations are being perfected in Southwest Kansas for driving stock out of the Indian country this spring that requires prompt action to suppress.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

TOPEKA, KANS., *January 16, 1865.*

His Excellency S. J. CRAWFORD,
Governor of the State of Kansas:

We, the undersigned senators and representatives of Southwestern Kansas, desire to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the deplorable state of affairs now existing on our southwestern border, to the end that measures may speedily be taken to insure the safety of the inhabitants and prevent the abandonment of that important part of our State. We will briefly state the facts in the case. For a year past parties of armed men from various parts of the State have been engaged in plundering the Indian country south of Kansas, and driving thence herds of cattle and horses to which they have no title or right, and, as they state, killing all who oppose them in their work of plunder. Emboldened by the impunity with which they have carried on their unlawful business, they do not hesitate to appropriate the property of honest settlers or of loyal Indians whenever it is necessary for the furtherance of their schemes.

Your petitioners are informed that in retaliation for the loss of their property the Indians and whites living in the Indian country southwest of the settlements in Kansas are now organizing for the purpose of indiscriminate plunder of the inhabitants of Butler, Greenwood, and adjoining counties.

Your petitioners would further state that these raids from the south have already commenced, and that four persons have been killed and a large number of horses and other property taken south.

We would further state that a large proportion of the men in our several counties are now in the service of the United States, leaving their families without protection and at the mercy of any invading force.

And we desire further to direct the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that our counties on the west border on the country of those

tribes of wild Indians now at war with the whites, and that we are informed by friendly Indians that the savage tribes design making war upon our settlements in the spring.

We would further state that we have no protection whatever on the west or south, and that in view of the uncertainty of life and property the inhabitants have commenced moving out of the country.

And further that immigrants are deterred from settling or making improvements in our country by the uncertainty of life and property before mentioned.

In view of these facts we would urge upon Your Excellency the necessity of immediate action; and would recommend that one company of mounted men be sent immediately to the disturbed border on the southwest, and that part of such troops be stationed on White Water, in Butler County, and part on Fall River, in Greenwood County, to protect the country until the military authorities decide upon some measures of permanent protection.

And we would recommend that Your Excellency place these facts before the proper military authorities, that immediate action be taken in the case.

R. H. ABRAHAM,
Sixty-sixth District, Lyon County.
WM. MARTINDALE,
Seventy-fifth District, Greenwood County.
J. S. SPENCER,
Sixty-ninth District.
F. R. PAGE,
Sixty-fifth District.
JACOB STOTLER,
Sixty-fourth District.
J. C. LAMBDIN,
Provost-Marshal.
M. R. LEONARD,
Sixty-eighth District.
J. R. SWALLOW,
Auditor of State.
JAMES R. MEAD,
Sixty-seventh District, Butler County.
C. V. ESKRIDGE,
Nineteenth Senatorial District.
B. R. LOCKWOOD,
Fifteenth Senatorial District.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., January 31, 1865.

Messrs. ABRAHAM, MARTINDALE, SPENCER, PAGE, STOTLER, LAMBDIN, LEONARD, SWALLOW, and MEAD:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication dated Topeka the 16th instant, addressed to His Excellency the governor, in relation to the illegal traffic in cattle and other stock from the Indian Territory represented to be carried on in the southwestern portion of the State, has been referred to me. I have no doubt that the facts set forth in your communication are correct, as there have been many evidences during the last year that large numbers of cattle were driven out of the Indian country, by what authority I do not know. I am told that the parties

engaged in this traffic exhibit permits from Major-General Curtis, Mr. Coffin, Indian superintendent, and even from the President, while nearly every man interested directly or indirectly in the business claims to be a Government detective or assistant provost-marshal. As for myself, I have never given any one a permit to go into the Indian country to drive out cattle or other stock, though repeated applications have been made to me, and if any one holds permits with my name attached they are forgeries. As to whether the other parties have given permits I do not know. But I am satisfied that a great deal of rascality has been carried on in Southwestern Kansas in the manner you represent, the consequences of which may prove disastrous to that neighborhood, and if the people and the civil authorities cannot remedy the evil complained of the military authorities should take the matter in hand. The section of country where I understand the principal rendezvous is located is not in my district. I understand that the principal depot is in Hunter County, on Walnut Creek, while my district only extends west to the guide meridian. West of that line is in the District of Upper Arkansas. So far as my district extends I will take measures to remedy the evil you complain of so far as [is] in my power to do, and with this view I shall direct Colonel Blair to send troops to Emporia under a good officer (if such a one can be found) to look after the matter. I have heretofore, in matters of this kind, had much difficulty in finding officers and men who were reliable and who would not themselves be corrupted and become parties to the transactions and operations that they were expected to prohibit or correct. I hope that in this instance I may be more successful. If you will designate some good, active man that is perfectly reliable I will appoint him a detective to look especially after this matter, and will give him such instructions in connection with the military sent for the purpose as I hope will result in breaking up the illegal cattle traffic referred to in your communication.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

TOPEKA, KANS., *February 7, 1865.*

General BLUNT:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the suggestion contained in your recent letter to us in relation to the illegitimate traffic now being carried on between Kansas and Texas, or the Indian country, we join in recommending that you appoint G. D. Humphrey, of Emporia, Lyon County, Kans., as a detective, and further recommend that, in connection with him, you appoint Edwin Tucker, of Eureka, Greenwood County, Kans., as a detective. Mr. Tucker lives about forty-five miles south of Emporia, near which latter place Mr. Humphrey lives. We make the request for these two gentlemen to be appointed because the respective localities in which they live are a considerable distance apart, and yet not so far apart but they can co-operate, and in addition we have recently received information, which we regard as entirely reliable, that rebel spies from Texas have been to Emporia and through that section of the State and are now in Texas organizing a force of some 800 men to make a raid on Southwestern Kansas as soon as the weather will admit. This information was brought to Emporia a few days ago by two ladies who left Sherman, Tex., on the 13th of December last. Price, Stand Watie. and a Captain Bolen, all had rebel forces at Sherman and Bonham, Tex. These ladies are wives of Texas refugee men

now doing business at Emporia. They heard, so they represent, the rebels tell their recruits that their intention was to make a raid into Southwestern Kansas as soon as the weather would admit; that they could make the trip from Bonham, Tex., to Emporia in seventeen days, &c. The spies above referred to came up last fall with cattle and took back with them about forty horses from the vicinity of Emporia—stole them all in one night. We have to-day made these things known to General Curtis and we state them to you in the full and confident belief that you will render our section of the State all the protection in your power. We have asked for forces to be stationed there that the people may not be taken by surprise, and that they may be made to feel more easy than they now do. We feel that you will not fail to give us that protection which our exposed condition demands. In conclusion we say, if you deem it not inconsistent with your duty, appoint both Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Tucker, two as good, true, and reliable men as the State can produce.

Yours, truly,

C. V. ESKRIDGE,
Senator from Lyon County.
R. H. ABRAHAM,
Representative from Lyon County.
WM. MARTINDALE,
Representative from Greenwood County.
J. R. SWALLOW,
Auditor of State.
F. R. PAGE,
Representative from Lyon County.
JACOB STOTLER,
Speaker of House.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 10, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information of importance has reached this office from the enemy's lines to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton.)

PLAQUEMINE, *March 10, 1865.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Southern Division of Louisiana:

One of my special scouts has returned. Reports no enemy, except Brown's command, between the Atchafalaya and Grossetete, below Doctor Campbell's residence, near Rosedale. The picket at the old mill has been withdrawn, on account of high water. My scout on the east side reports all quiet as far out as Bayou Paul. The inhabitants disloyal. On the night of the 8th instant I sent fifteen of the Independent Scouts, dressed in Confederate uniform, to Rickens' plantation, four

miles below Bayou Goula, to catch Captain Brown, who was reported to be there with ten men. The plan failed, owing to the interference of a party of our troops from Donaldsonville who had been up there during the day. The disguise of the scouts deceived the inhabitants completely, and they obtained considerable information of Brown's operations. The scouts report that Brown is harbored and fed by Rickens, Randolph, and Stone, who are the meanest rebels.

J. H. SYPHER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, March 10, 1865.

Capt. W. B. RATLIFF, C. S. Army:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of February 28, addressed to Captain Donnelly, reached me through Mr. Barrow a few days since. It is but proper you should know that the men engaged in jayhawking and plundering on the west bank of the Mississippi claim to belong to the Confederate Army and to commit these acts by orders, and when captured by our forces claim the rights of the prisoners of war. I am glad to know that you repudiate them and denounce their conduct. All they can do can have no possible effect upon the final result of this war, and is nothing more nor less than murdering and robbing women and children. For the purpose mentioned in your letter I will agree to the following arrangement: That no Federal troops shall go or be sent into that section of country north of Bayou Plaquemine and south of Morganza outside of one mile for each of these posts for ten days, commencing March 16, 1865, and that during this time you will clean that section of country of jayhawkers and guerrillas, it being definitely understood that the levee contractors and workmen are not to be disturbed, and that no persons in this district are to be conscripted and carried off. Any jayhawkers that fall into my hands in the future will receive the proper penalty for such acts and without any unnecessary delay. Will you let me know at once whether the above arrangement is accepted?

Very respectfully,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March 10, 1865.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions I left this city on the 19th of February, 1865, with a letter addressed to Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, Camden, Ark. I had an escort of one noncommissioned officer and ten men of the Third U. S. Cavalry. Traveling with the flag was Mrs. Dr. J. T. Scott, her two children, Miss E. A. Dean, and Mrs. Allred. I took the road to Washington, Ark., believing General Magruder near there. I saw a few Confederate soldiers on the road, who seemed to be patrolling it. I met with no hindrance from them, but on the contrary every courtesy. I was informed that I would have to cross the Ouachita River at Easley's Ferry, which is some fifteen miles above Arkadelphia, to which point I directed my march, and on my arrival there on the 21st I found, if I crossed, I would have

to wait for the streams on the other side of the Ouachita to fall before I could proceed to Caddo River, at which point I was told I would meet a Confederate picket. I crossed the Ouachita on the 25th and proceeded to the Caddo River, five miles from Arkadelphia, where I was met by Captain McCabe, commanding the outpost, to whom I delivered the letter to General Magruder, taking his receipt for it. I also gave him two packages marked, respectively, "Letters from prisoners of war" and "Letters to prisoners of war." I was told I would have to await to hear if General Magruder would receive the flag and the ladies accompanying it. His answer came on the 28th, and putting the ladies, excepting Mrs. Allred, in charge of Captain McCabe, to be taken to Arkadelphia, I started on my return. Mrs. Allred having obtained her child for which she had gone, she returned with me. I crossed the Ouachita that evening and had no further detention until my arrival at the Saline, which I found very high. I waited there until my rations were up, and on the morning of the 6th I crossed by swimming my teams and escort, and that evening reached my camp at Little Rock. With the exception of the water I found the roads good after passing our pickets, both going and returning. In conclusion, I would state that I was treated with attention and courtesy during the whole trip.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. TILFORD,
Captain, Third U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Flag of Truce.

CAMP MORTON, *March 10, 1865.**

Colonel CLAYTON:

SIR: We arrived at this place on the 7th and have since been actively engaged in scouting. Lieutenant McCracken and twenty-five men had a skirmish with about sixty rebels five miles from here. He drove them two miles, when they made a stand at a bridge and prevented him going any farther. We lost one man killed and the rebels one. If we are to stay here any length of time, I wish you would send us a surgeon and some medicine. No enemy close. Reports say there is a regiment about thirty miles from here, on Bartholomew Bayou.

MARK McCAULEY,
Major.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 10, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

I have recommended several permits for supply stores at this place, particularly provisions and family supplies. Every dollar's worth brought here will relieve the Government, and I hope transportation will be allowed when it can be done without interfering with the interests of the Government. Many prominent loyal men here have ordered supplies from Saint Louis for their family use, with the understanding that they would be furnished transportation from Devall's Bluff to this place. It will be impossible for the commissary department to sell all the stores required, and I hope private stores for use of families will be sent forward as fast as they arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Void; correct date should be March 10, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 10, 1865.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Commanding Fort Smith:

GENERAL: It is reported at these headquarters that some companies, said to be organized by authority from Col. La Rue Harrison, are committing outrageous depredations in the vicinity of Fayetteville. You will direct Colonel Harrison to submit to you immediately the rolls of all citizen companies authorized by him, together with the conditions of their enrollment. You will forward to these headquarters with the least possible delay the names of the commanding officers, with your recommendation for approval or disapproval. No more such companies will be authorized, except by authority from department headquarters or from yourself, as indicated in letter of instructions to you from this office of February 14, 1865.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 10, 1865.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Third Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 8th instant is received. General Orders, No. 11, was issued for the benefit of several thousand persons in the vicinity of this place and Van Buren who are in a starving condition, everything in the country having been destroyed. The demand on us here is so great that many persons here will not be able to receive any assistance from the Government. It will be impossible for me to procure supplies sufficient to feed our army and the very large number of refugees and citizens who are now destitute. My object is to help as far as possible all who will help themselves, and in this way enough can be raised to supply the people. I would be glad to extend the provisions of the order to such persons within the limits of your command as in your judgment are entitled to assistance, but fear it is impracticable to do so to a very great extent. I have not more than four months' supply here now, and am urging the commissary and quartermaster's departments to send me supplies for one year, if possible, on this water. I will forward your communication to General Reynolds, with a letter urging him to send you some supplies for refugee Indians, if possible. Until we are certain to receive full supplies you will have to husband what you already have.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 10, 1865.

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II. The Sixty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry having reported to these headquarters per Special Orders, No. 44, paragraph 10, headquarters

Department of Arkansas, of date February 18, 1865, are hereby assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. J. A. Maltby, and will report for orders.

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IV. The Fifty-third U. S. Colored Infantry having reported to these headquarters per Special Orders, No. 44, paragraph 10, headquarters Department of Arkansas, of date February 18, 1865, are hereby assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. J. A. Maltby, and will report for orders.

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By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

LEW. DORLAN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 10, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Secretary of War has directed the raising of two additional regiments from rebel prisoners for service in your command. The Provost-Marshal-General will give the proper instructions.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a list of officers* appointed in the two regiments of rebel deserters organized at Rock Island. These two regiments are now on the plains. This list is submitted for the approval of the Secretary of War, and it is respectfully requested that if approved commissions be issued accordingly. It is proper for me to state that it has been exceedingly difficult to find suitable officers for these regiments, on account of its term of service (eight months), and accordingly many of the officers on this list have been detailed from regiments serving in the division. It is hoped that they may be commissioned and paid according to their grades, so long as they serve in that capacity with the regiments. I have the honor to ask authority to re-enlist these two regiments for another year's service, with the understanding that at its expiration they will be discharged on the plains. They will contribute largely to the mining population of the Territories and will no doubt do well if scattered through these regions. They are in excellent discipline and well drilled, and they have passed through Iowa and Kansas better behaved than any troops on hand. If their reorganization is authorized all the officers detailed for service with them will give up their commissions in their old regiments for promotion in these new regiments.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Omitted.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 10, 1865.*

The following correspondence* is published for the information of all military commanders in the Military Division of the Missouri.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE ASST. ADJT. GENERAL, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 10, 1865.*

The following officers are announced as the staff of the major-general commanding this military division. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Lieut. Col. John T. Sprague, acting assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, chief of cavalry and artillery; Brig. Gen. T. C. H. Smith, inspector-general; Col. T. J. Haines, chief commissary; Lieut. Col. Fred. Myers, chief quartermaster; Maj. J. F. Meline, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate; Capt. Jos. McC. Bell, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. M. Norton, assistant adjutant-general; Col. C. A. Morgan, aide-de-camp; Capt. E. Haight, aide-de-camp.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 10, 1865—11.35 a. m.

General DODGE:

Davies will be left until you can spare him. What is Maj. C. Vaughan doing at Leavenworth? Is he an officer?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 10, 1865.*

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7. Upon the arrival of the Forty-ninth Wisconsin at East Saint Louis the regiment will immediately disembark from the cars and proceed without delay to Benton Barracks, Mo. The commanding officer of the regiment will report at the earliest practicable moment at these headquarters for further orders.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Fletcher to Pope, March 2, and Pope to Fletcher, March 3, pp. 1060, 1070; also proclamation of the governor of Missouri, March 7, p. 1115.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *March 10, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Numerous reports come in of guerrilla bands plundering through Ripley, Butler, and other counties below. It is impossible to give much protection to those counties with present force in this sub-district, unless it is fully mounted and armed, and all families of bushwhackers should be driven out of the country.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 10, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following statements to the major-general commanding, and ask advice and instructions: In the month of June, 1864, an order of the War Department discontinued payment for the use of private horses. The Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, at that date on duty in this district, were nearly all mounted on their own private horses. General Orders, No. 111, Department of the Missouri, series 1864, was promulgated at a time when the guerrillas were swarming in the river counties, and it became necessary to push every available man into the brush and on the best horses that could be procured. I urged upon the officers of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia the importance of inducing their men to retain their horses in the service until the chief quartermaster of the department should issue the necessary instructions to officers in his department for the purchase of the private horses, as in said General Orders, No. 111, provided. A large number of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment did retain their private horses in the public service, but no purchasing agent of the quartermaster's department visited this district until the month of November, four months after the suspension of payment for use and risk of private horses. In the meantime many of the horses were worn out, killed, and captured by the enemy. Over fifty private horses were captured at the taking of Glasgow by Shelby's forces in October. In some instances I remounted men who had thus lost their horses upon captured horses and horses left by the enemy at Glasgow and elsewhere, and directed them to retain such horses until further orders. General Orders, No. 51, Department of the Missouri, current series, requires the turning over, branding, and issuing of such animals. I desire to be instructed whether or not I shall cause the horses I gave to the dismounted men of the Ninth Cavalry, who I knew had lost their own horses in the public service, to be brought in and turned over to the quartermaster. I also, in two or three instances, directed contraband horses to be held and used by Union men in Howard County, who had been plundered by Price of everything they possessed of a portable character. I had verbal authority to do this. Shall I cause all such horses to be gathered in and turned over to the quartermaster? I am particular in asking these instructions now, as the Ninth Cavalry are being mustered out and my own action in giving them the contraband stock may seem at variance with general orders and regulations. General Rosecrans did confirm by special orders such grants of horses in some

cases and General Ewing published a general order distributing contraband horses judiciously among the plundered people. Surely, if proper to thus reimburse a citizen no soldier battling in the brush should be overlooked in the distribution of such favors. I desire the commanding general to confirm my action in the premises, if he deems it right; if not, to order me to take up the stock, and it will be speedily done. I will have no captured or contraband stock smoke on my garments, officially or personally.

I am, major, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *March 10, 1865.*

HENRY M. ATKINSON,
Deputy Provost-Marshal, Brownsville, Nebr. Ter.:

The two young Marchbanks are the worst sort of bushwhackers. The old man is not. Bill Marchbanks is as bad as Quantrill. The others, I suspect, belong to some band under other names. Please arrest all but the old man, and if possible send here. Descriptions sent by mail. Iron them heavily, as no guard-house will hold them.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT KEARNY, *March 10, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Indians attacked a party of soldiers near Platte Bridge, 130 miles west of Fort Laramie; killed 1 soldier and captured 1 Government wagon. Indians are said to be concentrating there.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

FORT KEARNY, *March 10, 1865—1.50 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Nothing heard from Sixteenth Kansas. Eleventh Kansas is halfway from here to Cottonwood to-night. One company of Nebraska troops left Julesburg for Fort Laramie. No new demonstrations from Indians.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 10, 1865—8.10 p. m.

Colonel POTTER,
Fort Leavenworth:

Following dispatch forwarded for your information:

FORT KEARNY, *March 10, 1865—1.50 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

It will be necessary for the purpose of supplying the troops in the district with subsistence and forage to send it direct from Leavenworth. Our transportation is such that it will be impossible to keep up the supply. There is subsistence enough

for sixty-five days and only forty days' forage. Fort Laramie for the present should be the base of supplies. I am using every effort to get all the corn in the country, but the distance is so great and corn so scarce I am fearful the supplies cannot be furnished without assistance from Fort Leavenworth direct. Additional supplies should be immediately started from Leavenworth to Fort Laramie to insure success. I will make [no] delay in starting the expedition on arrival of the balance of troops, unless otherwise ordered. Stages are running regularly westward.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Send forage to Laramie and other points where needed, to keep up the supply.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, March 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: In accordance with my previous practice of forwarding copies of dispatches of interest received from the different parts of this district for the information of the major-general commanding the department, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a dispatch from Major Brown, special agent, to the commander of Fort Wadsworth, dated 28th ultimo, giving a detail of the location of the camps of Yanktonnais and Tetons on or near the James River. These camps are within a distance of 80 or 100 miles from the post mentioned, and as the buffalo are represented as abundant, it is probable the number of Indians will be increased rather than diminished in that region. The concentration of so many, to say the least, unreliable savages may require on my part a somewhat different disposition of the forces in this district from what has hitherto formed my general programme for the spring. You will notice that active means are being taken by the commandant of Fort Wadsworth, in accordance with the orders given him, to clear the Indian camp composed of Sisseton Sioux of improper characters, both white men and half breeds, who visit it for purposes of trade, and do a great deal of mischief.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL MILITARY AGENCY,
Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., February 28, 1865.

Capt. A. S. EVEREST,
Commanding Post:

SIR: There have been some changes in the location of the western bands of Sioux during the month that may have an important bearing upon the Indian policy recently promulgated. The buck (Mdoka), a Yanktonnais chief, who formerly planted on the James near the mouth of the Snake River, with from 150 to 200 lodges, is encamped at Oak Grove, on the east side of the James. There are also sixty lodges of Uncpapa and other small bands of Tetons encamped at the same place. There is also a camp of annuity Yanktons on the Snake River. They are preparing to return to their reservation near Fort Randall. There are also over 100 lodges of Tetons coming in from the Forked Butte

to the James River, probably to the Oak Grove. There is also a camp on the Missouri Coteau near the head of the Elm River, supposed to be Yanktonnais, but neither the number of lodges nor their destination has been ascertained. The camp is said to be a large one. Exclusive of this last camp there will be encamped on the James River this spring from 300 to 350 lodges of various bands of Indians who surrendered themselves last summer and fall to the military authorities at Fort Rice and Fort Sully. Their hunting grounds extend from the Missouri River to this Coteau. They are governed in their locations by the movement of the buffalo, upon which they are dependent for subsistence. The present Sisseton and scouts' camp, located on the James, is not included in this estimate. I learn from a scout that arrived yesterday from the camp at the mouth of the Elm River that the recent storms have driven the buffalo to the river flats in vast numbers. They extend down the James to the Snake River, and are killed in large numbers on the Elm River and near the Oak Grove. I have reliable information that two men from Fort Abercrombie are located in the Oak Grove camp of surrendered Indians for the purpose of trade. They have been there some ten or twelve days, and on Friday last one of them returned to Abercrombie for another supply of goods and for horses to haul away the furs and peltries they have purchased. In addition to the usual assortment of goods they carried to the camp a keg of liquor, which was disposed of to the Indians. From the description of the keg I should judge it would contain about ten gallons. One, at least, of these men was with Quinn when he was prohibited by the commanding officer of this post from continuing on a trading expedition to the James. Knowing, therefore, that if he passed within the vicinity of this post he would be prohibited from trading in this sub-district, he passed across the Coteau by the lake, where the enemy swims, some twenty miles south of this post. These men are violating several of the express provisions of the instructions of the major-general commanding the department: First, the surrendered Indians will be "encouraged at all times to establish their camps in the vicinity of any of the outer posts, and to trade at the post with persons duly authorized to trade with them." Second, "no white man whatever will be allowed to visit them except by special permit in each case from the district. commander." Third, "no Indian trader will be permitted to locate himself in the camps of these Indians," &c.

The tenor of these instructions look directly to the carrying on of all trade with the Indians in the immediate vicinity of military posts where the Indians may be protected in their intercourse with the traders, as well as to protect authorized traders from depredations on the part of the Indians. The location of these men in the surrendered Indian camp is brought to your notice that you may take such measures in reference thereto as you may deem proper under your instructions. If you desire to take them into custody, a small force sent to the Oak Grove camp will suffice to take them while there with all the evidences of their guilt around them. In a short time they will have removed, as they know information of their location and business has reached this post. The trip to Oak Grove and back will occupy four or five days. Four to six men from your command will be ample for the expedition. They can be accompanied by scouts from the James River camp. The Sissetons that were encamped on the James have been permitted to move temporarily up the Elm River to facilitate their hunting; a few of the scouts accompanied them. Gabriel Renville with the remainder of the scouts remained at the old camp. The old men and women and most of the baggage of the Sissetons also remained at the James River

camp. The scouts specially attached to this agency have been employed getting out timber, &c., for ice-house, providing food, hauling hay, &c., except Paul Maza-ka-té-manneé, who has been used in carrying messages, gathering information, &c. The succession of violent storms during the month has very much retarded work of all kinds. The other scouts on duty at this post have been employed in the transportation of the mail between this post and Fort Abercrombie. One of them keeps the station at the edge of the Coteau, with instructions to take the place of any one who may become, through sickness or other cause, unable to complete the trip. Six are employed between this post and the stockade at Twin Lakes, and four between the stockade and Fort Abercrombie. Even with this distribution and the weather we have had, the service is severe. During the month the mail has been carried semi-weekly with commendable regularity, there being but one instance of delay beyond the regular time, and that was caused by delay in the arrival of the mail at Abercrombie, and a severe storm that caused the carriers to lay over at the stockade. A few days since three Red River half-breeds arrived here, on their way to the James River camp for the purpose, as they stated, of searching for lost horses. I forbade their visiting the camp, but obtained description of the horses and such other information in regard to their loss as the men were prepared to furnish, and yesterday morning sent Paul Maza-ka-té-manneé to the James River camp with instructions to Gabriel Renville to examine into the matter, and if the horses were in the camp to send them up by Paul, with a report of all the circumstances connected with their possession by the Indians. I also directed if he found that either of the horses had been stolen to send up the guilty party. I have received no information in regard to the Sissetons at Devil's Lake during the month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BROWN,
Major and Special Military Agent.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 11, 1865.*

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3. Capt. S. S. Rockwood, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty in this city, and will report without delay to Lieut. Col. C. B. Hinsdill, chief commissary of the division.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March 11, 1865.*

The regulation heretofore published by Mr. W. P. Mellen, general agent, Treasury Department, in relation to freedmen and labor, not having been recognized by the Secretary of the Treasury, the following orders are prescribed for the hiring and government of laborers within the State of Louisiana:

HOME COLONIES.

1. The home colonies, already established by orders from these headquarters, are hereby continued under said orders.

SUPERINTENDENCY.

2. Mr. Thomas W. Conway, as superintendent, with such assistants as he may designate, will be obeyed and respected by all persons in the discharge of their respective duties.

REGISTRY OF PLANTATIONS.

3. The system of registry of plantations, as prescribed in Mr. Mellen's regulations and the military orders in relation thereto, will continue and be in force as therein required.

HIRE AND COMPENSATION OF LABORERS.

4. Voluntary contracts heretofore made between planters and laborers, or which hereafter may be made, will be submitted to the superintendent of freedmen, and if found by him to be fair and honest to the laborers, will be by him confirmed and approved, and stand as the contract of the parties thereto for the present year. But all such contracts must secure support, maintenance, clothing, and medical attendance to the laborer.

5. The following schedule will be observed in all other cases as the rule required by the Government. In addition to just treatment, wholesome rations, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel, and medical attendance, and the opportunity for instruction of children, the planter shall pay to the laborer as follows: Male hands, first class, $10 per month; second class, $8 per month; third class, $6 per month. Female hands, first class, $8 per month; second class, $6 per month; third class, $5 per month. Boys under fourteen, $3 per month; girls under fourteen, $2 per month. These classes will be determined by merit and on agreement between the planters and the laborers.

6. Engineers, foremen, and mechanics will be allowed to make their own contracts, but will always receive not less than $5 per month additional to first-class rates.

7. One-half of the money wages due will be paid quarterly, as follows: On the 1st day of May, August, and November, and final payment of the entire amount then due on or before the 31st day of January.

PENALTIES.

8. Wages for the time lost will be deducted in case of sickness, and both wages and rations where the sickness is feigned for purposes of idleness; and in cases of feigned sickness, or refusal to work according to contract, when able so to do, such offender will be reported by the provost-marshal to the superintendent and put upon forced labor on public works without pay. The laborers must understand that it is their own interest to do their work faithfully, and that the Government, while it will protect and sustain them against ill treatment, cannot support those who are capable of earning an honest living by industry.

9. Laborers will be allowed and encouraged to choose their own employers, but when they have once selected they must fulfill their contract for the year, and will not be permitted to leave their place of employment (except in cases where they are permitted so to do for just reasons, by the authority of the superintendent), and if they do so leave without cause and permission they will forfeit all wages earned to the time of abandonment and be otherwise punished, as the nature of the case may require.

10. Planters and their agents will be held to rigid accountability for their conduct toward the laborers, and any cruelty, inhumanity, or neglect of duty will be summarily punished.

TIME OF LABOR AND PERQUISITES OF LABORERS.

11. The time of labor shall be ten hours, between daylight and dark in summer, and nine hours in winter, of each day, except Saturday and Sunday. The afternoon of Saturday and the whole of Sunday shall be at the disposal of the laborer. On sugar estates, at the proper season, the hands will take their regular watches, the night work of which and the Saturday afternoons and Sundays, if positively necessary, shall be paid for as extra work. Laborers will be allowed land for private cultivation at the following rates: First and second class hands with families, one acre each; first and second class hands without families, one-half acre each; second and third class hands with families, one-half acre each; second and third class hands without families, one-quarter acre. On these allotments they will be allowed to raise such crops as they may choose for their own use and benefit, but will not be permitted to raise or keep animals, except domestic poultry.

POLL TAX.

12. For the purpose of reimbursing to the United States some portion of the expenses of this system, and of supporting the aged, infirm, and helpless, the following tax will be collected in lieu of all other claims under these regulations: From each planter for every hand employed by him between the ages of eighteen and fifty, $2 per annum; from each hand between the same ages, $1 per annum. This sum will be payable and be collected on the 1st day of June next, and will be paid over to the superintendent of freedmen for disbursement. Measures will be taken to collect the same poll tax from all colored persons not on plantations, so that the active labor of this race may contribute to the support of their own helpless and disabled.

GENERAL DUTIES.

13. Provost-marshals in the several parishes are charged with the general supervision and welfare of the laborers, reporting on these subjects frequently to Mr. T. W. Conway, superintendent, and will use all possible exertion by themselves and their deputies to see that industry and good order are promoted, and that the contracts under these orders are faithfully performed by both parties. Orders heretofore issued and published, so far as they are not changed or modified by this order, will remain in force.

14. This order shall be deemed and taken to have effect from the 1st day of February last, and all contracts entered into in relation to the labors of the present year will be held to be controlled, amended, and governed by the terms and conditions of this order.

LIEN AND SECURITY FOR LABOR.

15. All crops and property on any plantation where laborers are employed will be held to be covered by a lien against all other creditors to the extent of the wages due employés, and such lien will follow such crops or property in any and all hands until such labor is fully paid and satisfied.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., March 11, 1865.

Col. J. H. SYPHER,
Commanding at Plaquemine, La.:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that your telegram of March 10 is unsatisfactory. The point your particular attention was called to in the telegram of the 6th instant was what the enemy were doing on the Atchafalaya, and particularly to look about the lower crossing or ferry. If it is not positively ascertained whether the enemy are on the Atchafalaya or not, you will ascertain it and report. The operations of the scouts need not be limited to the Atchafalaya; send them far beyond if practicable. Acknowledge receipt.

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLAQUEMINE, *March 11, 1865.*
(Received 6.05 p. m.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Southern Division of Louisiana:

Your telegram of to-day is received. My special scout who was on the lower Atchafalaya reports no enemy but Brown's company of scouts and couriers. He reports the back country overflowed and impassable. The company of Independent Scouts are worthless for the service designated in Brigadier-General Sherman's dispatch of the 6th instant. They have not confidence. I have employed one white man and two intelligent negroes that I believe are trustworthy. I am much embarrassed for the want of good maps. There is not one at this post of the back country. The scouts and a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry are now out. I will report as soon as heard from.

J. H. SYPHER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

NEW ORLEANS, *March 11, 1865.*

General HERRON:

Please order General Bailey to report to General Canby at Fort Gaines as early as possible. General Davis can replace him.

By order of General Hurlbut:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 11, 1865.

I. In obedience to instructions from headquarters Department of the Gulf, Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey is hereby relieved from command of the District of Baton Rouge. He will turn over the official papers and records of the district to his successor and report without delay to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, at Fort Gaines, Ala. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

II. Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis will turn over the command of the Cavalry Brigade to the senior officer therein, and will at once assume command of the District of Baton Rouge, relieving Brigadier-General Bailey.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *March 11, 1865—9 p. m.*
(Received 16th.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Orders issued to-night to carry out the instructions in yours of the 8th instant. Brigadier-General West has charge of the movement and will expedite it. The command will be fully equipped for the field. There will be no failure in supplying the horses, as this move leaves this department deficient for post service.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 11, 1865.

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11. Brig. Gen. J. R. West is charged with the equipment and movement of cavalry troops under special letter of instructions from these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation upon his requisition.

12. The Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers and Third Michigan Cavalry Volunteers will be reported without delay to Brig. Gen. J. R. West, fully equipped for field service, and will receive instructions from him.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *March 11, 1865.*

Colonel MIZNER,
Brownsville:

Your brigade is ordered to New Orleans. Let me know immediately how many horses you are deficient. Send lists by each regiment of all officers and men on detached service within this department. Move promptly.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *March 11, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. F. SALOMON:

I have been waiting for return of party sent out to repair telegraph line; but as they have not returned, and as I have several men out now, it will be impossible for me to co-operate with you.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of February 14, authorizing the sale of subsistence stores and forage to loyal citizens

engaged in farming, I issued General Orders, No. 11. Instead of 1,000, as represented to you, I find 5,000 persons here who desire to avail themselves of the privilege of purchasing from the Government, and nearly all are preparing to cultivate some land. There are 200 families, nearly 1,000 persons, connected with the Second Arkansas Infantry, while the First Infantry, First and Second Cavalry, and First Arkansas Battery are almost equally as strong. Besides, there are many Arkansas men in other regiments whose families are here. Nearly all these people, besides a large number of citizens, are destitute and suffering, and without assistance from the Government will starve. While the Arkansas regiments remain here these people cannot be sent away, and as the troops have not been paid for a great length of time they have nothing to buy with. To meet the wants of these people and insure supplies for our troops at least 2,000,000 rations are required here. The ground is full of water, and I think the river will remain navigable for some time yet, and I hope to receive all the supplies required. The people in the country in every direction are reported in a starving condition, and I am constantly being appealed to for aid in their behalf, which I have rendered as far as in my power. The presence of such a large number of suffering people with the troops of this command is very embarrassing and destroys the efficiency of the troops to a great extent. I will compel everybody to work who remains here, and hope enough can be raised to supply the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 11, 1865.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Third Division, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

I forwarded to you by last messenger a communication from General Reynolds requesting you to report at Little Rock in person as soon as possible, to confer with him in reference to the muster out of the Indian Brigade. I presume you will be down within a very few days. I am going to send a train to Little Rock within four or five days to turn over to the chief quartermaster of the department. The river is now falling, but I expect will soon be up again. Am expecting boats every day.

Respectfully, &c.,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 11, 1865—11.55 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Dodge informs me that a regiment can be recruited from prisoners of war at Alton. By doing so we get rid of the whole question of "galvanized Yankees" and of conscripts made by Price and captured from him. It will be well to do this, and I recommend it.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 11, 1865. (Received 7.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

The resignation of several brigadier-generals and the unfitness of others has forced General Dodge to apply for two or three officers of that grade to serve in Missouri. Discreet and prudent men are needed. He asks for Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague, Brig. Gen. J. A. Williamson, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller. Two or three of these officers, or others equally good, are greatly needed. Please answer.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March 11, 1865—11.40 a. m.*

General DODGE:

Will you come up some time this morning to talk about your order about McNeil and Fisk and other matters?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *March 11, 1865—10.45 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I desire to issue a general order to-day relieving all the Enrolled Missouri Militia from active service, in order that all public property in the possession of that force may be properly turned over and accounted for prior to the date fixed by an act of the general assembly of Missouri, stating the commission of all officers on that force. I do not wish, however, to do this if it will tend to embarrass district commanders. I desire to consult your wishes in the matter before acting. Please answer.

THOS. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 11, 1865—11.40 a. m.

Governor FLETCHER, *Jefferson City:*

I don't think it will embarrass us much. The troops being raised under Order No. 3 will probably replace them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 11, 1865.

* * * * * * *

7. The Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. Samuel Fallows commanding, will proceed on Monday, the 13th instant, to Rolla, Mo., and report for duty to the commanding officer District of Rolla. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, *March 11, 1865.*

Col. J. L. BEVERIDGE:

Captain Leeper has returned. He was within twelve miles of Doniphan. It is said that 200 rebels are at Doniphan, but he does not think it so. He thinks that they are trying to collect their forces and the citizens so as to attack Patterson. They killed two noted guerrillas on Little Black River, viz, Dick Graham and Green Meadows. The captain has twelve men.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

PATTERSON, MO., *March 11, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

SIR: I have just received reliable information that Johnson was on the South Fork of Little Black collecting his men on 7th instant; object not known.

JAS. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

PATTERSON, MO., *March 11, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

DEAR GENERAL: I would most respectfully submit the following report and suggestions to you: There are 300 or 400 rebels in the Cherokee Bay. They have been very busy in collecting men and supplies for some time past, and some eight or ten came in three miles of this place and took off four horses three nights ago. The stock is all run down at this post, so they could not head a cow, so I have not tried to catch the rebels, but to ascertain where they were; and I think the rebels will get worse till there is a change in the manner or mode of scouting. So far as I can learn all our scouts go on the highway, so the rebels have nothing to fear if they will keep in the bush. If you will give me twenty-five men, well mounted, with the Spencer rifle, I will learn the rebs that I can travel through the woods, and after night at that; and I will guarantee to you that I will keep you posted if it is possible for any man to. You will also find a letter from Captain Leeper inclosed.*

I remain, your most obedient servant,

W. J. MORRIS.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *March 11, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

I sent out a scout of dismounted men this morning. They will operate in the vicinity and east and southeast of Lone Jack, and will be out several days. They went out with the forage train and will endeavor to conduct their movements so as to be as little observed as possible.

A. W. MULLINS,
Major.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 11, 1865.

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

CAPTAIN: In acknowledgment and reply to your favor of the 8th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding, that I am making every effort to complete the organizations of volunteer militia authorized in this district. Some of the companies are doing very well, others only moderately so. I have in many instances procured from county courts a liberal bounty to these companies, and I discover a daily increasing disposition on the part of sympathizers to unite with the original Dr. Jacob Townsend loyalists in an effort to put down the bushwhacking thieves and outlaws. The enrollment of the Missouri Militia is going on vigorously.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 11, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding, that the troops of the district have been and are now actively pursuing the bushwhacking enemy. We have not been able to find and fall upon any band of the villains during the week ending this day. I am well persuaded, however, that in the Perche Hills and what is termed the "Blackfoot country," in Boone County, there are quite a number of Jim Jackson's and Bill Anderson's old gang of murderous outlaws. The geography of the country is to them well known, and the topography of that section, as well as the topography of the hearts of the people is most admirably adapted to bushwhacking purposes. I have ordered the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia detachments on duty at this post to move to Sturgeon and organize a most thorough and vigorous campaign throughout Boone, Howard, Randolph, and Audrain Counties. Sturgeon, you will discover, is an admirable point to operate from. We shall doubtless stir up the snakes and drive them into Chariton and Carroll, where I am also preparing to meet and bang them out. The citizens of the district are generally fearful of a repetition of the troubles of last summer. It remains with them principally to prevent such a lamentable state of affairs. I am exerting all the influence I possess to unite the people in vigorous war against the outlaws. I think at no time have the sympathizing rascals been so determined to put down the guerrillas as now. They shall be encouraged in good works even at this eleventh hour. The people need assurance and confidence in each other. The truly honest, loyal, earnest men of the State must lay aside all petty differences and shoulder to shoulder unite in the extermination of all outlaws, and in securing protection, security, and peace for our waiting, suffering, struggling loyalists of the rural districts.

I have the honor to be, major, your respectful and obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *March 11, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

I have but this day received my commission as major-general of Missouri Militia. Will not accept it till I confer with you. The Government have heretofore sanctioned the holding of the two commissions by general officers. General McClellan was brigadier-general of volunteers and major-general of Ohio militia; Cadwalader, the same in Pennsylvania; Halleck, Schofield, Curtis, and Rosecrans were all of them commissioned major-generals of militia by the governor of this State. It is my opinion the convention will pass an ordinance immediately emancipating the office of major-general of militia.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 11, 1865—2.05 p. m.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, *Macon:*

You cannot hold a commission and do duty as major-general of militia and as brigadier-general of volunteers. Government will not sanction it. One or the other will have to be vacated.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 11, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of this date, stating that I could not hold a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers and major-general of Missouri Militia at the same time; that the Government would not sanction it, and that I must vacate one or the other. I had not received my commission from Governor Fletcher until this date, but had assumed the duty as a major-general of militia so far as inaugurating the new enrollment. Do not consider myself in active service as a militia general, and will not accept the commission if its acceptance is to the prejudice of my commission as brigadier-general of volunteers. I had not supposed the Government would make objections to the holding of a militia commission by an officer of volunteers who might be, as I now am, on duty in his own State. Heretofore I know it has been allowed in many instances. Morgan, of New York, held both; Dix now does; McClellan did in Ohio; Cadwalader in Pennsylvania, and Generals Halleck, Schofield, Curtis, and Rosecrans were all commissioned major-generals of Missouri Militia. It is quite probable that the State convention will abolish the office of major-general of militia. In any event, I will assume no command of militia in active service until organized and turned over to you for service. Will there be any objection to my giving some attention to the enrollment and organization and to the proper selection of officers for the new militia regiments? I will be governed by your views in the case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Fort Leavenworth, March 11, 1865.

General BLUNT, *Commanding, Paola, Kans.:*

I have information that a gang of thieves and guerrillas are congregated in the vicinity of Hatton, who propose to operate on both sides of the river for plundering, stealing, perhaps to murder and burn. Had you not better send some one up to see about it, as your district will be involved? General Davies will be advised with reference to it in this district.

H. H. HEATH,
Major and Provost-Marshal-General, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March 11, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Dispatch received. Am using every exertion to supply Kearny, Julesburg, Cottonwood, &c. Cannot see how we can send trains from here to Laramie until grass starts. As soon as contractors start teams will have no difficulty.

J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 11, 1865.

Colonel POTTER, *Fort Leavenworth:*

I have telegraphed General Mitchell we would get forage enough in Julesburg and his teams would have to haul from Laramie there. What is done in upper country?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., March 11, 1865.

I. The six companies of mounted militia called for in General Orders, No. 10, current series, from these headquarters, for the purpose of opening communication with the East, having been promptly furnished and now on duty under the orders of the colonel commanding, martial law is hereby suspended in this district, as in General Orders, No. 6, from this office, bearing date of January 20, 1865.

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By order of Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 11, 1865.

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IX. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 477, series of 1864, from the headquarters of the Army, Brig. Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from further duty in the Department of New Mexico, and will proceed without delay and report in person to the gen-

eral commanding the Army of the Cumberland for assignment to duty. The general commanding the Department of New Mexico takes this occasion to express his warmest thanks for the efficient and judicious manner in which General Crocker has conducted the affairs pertaining to the important post of Fort Sumner and to the reservation at the Bosque Redondo with its 9,000 captive Indians, a duty which required an exercise of great judgment, moderation, firmness, and forecast, and a duty which has been performed in such a manner as not only to give the utmost satisfaction to those connected professionally with the military affairs of that post and of the department, but to win the affectionate regard of the Indians themselves, who are there receiving their first impressions of civilization and their first lessons in the art, literally, of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. General Crocker carries with him to the new field of duty to which he has been called the earnest wishes on the part of the comrades he leaves behind, not only that he will be soon restored to health, but have an opportunity to add renewed luster to his already brilliant reputation as a soldier.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 12, 1865.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, *Chief Quartermaster:*

The reports from Morganza intimate an overflow. Boats must be sent there and kept until the danger is past. You had a telegram some days since from the quartermaster giving the capacity required. Your immediate attention is required to this.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 12, 1865.

Major-General HERRON, *Baton Rouge:*

Your dispatch in regard to Morganza is received. The quartermaster has orders to furnish boats. If there is serious danger of a break, ammunition, stores, and men will be sent to Port Hudson. I dislike to abandon the fort except upon manifest necessity. The fort may stand, notwithstanding the overflow. Remove all sick and hospitals first, and as soon as you consider necessary.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 12, 1865.

Major-General HERRON, *Baton Rouge:*

There are no boats here available for Morganza. Colonel Holabird has directed the quartermaster there to stop the Diana. If the danger is imminent, McKean or yourself must seize boats.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MORGANZA, *Morganza, La., March 12, 1865*

For the convenience of the service a portion of the troops of this command are temporarily organized into brigades as follows, viz: The Sixty-first, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-seventh Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry will constitute the First Brigade, under command of Col. Frank A. Kendrick, Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry; the Fifty-fifth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-second Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry will constitute the Second Brigade, under command of Col. William H. Dickey, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry. All regiments and detachments not included in the above will continue to report, as heretofore, direct to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

L. B. JENKS,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *March 12, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING:

I will start to-day on steamer Rose Hambleton. Have turned over the command of this post to Col. J. M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, and respectfully recommend that he be allowed to retain it during my absence.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *March 12, 1865.*

Maj. J. K. MOREY, *Van Buren:*

A force of rebels estimated at 1,000, with two pieces of artillery, are reported by Colonel Stephenson moving up the river from Petit Jean. They may attempt to cross the Arkansas at Ivey's Crossing. Colonel Stephenson has a force watching that point. The Carrie Jacobs passed Clarksville coming up yesterday. I fear she is aground at Moore's Rock. Keep on the alert and report any information you get.

C. BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your letter of the 4th instant. It had been to Memphis and back. I have never received your letter of the 2d instant, referring to the Eleventh New York and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. All the regiments called for were, when I left Memphis, absent on the expedition toward Grenada, ordered from your headquarters, and therefore a great delay will not occur from the time already lost. I inclose for your information copies of letters I have written to Major-General Washburn and Major-General Thomas to-day asking for the regiments you order.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis:

Herewith I inclose copy of a letter* to me, dated March 4, from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, by which you will see that the following cavalry regiments were ordered with all possible dispatch to New Orleans to report to Major-General Grierson, to wit: Fourth Illinois, Eleventh Illinois, First Iowa, Second Wisconsin, Eleventh New York, and Twelfth Illinois. This order has been to Memphis and back here again, and owing to that unavoidable delay I have to request that you will spare no effort to expedite the movement of those troops, in obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi. You will also see that I was ordered to send a regiment to replace the Second New Jersey Cavalry, which has been also ordered to the Gulf. I beg that you will accordingly order the Third United States, with Colonel Osband, to report to me at this place.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Nashville:

I beg leave to inclose for your information copy of a letter* of instructions to me from the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, dated 4th instant, and of a letter† from myself to Major-General Washburn at Memphis, dated to-day. For fear there may be some delay owing to misunderstandings, I beg you will telegraph to General Washburn an order to send the seven cavalry regiments spoken of with the quickest dispatch according to my letter to him. General Canby's letter to me has been to Memphis since my leaving there and has returned here. This has caused a delay and as General Canby is already himself in the field I fear any further delay may prove serious to him. He has taken all the cavalry in this department except a detachment of 190 men, and has dismounted them and all the light batteries for the purpose of remounting his own regiments. I mention these things merely to show you the pressing need. All the regiments called for from Memphis belong to General Canby's present command, and were sent by him to Memphis for temporary service. There will still remain at Memphis a detachment of the Second Missouri and the Second Arkansas, the Seventh Indiana, First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, and Fifth Illinois.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 12, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Referring to your telegram of the 11th, you are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to recruit a regiment of volunteer infantry from

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* See Christensen to Dana, p. 1087. † See next, *ante*.

the prisoners of war at Alton, to serve for three years or during the war. The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to the requirements of the mustering regulations of the Army. The enlistments and musters will be made under the direction of the commissary of musters, Department of the Missouri, who should have a discreet officer to make the enlistments and musters. The recruits will not be credited to any locality, nor will they receive U. S. or local bounty. Officers will be appointed by the War Department, under regulations hereafter to be communicated. Arms and other supplies will be furnished by the proper supply departments upon your requisition.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, *March 12, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

No word from General Connor. Can I not have command of expedition against Indians? Can easily be spared for a month.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 13, 1865.*

Special order relative to the joint committee to investigate Indian affairs.

Whereas, under a resolution of Congress, hereto annexed, a joint Congressional committee was appointed to investigate Indian affairs, composed of Senators J. R. Doolittle, L. S. Foster, and J. W. Nesmith, and Representatives William Windom, A. W. Hubbard, William Higby, and Lewis W. Ross, it is therefore ordered that all commanders of departments, districts, posts, and detachments in the U. S. service furnish the members of the said committee the escorts, protection, assistance, and facilities for procuring information which they may require in the prosecution of their duties.

[Public resolution—No. 29.]

A RESOLUTION directing inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes, and their treatment by the civil and military authorities.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be raised a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and four members of the present House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the present condition of the Indian tribes, and especially into the manner in which they are treated by the civil and military authorities of the United States, with power to sit during the recess of Congress; to send for persons and papers; to employ a clerk; to subpœna or compel the attendance of witnesses; to hear the complaints of Indian chiefs, and examine fully into the conduct of Indian agents and superintendents, and also into the management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior; and to report at the next session of Congress such legislation as may be neces-

sary for the better administration of Indian affairs; and that there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $15,000 to defray the expenses of the same.

Approved March 3, 1865.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 13, 1865.*

I. Subject to approval of the commanding general Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. P. D. Vroom, Second New Jersey Cavalry, is hereby announced as acting assistant inspector-general of the cavalry forces, Military Division of West Mississippi, in the field. He will proceed to the discharge of his duties.

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By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *March 13, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Day before yesterday Sergeant Todd killed a bushwhacker by the name of Smith; also one near Oxford Bend, name unknown. Sergeant Semthey, near Frychburg's Mill, killed Lieutenant Davis and one man yesterday. Also same day Sergt. Benjamin F. Johnson killed the notorious Lieutenant Burkett, who has so long infested Middle Fork of White River with his band. He killed twenty of his band at same time. Sergeant Johnson and Private Hugh Cook seriously, but not dangerously, wounded. This makes seven more in March not reported.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

THIBODEAUX, *March 13, 1865.*

Colonel FULLER,
Terre Bonne:

The general commanding directs me to say that he has information that there is a party of rebels somewhere in Lake Palourde, or the adjoining bayous, threatening the railroad. Be on the lookout for them, and if they come give them a warm reception. Do not allow any portion of your command to be surprised. Be prepared in case of necessity.

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 2D BRIG., U. S. COLORED TROOPS, *Morganza, La., March 13, 1865.*

In obedience to paragraph 3 of General Orders, No. 12, dated headquarters U. S. Forces, Morganza, La., the undersigned assumes com-

mand of the Second Brigade of U. S. Colored Troops at this post. The following-named officers will constitute the staff of the brigade until further orders: Capt. Frank Morey, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Frederick Davis, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster. All reports and returns required by existing orders and regulations will be made promptly at the time designated in said orders and regulations.

WM. H. DICKEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that in carrying out the special orders given you from these headquarters you will make estimates for transfer of horses from cavalry regiments in the department sufficient to fully equip the Third Michigan and Tenth Illinois Cavalry Regiments, now under orders for the field; that you will superintend the forwarding of these troops to New Orleans, La., with the least possible delay, providing transportation for them as directed in orders. You will instruct commanding officers of detachments to stop at Morganza, La., while en route, and telegraph their arrival to Brevet Major-General Grierson, care headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, reporting the numerical strength of their respective detachments, and await orders before proceeding farther.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 13, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Colonel Leavenworth is of the opinion that nearly all the Indians of the plains will be friendly, if treated in a friendly manner by our troops. None but officers of good judgment and discretion should be allowed to command any expedition into the Indian country.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 13, 1865—11.05 a. m.

General DODGE:

I have just received authority to recruit regiment from Alton on certain conditions, which I will have to talk to you about. There are several things I would like to see you about this morning.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 13, 1865.*

1. Col. John Morrill, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Rolla, relieving Col. E. C. Catherwood, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. Colonel Morrill will at once proceed to Rolla, Mo., and assume command of the district. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the authorized number of horses.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 13, 1865.

Capt. H. N. COOK,
Company F, Ninth Cav. Missouri State Militia, Columbia, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: You have this day been ordered to Sturgeon to assume command of your regiment. I have sent all of the Ninth that was at this post to Sturgeon; not to do post duty at Sturgeon or anywhere else, but to be sent into the brush forthwith on a vigorous, continued, and protracted hunt after Jim Jackson and company. We must take the offensive and take it early against these outlaws. Until Major Leonard returns to the command, you will give direction to the movement. Parcel out your men in squads and put them at the work. When they strike a track tell them to follow it day and night until Christmas, if necessary, so that they succeed in the end. Your knowledge of the geography of the country and the topography of the hearts and consciences of the people in the Perche Hills and the Blackfoot country ought to enable you to make a very successful campaign against the villains. You can at the same time push on the organization of the Boone County Rangers, of which I would like you to be made commander. Let your operations extend to Grand River. Stop not short of Jim Jackson's grave, if possibly you can reach it. Keep me posted of all your movements and mortality list.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DIVISION, MISSOURI MILITIA,
Macon, Mo., March 13, 1865.

Col. SAMUEL P. SIMPSON,
Adjutant-General of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor again to call the attention of the commander-in-chief to certain changes in the district boundaries of this division. I notice by General Orders, No. 10, current series, headquarters State of Missouri, as published in the Missouri Republican on the 11th instant, that this division has been redistricted, giving me four districts. The districts are most admirably arranged, with two exceptions; Chariton should be taken from the Second and Randolph from the Third, and both included in the Fourth, under General Draper. Chariton, Howard, and Randolph Counties constitute the most difficult section to manage there is within the limits of this division, and I am

very desirous that the three counties should be under the control of one man. My plan is to organize one militia regiment within the three said counties, and appoint Colonel Denny as its colonel. To restore tranquillity to the section of territory embraced in the three counties named is the most difficult task I have on my hands, and it cannot be done with the local force therein. Nearly every man subject to military duty in said counties is in one army or the other, mostly in the other. The resident population is of the most disloyal character of any and all my rebel constituents. I have failed in my efforts to send out of that region many families who ought not to remain among us. We must expect trouble in that region and prepare for it. I trust His Excellency the Governor will make the boundary changes herein desired, and advise me by telegraph of such change that I may proceed to organize accordingly.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, March 13, 1865.*

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4. Company G, Second U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the regiment and will report to the commanding officer Fort Riley for duty.

5. The detachment Third Wisconsin Cavalry under command of Capt. Theodore Conkey will proceed without delay to Fort Zarah, reporting his command upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty.

6. Companies C and G, Second Colorado Cavalry, are hereby relieved from duty at Fort Zarah and will report to the commanding officer of Fort Larned for duty.

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By command of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am very much dissatisfied with General Canby. He has been slow beyond excuse. I wrote to him long since that he could not trust Granger in command. After that he nominated him for the command of a corps. I wrote to him, too, that he must command the troops going into the field in person. On the 1st of March he is in New Orleans, and does not say a word about leaving there. I would like now to have Steele, as I recommended long since in a dispatch addressed to General Halleck, put in command of the Thirteenth Corps. As soon as Sheridan can be spared I shall want him to supersede Canby, and the latter put in command of the Department of the Gulf, unless he does far better in the next few weeks than I now have any reason to hope for

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 14, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

If Canby has been distinctly notified of your wishes in respect to the command of the Thirteenth Corps and disregarded them your dissatisfaction would be well founded, but I think it will turn out differently. In that impression I forwarded him myself your last telegram to General Halleck last week. In respect to superseding him in command your views will be fully acquiesced in whenever you choose to make a change. I will start for City Point to see you on this and other matters to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 14, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your dispatch of March 1 was duly submitted to the Secretary of War, but I am not aware that any action was taken, General Canby having been previously instructed to nominate his corps commanders, as has usually been done to other generals.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 14th day of March, 1865: Captain Nash reports from Little Rock, Ark., March 2, that the enemy in the Trans-Mississippi Department seem to be collecting about Shreveport, the principal force in Arkansas being two brigades of Parsons' division (infantry) at Camden and one brigade of infantry at Washington. Refugees from East Louisiana report many troops going home on furlough. They are mostly Texas troops and cross the river near Rodney. This confirms the previous reports from Natchez in regard to Texas troops trying to cross the river to get home.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the President has appointed James T. Brady, esq., of New York, a special commissioner in place of Hon. Henry Stanbery, to be associated with you for the

purposes and with the powers set forth in the Executive order dated December 10, 1864, and instructions dated December 12, 1864, heretofore furnished you.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: By direction of the President you are appointed special commissioners to inspect and report upon the condition of affairs in the Military Division of West Mississippi. This inspection and investigation will embrace the condition, discipline, and supplies of the troops of that division, the operations of the quartermaster's and other staff departments, and all matters connected with contraband trade. For this purpose you are authorized by the President to take the deposition of any citizen and of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States. You are also authorized to call upon any military or other officer for such reports or statements as you may deem necessary for your information. You will be accompanied and assisted by an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department, who will also act as judge-advocate. He will, upon your direction, summon the witnesses, administer the oaths, record the testimony, and perform such other appropriate duties as you may require. While employed upon these duties you, and the officers accompanying you, will be allowed commutation for fuel and quarters, to be determined by the Quartermaster-General. Office room and stationery will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department on proper requisitions. You will from time to time report direct to the Secretary of War, through the Adjutant-General of the Army, the results of your investigation, recommending for removal, dismissal, or trial such officers as you may find unworthy of their present position or employment. You will give in each case the reasons for such recommendation and copies of the testimony upon which it is based.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEX., *March 14, 1865.*

General U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: In a confidential way I will say that both Slaughter and Ford, with whom I had the interview which forms the subject of my general dispatch* of this date, entered heartily into the Mexican project. It is understood between us that the pacification of Texas is the preliminary step to a crossing of the Rio Grande. In the propositions made to them, a copy of which has been forwarded you, not a word is said about the arms now in the hands of the Confederates. We expect to get their use. Neither can they see any reason why that portion of

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*See sub-inclosure No. 1, Dix to Grant, March 28, p. 1276.

the cotton now in Texas, and belonging to the Confederate Government, should not be diverted to the same purpose. Of this latter, however, I was not sanguine. Mr. Lincoln's cotton agents will say something on that point. In course of the conversation I drew from Ford that he feared Kirby Smith would be in the way of a settlement, because there was a growing suspicion that he (Smith) was carrying on negotiations with Maximilian. The suspicion was founded upon some newspaper articles of late appearance favoring Imperial annexation, which it was well understood had been written by certain gentlemen on Smith's staff. In answer to a question Ford assured me that if such a sale was attempted he would instantly bring about a counter revolution. General Slaughter was of opinion that the best way for officers in his situation to get honorably back into the Union was to cross the river, conquer two or three States from the French, and ultimately annex them, with all their inhabitants, to the United States. In short, I think they anticipate such a step as an immediate consequence of peace. Of all these things, however, I will keep you posted.

Very truly, yours,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Bouge, La., March 14, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Brigadier-General Davis, commanding District of Baton Rouge, is hereby directed to send the company of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry doing duty in his district to Morganza, La., without delay, with orders to rejoin the regiment to which it belongs. As far as possible all officers and men belonging to the company will accompany it.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Canby's circular of February 22 is received and will be complied with. I am very much embarrassed with the very large number of destitute people who are colonizing near the posts of this command. I fear most of these people will be driven from their colonies by rebel bands, who are already making their appearance in considerable numbers. I have reliable information from scouts and deserters that the rebels are concentrating at Doaksville and Boggy Depot under Maxey, Cooper, and Gano, and are coming onto the Arkansas River as soon as grass will subsist their horses. A deserter from Shreveport yesterday reports that the rebels at that point had information that we were receiving immense supplies at this place and that the troops here numbered only 1,500, and that it was reported that as soon as horses were received from Texas a force would be sent to co-operate with Cooper against this place. I believe I can hold Fort Smith against any force

which will be brought against me if I can have all my force here, but I am convinced that there will be the same force to contend against this summer that annoyed this command so much last season when there were 8,000 to 10,000 troops here. The guerrillas have already made their appearance, robbing people within one mile of my lines. On the north side of the river they are quite numerous; near Fayetteville two or three parties, each numbering 50 to 100. Major Worthington, First Arkansas Cavalry, was killed in an engagement yesterday eighteen miles from Fayetteville. From deserters who came in to-day I learn that the rebel army on Red River understand that all available forces on this side of the Mississippi have been removed for duty elsewhere and that they will have an easy time capturing the important points on this side the river. The force I now have here is not more than was last summer detailed to guard the trains sent out in any direction. In my opinion, if the troops are in the department to spare, an additional force of infantry and cavalry should be sent here. They will be required here to enable me to drive in cattle, guard trains, and afford some protection to the thousands of people who are colonizing near my posts. Without this additional force I am fully convinced that none of these colonies will accomplish anything, but that their crops when matured will be eaten up and destroyed by rebel bands who will infest the country. With my present force I believe it would be better if nothing was planted outside the picket-line at this post. The citizens now occupy every cabin and field within five to ten miles of this place and Van Buren, all of whom expect protection from the Government. The organization of companies for their own protection will amount to nothing. They will be so much scattered that they cannot protect themselves. The people who visit your headquarters, in their eagerness to obtain some order that will better their condition, fail to give you a correct idea of the condition of the country and the number of women and children who are dependent on the Government. I inclose herewith a statement* showing the sales in ten days to one colony alone. There are three other colonies, besides a large number of persons engaged in other employments, who either want to buy or draw from the commissary. It will be three to four months before these people can raise anything on which to live, and there is absolutely nothing in the country. With the supply of subsistence stores and forage now here it will be impossible to supply the people. I have given my personal attention to this subject ever since I have been in command. No sales are made without my approval and no issues to refugees except to those who are starving. I am not calling for more troops because I fear attacks here, for I shall hold Fort Smith under any circumstances. Excuse this long letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

Captain Harper reported to me to-day from Little Rock with about 100 refugees which he wishes to colonize about fourteen miles below

* Not found.

Van Buren. All of these people are destitute and will have to be subsisted by the Government for three or four months. I now have 5,000 people here on the verge of starvation, whom I am sending away as fast as possible, because it will be impossible for me to feed them. If I keep the wives and children of the soldiers of Arkansas regiments and sell to those colonies immediately in the vicinity of these posts it will be more than our supplies will warrant. The rebels will not permit a colony to raise anything ten miles from Van Buren. A crop planted by them will be so much contributed to the enemy. Frog Bayou and the Arkansas River will afford them no protection when the water is low. If refugees are shipped back here from Little Rock to be fed by the Government there is no reason why 3,000 or 4,000 who are now here, all of whom have claims on the Government, should not receive the same indulgence. In view of all the facts I have determined to send Captain Harper and his colony back to Little Rock, where they can colonize with more economy than on the plantation of Mr. Burrows, who has the reputation here of being a very bitter rebel. I am assured by good men who are intimately acquainted with him that he could not live here a month. I am doing everything in my power for the suffering people in this country. I now have a train out after about twenty families of soldiers, living twenty to forty miles distant, who are starving. The number will continue to increase, notwithstanding I have been sending them on every boat, and am now preparing to send 200, by way of Fayetteville, to Springfield. I also have a large number to send down on these boats. I hope my action in this case will meet your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., March 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th, inclosing letter of General Canby of the 4th instant, is received. I have transmitted the substance of it by telegraph to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for his orders. Your request for the Third Cavalry (colored) I have also transmitted to General Thomas for his instructions.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, March 18, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieut. Col. C. T. Christensen, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of West Mississippi, for the information of the major-general commanding. This action will cause delay in the movement of the cavalry.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., March 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Comdg. Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Major-General Canby has ordered, under date March 4, through General Dana, nearly all of the effective force of cavalry now here to report to General Grierson, at New Orleans. Every regiment at all efficient is enumerated by name. As I understand, General Canby is authorized to give orders for the movement of troops here to protect the navigation of the Mississippi River. The Mississippi River can protect itself, as it has overflowed its banks from Memphis to New Orleans and is still rising. No boat has been intercepted for months, nor can the enemy approach near the river. This cavalry cannot be used on the banks of the Mississippi nor amid the swamps of the Gulf Department until the waters subside. General Grierson would, no doubt, be glad to have a respectable command, but I believe that a better use of the cavalry can be made from this point, and that the contingency upon which it is to be called for has not arisen, and I shall not send it until I am ordered by you to do so. Shall I send it?

The above I sent you yesterday to be telegraphed from Cairo, to which I beg to add: If General Canby may call on me for this cavalry he may, with equal right, call on me for all the troops here, for I know that no troops are now needed for the purpose indicated in General Orders, No. 21, War Department, in movement of troops for the protection of the navigation of the Mississippi River. Most of the effective cavalry now here has just returned from a demonstration down the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which demonstration was commenced by order of General Dana the day following my arrival here, and I inclose you the report of the officer in charge of the expedition. For the purpose of quieting the country and encouraging the people, I wish to put the railroad in operation to La Grange, and perhaps to Jackson, in West Tennessee, but I cannot accomplish this if these troops are taken away. Forrest, with his command, is now recuperating down the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at West Point, and he has in all from 6,000 to 8,000 men, under Generals Jackson, McCulloch, and Chalmers. When the roads get better and the waters subside I should like to add the cavalry which I have here to your cavalry under General Wilson and see them sweep down upon and make a final clean out of Forrest and his forces. I will further add that General Dana has requested me by letter to send a regiment of colored cavalry now here to Vicksburg, and as the regiment is one which came from Vicksburg here with General Dana, and is greatly demoralized, I do not object to its returning there, if you approve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 14, 1865.

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

See if you can't devise some plan to catch Hilderbrand and his confederates on Big River. The force you stationed at Farmington better be placed at Tyler's Mills. Hilderbrand's family lives there. There is

forage there, and if taken receipts will be given by the officer, to be taken up and settled by the quartermaster at Pilot Knob on proof of loyalty of the one in whose favor it is given. By sending men in citizens' clothes to watch for him he could be caught.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. THIRD SUB-DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Pilot Knob, Mo., March 14, 1865.

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The detachment for Sainte Genevieve left on the 12th instant. I have had several parties after the guerrillas (Hilderbrand and his gang) about Farmington. As yet no success. Have sent for 150 horses, as per orders.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

SUB-DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., March 14, 1865.

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I started from this post for Bloomfield on the 28th of February for the purpose of making arrangements to commence building the fortifications there. Upon my arrival there on the 1st of March I sent Captain Campbell with fifty men into Dunklin County, with orders to conscript every able-bodied citizen of that county and bring them to Bloomfield to work upon the fort, in accordance with the instructions that I had received through your headquarters. Captain Campbell found the county full of guerrillas, and I had to re-enforce him. During his march through the county he killed nine guerrillas, including Captain Howard, the leader of them. He also captured eight horses. On the 11th Captain Campbell returned from Dunklin County and brought up with him over 100 able-bodied citizens. After consultation with Col. D. F. Tiedemann, in charge of fortifications there, I informed the citizens that they would each be required to do thirty days' labor on the fort, and could do part of the work now and a part after they had their crops planted. I took this course for the purpose of interfering as little as possible with the farming interests of the country. They were all well satisfied with the arrangement, and went to work earnestly. They express themselves anxious to have a fort built at Bloomfield and willing to assist in building it. A number of the most extensive farmers of the county were anxious to make arrangements to pay out or hire substitutes. There were a number of men about Bloomfield lately discharged from the service, whom it would have been injustice to press into service, who were willing to work on the fort for wages. Believing it to be beneficial to all parties, I gave those that desired it permission to deposit $50 each with Capt. William W. Campbell, Company D, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, for the purpose of hiring substitutes. Upon receiving Captain Campbell's receipt I gave the parties who had thus paid him $50 an exemption from duty on the

fort. I ordered Captain Campbell to pay the money over to Lieutenant Wilson, post quartermaster at Bloomfield, take his receipt in duplicates for the same, and forward one of the receipts to these headquarters. I authorized Lieutenant Wilson to hire men with the money thus paid him, to keep a roll of all such, and make report to these headquarters of all moneys paid to these men. I herewith inclose a list of the names of all parties who were exempted by me on Captain Campbell's receipts, with the amount they paid Captain Campbell set opposite their names. The receipts I turned over to Lieutenant Wilson as a check against any fraud upon the part of Captain Campbell. After getting the work at Bloomfield under full headway, I left there and arrived here on the 13th instant. I trust that my action at Bloomfield will meet with the approval of the general commanding.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

H. M. HILLER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, March 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: There are at this post about 150 destitute refugee families, nearly all women and children. They can only be subsisted here by the Government. If they could be sent to the northern districts, where farms are being worked and such labor of value, I think the greater number of these could obtain homes and support. To discontinue the issue of subsistence, if retained here, would entail much suffering. I have tried to get the county court to establish a county farm for the care of a per centum that would be counted their own poor, but they claim to be bankrupt. I would suggest the sending of these people under charge of the chaplain of the post to different points in North Missouri, that homes and employment may be found for them. The crippled and blind can be provided for in Saint Louis. A large number of them are the families of soldiers now in our army, or who have died in the service. The removal of them from a military post will be a charity to them and a great saving to the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,

Colonel Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., March 14, 1865.

1. Col. Samuel Fallows, commanding Forty-ninth Infantry Wisconsin Volunteers, will detail Company K of his command to proceed at once, with camp and garrison equipage, to Fort Wyman and relieve the detachment of Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry now stationed at that point. The officer in command will be instructed to report to the commanding officer post of Rolla. On being relieved by detachment of Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers Capt. J. H. Shelly, commanding at Fort Wyman, will report with his command for orders to his regimental commander.

2. Col. Samuel Fallows, commanding Forty-ninth Infantry Wisconsin Volunteers, will detail Company B of his command to proceed without delay, with camp and garrison equipage, to Saint James and relieve the detachment of Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry now stationed at that point. On arriving at Saint James the officer in command will be instructed to detail a sergeant and fifteen men to proceed to the Saint James Iron Works and relieve the detachment now on duty at that place. On being relieved by detachment Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers the commanding officer of detachment Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry now on duty at Saint James will report with his command to his regimental commander at Rolla. Colonel Fallows will report with the remainder of his command for duty to the commanding officer of the post, Rolla, Mo.

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By order of Col. E. C. Catherwood, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 14, 1865—3.20 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER WARRENSBURG, MO.:

In what condition are the roads between Warrensburg and Kansas City?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *March 14, 1865.*

Captain LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I presume the rain has made the roads from here to Warrensburg in bad condition. Between Pleasant Hill and here I think them to be safe from bushwhackers.

CHESTER HARDING,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 14, 1865—1.40 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

General Dodge directs that the following answer be forwarded to Major-General Blunt:

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola, Kans.:

Referring to your dispatch to Major Heath, if the cattle were stolen they properly belong to the Government. General Curtis nor Colonel Coffin never gave permits to any person to steal cattle.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

J. H. BAKER,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

PAOLA, *March 14, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

All contraband cattle from the Indian country seized by your command may be sent to this post. Officers seizing cattle should exercise proper discretion, and before sending the cattle here ascertain that they are clearly contraband under General Dodge's order. A statement of all facts relative to the seizure of each lot should be forwarded to these headquarters.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, March 14, 1865.*

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6. Company H, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Ellsworth and will report immediately for duty to the commanding officer Fort Larned.

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By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Sumner, N. Mex., March 14, 1865.*

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2. Lieut. James C. Edgar, First New Mexico Cavalry, will proceed to-morrow at 7 a. m. with one non-commissioned officer and four cavalrymen to Rio de las Conchas, Hamilton's ranch, and Anton Chico and send to this reservation all the Navajo or Apache Indians met with in that section of country. The assistant quartermaster will furnish one pack-mule as transportation for seven days' provisions.

By order of Major McCleave:

CHAS. T. JENNINGS,
First Lieutenant, First California Cavalry, and Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 15, 1865.

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

SIR: Congress having adjourned without any action on the State of Louisiana, I respectfully ask instructions from Your Excellency as to the relations to be maintained between the military and civil authorities within this State. My own opinion of the legal status of the State officers has been expressed in some remarks made by me to the legislature on 4th March, 1865. I consider that the convention and the legislature, and officers created by it, are the creatures of the executive authority exercised through the then commanding general; that this principle extends and covers every subordinate agency of the State; that the money received by them from the military governor is in law still the property of the United States; that until recognized and

affirmed by all branches of the United States Government they are of necessity subordinated to the military authority. These principles, I think, are the law of the case. The question of policy in the application of them is one of more serious and doubtful nature. I am fully satisfied that the present legislature is entirely useless, very expensive, and liable to do serious harm by its legislation. So far in a long session (since October last) they have neither prepared nor passed any laws of general public interest nor inaugurated any measures for the public good. It would be an infinite relief to all parties if they would adjourn. All the money in hand having long since been paid out, they are simply increasing public debts, and are offering their own pay warrants on the streets at 20 cents on the dollar. Many grossly unnecessary offices at large salaries are kept up. It is important to my mind that the free constitution shall be considered adopted and of force; that for purposes of the form of State government the executive and judicial State officers should remain, but the legislature is wholly and absolutely useless now. It appears very clear that the present anomalous state of things should not continue. Either the State should be sustained in full force, vigor, and independent life, free from interference and control on the part of the military officers, and without any responsibility on the part of the United States for their action, or the supremacy of the executive through the military commanders should be plainly and distinctly understood. The first course involves the surrender to the State authorities of the city of New Orleans, now held as from the first by military officials, and as a matter of course the election of charter officers under the forms of law. I regret to state that I do not consider the thing safe to be done at present. I do not think that the electors of New Orleans are to be trusted with this franchise; in addition, the enormous increase of expense to the tax-payers deserves consideration. So in the parishes, there are very few locations where peace and good order can be preserved and the rights of the emancipated laborer protected, except by military intervention. I am reluctantly forced to believe that with two-thirds of the territory of the State under rebel jurisdiction, with the Trans-Mississippi army quartered at Shreveport and Alexandria, with unnumbered rebel sympathizers within our lines, with constant communication through our lines under cotton permits and otherwise, with our forces within the State depleted to the last degree by the Mobile expedition, it is unsafe for the Government to permit the exercise of the functions of sovereignty by the people of Louisiana under their State government. The new governor, J. Madison Wells, seems disposed to consult with the military authorities on all matters of moment, and is endeavoring to root out the corruptions engendered by these times. In every respect in which he has called for assistance from me it has been granted readily and willingly, and always will be. I have once before adverted to the peculiar situation of the tax-paying population here. The real and personal estate of known rebels has been seized by the Government, and the burden of taxation therefore falls on the loyal or at least the quiet. Three years' State taxes are now called for, to be collected at once. The United States direct tax is being collected. Local assessment for various causes, for levees, &c., and other purposes, swell the list, and I am unable to see how this impoverished and broken people are to meet these demands. Hence the necessity of the most rigid economy, the abolition of useless offices, and the simplification of the machinery of government. This thing has not been done, but the contrary rather by this experimental body. If the officers of the army have no responsibility

for these things, we shall be greatly relieved. If we have responsibility for this state of things we should have the power to correct these abuses when manifest. I am assured that the whole necessary machinery to keep up and assure safety and the exercise of liberty to the people can be maintained for one-third its present cost, and to better satisfaction of all loyal and decent men. If the present state of things continues the cause of the Government will constantly suffer loss in the estimation of citizens. I pray you, sir, to excuse the directness of this application, and beg of you as the Executive of the nation to indicate to me what course you desire pursued on this very grave and important question.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 15, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Comdg. Cav. Forces, Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you send back to Vicksburg without delay such regiments of General Knipe's division as are not effective for the service required of them in the operations from Mobile Bay. I am further instructed to say that it is intended that the force drawn from General Knipe's division, together with such regiments as you may select from those ordered from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, shall not exceed 5,000 effective, so as to make the entire cavalry force for operations in this neighborhood about 8,000. This includes Lucas' brigade (2,300) and two regiments, for a long time serving at Barrancas (700). The regiments that are left after you have made your selections will at once be sent back to Memphis and Vicksburg, as they may be needed at those points. It is left for you to decide, according to your best judgment, how the number to be sent to each of these points shall be apportioned. The surplus cavalry can be used to better advantage at the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi than in the Department of Arkansas, and as the two regiments ordered from that department are said to be strong and well disciplined, it may be best to retain them in any case.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 15, 1865.

I. The Second New Jersey Cavalry, Col. Joseph Kargé commanding, is hereby assigned to the division commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe. Colonel Kargé will report in person to General Knipe without delay.

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By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, March 15, 1865.*

I. It having been reported by Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, that the rebel navy is about to operate on the Western rivers to destroy our river transports, and the attention of these headquarters having been called to this subject, it is hereby ordered that no transport, whether public or private, will hereafter stop at any point on the Mississippi River within the limits of this division, except at military stations, without the authority of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi or that of the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf. The master of any public transport who violates this order will be held to a rigid accountability, and the owners of any private transport will not only be debarred of any right to recover damages for the loss or destruction of their property incurred thereby, but the owners, agents, or masters responsible for said violation will also be held as violating the Fifty-sixth Article of War and subject to trial by court-martial.

II. Unarmed transports will not be allowed to incur unnecessary risks of capture or destruction in passing rebel batteries. When there is plausible evidence of danger ahead, transports will fall back to the nearest gun-boat or military post for assistance before proceeding farther on their course, and commanding officers of gun-boats are requested, and commanding officers of military posts on the Mississippi River within this division are ordered, when called upon, to furnish transports with the necessary guards and assistance to insure their safe conduct.

III. The greatest vigilance is enjoined upon all masters of transports, quartermasters, and commanding officers, to prevent the loss of transportation on the Mississippi River or its tributaries, or its acquisition by the enemy.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 15, 1865—8.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. MCNEIL,
Warrensburg:

I go to Leavenworth to-morrow and would be glad to see you there or on my return here, as you deem best.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *March 15, 1865.*

His Excellency ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas:

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo was duly received and the papers and notices sent to members of the legislature as requested. Very little can be done by me just at present in the counties of Carroll, Marion, Newton, and Searcy for want of troops. My territory (seven counties) is too large for the eleven companies stationed in it, though at present it is impossible for General Bussey to send more. I inclose

copy of preamble and resolutions of convention held on the 9th instant in Madison. The same resolutions were unanimously adopted at a convention of citizens of Benton County held on the 13th instant, and the same in substance were unanimously adopted in Washington County on the 4th instant. All these meetings were largely attended; that at Fayetteville by about 1,000 persons, over half citizens; those in Madison by about 500, nearly all citizens, and in Benton by about 200. I have never known anything more enthusiastically taken hold of by our people than is our colony system. The following is the present state of progress:

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Union Valley Colony, Capt. J. R. Rutherford, 112 men; well fortified on a large prairie, and fully organized and armed; will farm extensively; think they can whip 1,000 rebels inside the fort.

Mountain Colony, Capt. ——— ———; not completely organized; sixty-five men; have a good block-house; expect to raise a large crop.

Prairie Colony, Capt. George A. Cline, eighty-five men; will be armed in a few days.

West Fork Colony, Capt. B. Lewis, ninety-five men; armed and fortified; have done some good service against guerrillas; expect a good crop.

Main Fork Colony, only partially enrolled.

Middle Fork Colony, only partially enrolled.

Oxford Bend Colony, only partially enrolled.

Mount Comfort Colony, Captain Shreve, thirty-five men; not yet armed; good location; good land.

Elm Spring Colony, Captain Sanders, thirty-nine men, not yet armed.

Walnut Grove Colony, only partially organized.

BENTON COUNTY.

Bentonville Colony, 100 men, Captain Alfrey (will have 200 men before the month closes); have abundance of the best land.

Pea Ridge Colony, about forty men, only partially organized.

MADISON COUNTY.

Huntsville Colony, Captain Bivins, eighty-five men (I believe); a good company, over a year old. About forty of them are kept in the field as rangers and have done excellent service.

War Eagle Colony, Capt. Elitle Haynes, ninety-nine men; will farm on War Eagle, near Hawkins' Mill, and at Huntsville.

Richland Colony, Capt. Bethel Counts, 109 men; well fortified at Thomas M. Johnson's plantation and are workers in every sense.

Brush Creek Colony, Captain Wilkinson, fifty men; are fortifying at Vaughn's Meeting-House and bid fair to be prosperous.

If I had half a regiment more troops I would soon have from twenty to forty more colonies in the other four counties. As the boat is waiting to leave I must be excused for not giving more full explanations, but will be pleased to do so at some future time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LA RUE HARRISON,

Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *March 15, 1865.*

Col. M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Fayetteville, Ark.:

I fear your colonies at Bentonville and elsewhere outside of Fayetteville cannot be maintained. Rebel organizations will be formed strong enough to destroy them. I have information which leads me to believe we will have considerable force of the enemy in this part of the country during the summer. If there is any doubt about the colonies being able to maintain themselves they had better be broken up before crops are planted.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fayetteville, March 15, 1865.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Troops:

COLONEL: I have organized fourteen armed and fortified agricultural settlements in Northwest Arkansas, and expect to organize many more. There is one near Rhea's Mills, at Wilson's, numbering 112 armed men, who say no force with small-arms can take them out of their forts. The prospects are that this country will be in a prosperous condition this summer and a large crop will be raised. Complaints are made to me that the Indians cross the line and drive off cattle and other stock. Mr. West, of Cincinnati, who belongs to the colony at Wilson's, is here this morning. He says they took from his place four head on the 2d instant. I would respectfully request that you give such orders as will prevent these raids, as all the stock this side of the line will be absolutely required to sustain the Union people who belong to the colonies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 15, 1865.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: You will move the Third Michigan and Tenth Illinois Cavalry to the mouth of White River with as little delay as possible. No other transportation nor ambulances will be taken beyond Devall's Bluff other than allowed by General Orders, Nos. 22 and 24, current series, from headquarters military division. I am informed that subsistence and forage can be procured at mouth of White River. The Third Michigan Cavalry will be provided with horses at the cavalry depot, but there will be a deficiency, and this it is contemplated to supply from Helena. Send, under a good field officer, the detachment remaining without horses to Helena, with orders to follow you down the Mississippi River as soon as mounted. The quartermaster's department is instructed to furnish transportation. From mouth of White River you will proceed with as little delay as possible to Morganza, La. You must reach that point in person with the first detachment. On arriving at Morganza communicate by telegraph with Major-General Grierson, commanding cavalry forces. Tell him of your position and give him a general idea of when the remainder of the two regi-

ments are likely to reach Morganza. If a response from General Grierson cannot be received by you within twenty-four hours you will release your steamer transports. A copy of these instructions is herewith furnished to Col. James Stuart, commanding Tenth Illinois Cavalry. You will direct him to move at once and follow you, and to manage the movement of his regiment upon the same plan. It is my expectation to overtake you at the mouth of White River, or at least at Morganza, but should I fail to do either, your instructions are complete.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 15, 1865.

Major-General DANA:

GENERAL: Upper Louisiana above Red River has lately been added to this department. I have hoped to find time to go up and ascertain its situation, but the movements of troops and other causes detain me. I send you ten copies of my Order, No. 23, on the subject of plantations and laborers. Let me request you to give them circulation and to appoint, temporarily, the proper persons in the parishes opposite you.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March 15, 1865.*
(Received 6.30 p. m. 18th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Am I under the orders of General Canby, except to furnish troops to keep open the Mississippi?

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 15, 1865.

Col. E. T. SPRAGUE,
Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, Commanding, Cairo, Ill.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, relating to white refugees, and to state that it has been forwarded with its inclosures to the War Department with the following indorsement:

> The retention of refugees at the South will be a serious embarrassment to the military service as well as a heavy burden upon the Army appropriations. The cost of transportation to points where they can obtain employment or be otherwise provided for will be less than the value of the rations that must of necessity be issued to them if they are retained.

Until the pleasure of the Department on this question is known you are requested to continue the course heretofore adopted in regard to these refugees.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 15, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 6th instant to General Halleck, in relation to an expected raid into Missouri or Kansas by the rebel forces in Southern and Southwestern Arkansas and the Indian country west of Arkansas. All indications point to such a raid, and the son of Sterling Price, who, you will remember, took the amnesty oath and returned to Missouri eighteen months or so ago, called upon General Dodge privately and told him that he considered it a duty to give him information of great importance to the State. Young Price stated that he knew by letters received from his father's headquarters that a raid in force would be attempted early in the spring. He was very anxious to impress this belief upon General Dodge, stating that of course he would be suspected and probably maltreated if such a raid were made, and that he desired to place himself right with the authorities in advance. I do not know what force General Reynolds has in Arkansas, its character, nor how it is disposed; neither do I know what to expect from him in the way of resistance to a movement of the enemy north. It is needless to tell you that Arkansas properly belongs to the defense of Missouri and Kansas. If these States remain under different commands it would seem difficult, if not impossible, to insure co-operation against any such anticipated movement of the enemy. The inaction of Steele during Price's last invasion makes me feel very uncertain what I am to expect from that quarter. I am left in the position of either depending upon Reynolds, whose force I do not know and who is not under my command, or of making all the preparations necessary if he were not in Arkansas at all. Of course, in the latter case I should need many more troops, as is explained in my letter of the 6th instant to General Halleck referred to. I beg that you will consider the letter in question and give me your decision on the matter as early as you can. By the middle of April it is believed that Price will begin his movement if he moves north at all.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 15, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, City Point:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend Lieut. Col. Fred. Myers, assistant quartermaster and chief quartermaster of this military division, for the brevet of brigadier in the regular Army. Colonel Myers served during the campaign in Virginia, in 1862, as chief quartermaster of McDowell's corps, but during the last days of that campaign his activity, efficiency, and zeal were so manifest and so essential to the situation that I assigned him to duty as chief quartermaster of the Army of Virginia. In that position he rendered invaluable service during the last days of that campaign, and it is not too much to say that to him more than to any other man the safety of our large army trains was due. His indefatigable and intelligent services secured us from heavy losses of material, and he is eminently entitled to the pro-

motion asked for him. He served for two years as chief quartermaster Department of the Northwest, with what fidelity to the Government and regard for the public interests the records in the office of the Quartermaster-General will abundantly show. He is an officer of integrity, intelligence, and sobriety, and entirely capable of discharging the duties of any position to which he may be assigned. I have the honor to request, general, that you will give this recommendation a favorable indorsement and forward it to the proper authority.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 15, 1865—1.40 p. m.

General DODGE:

I have not heard yet from Washington. The President is sick. I suppose you had best go to Leavenworth without waiting longer. I am requested to send names to War Department for officers in regiment to be raised in Alton. I have sent field officers. Before you [go] please send me list of names for captains and lieutenants.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 15, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

I prefer to go to Fort Leavenworth to-morrow.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 15, 1865—2.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I cannot send up full list before I leave, but will get it in by time regiment is organized. Will send up part of it to-morrow or next day.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 15, 1865—3 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

General McNeil telegraphs he has sent in his resignation.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 15, 1865.

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2. Upon the approval of the major-general commanding the department, Company H, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, Capt. Adam

Theis commanding, is assigned to duty at Benton Barracks as a part of the permanent garrison.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, March 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I returned to quarters last night from a tour of inspection through the counties of Cass, Jackson, and La Fayette, having inspected the posts at Pleasant Hill, Hickman Mills, Kansas City, Independence, and Lexington. I also paid proper attention to the protection of the railroad construction parties and the transportation of the mail. The cavalry at the posts of Pleasant Hill, Hickman Mills, and Lexington I found in anything but a state of efficiency. Most of the men waiting muster out, many without horses, and more without equipments; hence the difficulty of getting up scouts and pursuits of guerrillas. The infantry of Colonel Harding's regiment at Kansas City are good troops; those at Independence less instructed, but he will now transpose the commands and correct the want of discipline and drill with those now at Independence. This regiment suffers much from the best of its officers being on detached service out of the district. Like most short-term regiments, many of its line officers are scarcely fit for the rank of file-closers. At Lexington I found a total want of discipline or efficiency. With three squadrons First Regiment Missouri State Militia, numbering some 145 men, were fifteen horses and five sets of equipments. The formation of the companies under Order No. 3 is progressing very slowly. The people want to have the men so raised credited to the draft, and many of the people of the country would enlist if the company they enlist in should be stationed on their particular farms or homes. I have told them that they could fill up these companies, or failing to do so that they would have their local militia called into active service. The counties are offering local bounties to fill up these companies, and in some cases may add a pair of revolvers for each man as an inducement. The worst feature in the country is the cowed and dispirited state of the people. All manhood appears to have gone out of them. Alike in fear of the soldier and the bushwhacker, all they ask is military protection of provost-marshals and the privilege of neutrality. I talked to the people at Kansas City and again at Lexington, counseling them to an active and sympathetic support of the Government, State and National; to a strict performance of all their duties under the law as jurymen and militiamen; to conciliation and union in support of law, and the defense of their homes against all lawless violence. I hope I made some converts, but if I had possessed a "forty-parson power" of persuasion I am afraid I should have come short of the mark. I shall hasten the work of consolidating the recruits of the three Missouri State Militia regiments. Enough men of the First are now here, and I will order them under the best officer I can now find in commission of that corps. Will you carry the consolidation further than that of companies? There are men enough of the three regiments

in this district to make a lieutenant-colonel's command, and I would respectfully recommend that Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear be retained for that service, if it can be legally done. Scouts just arrived report the disappearance of all the guerrillas from the road since their punishment by Harding's men on Saturday. I will keep parties in the brush as long as I remain in the district to hunt these gentry day and night. If the troops are properly seconded by the people the country can be cleared of all trouble early in the season; but all neutrality, whether on farms, in villages, or on railroads, must be put an end to. I forward my resignation by this mail, which I pray you to approve and forward, and I ask as a favor that I may be ordered to come to Saint Louis next week to report verbally on the state of this district. I can do so much better than by letter. My office work will all be up by Saturday night. I feel a deep solicitude in putting things straight here, and would like a conference on this matter. I merely accepted the commission of major-general to aid our excellent governor in organizing his militia. I have no idea that the convention will permit any such office under the new constitution, and would have no desire to retain it longer if they did. My determination to resign from the volunteer service is one long since formed, and dictated by no disappointment or captiousness of spirit. It is a measure due to my family. I ask your aid in facilitating the matter.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *March 15, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I returned last night after an absence of eight days. I have been at Pleasant Hill, Independence, Kansas City, and Lexington. Our cavalry I find everywhere inefficient. This is partly from the approaching muster out of most of the officers and men, and more from a want of horses and cavalry equipment. They are neither cavalry nor infantry. Colonel Harding is doing all that can be done in his district with the means in hand. On last Saturday he set a trap for the stage robbers, which resulted in the killing of one and the mortally wounding of two of them. You can assure the railroad company that the work will be protected. I have made careful inquiry on this subject and find that they only suffer from the fears of their employés. These will subside as soon as we are able to give the guerrillas a few more lessons like that of last Saturday. I send you Harding's telegram about the roads.*

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *March 15, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

My resignation of rank in the volunteer army will arrive by next mail. Please approve and forward it, with request that the Secretary of War will telegraph acceptance. I can close up my business here in

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* See Harding to Laurant, p. 1173.

three days, and would ask to be ordered to Saint Louis to report my recent observation of affairs in the district more fully than I can do by writing.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *March 15, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Todd and Jones overtook Buck Brown near his mill in Benton County; skirmished with him; killed 3 of his men; captured 5 mules; killed Buck Brown; scattered his party and returned. Jones was riding the Inks horse, which was shot under him. This makes eighteen bushwhackers in March.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *March 15, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Maj. J. I. Worthington charged Cooper's command near King's River, and received in the confusion during the charge a mortal wound through the breast and died in fifteen minutes. His last words were: "Go on, boys, and whip them; they have killed me." The major's remains have just arrived here in an ambulance.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HARTVILLE, MO., *March 15, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding Fourth Military District:

SIR: The citizens of this county are anxiously looking to you for protection against guerrillas through the approaching summer; hence I take the liberty to give you a few facts which you may not be fully in possession of, and also with due deference make a few suggestions as to what, in my opinion, would give us that protection we really need, and which if we can get, I think will enable us to remain at home and attend to our farming interests, which have been almost entirely neglected for the last few years for want of protection. It is a fact that there is not at the present more than 150 families in the limits of Wright County, and most of these are north and northwest and west, and are protected to some extent by the troops at this place. In other portions of the county there are only a few families in small settlements, and most of these will leave soon if something is not immediately done to protect them in their persons and property, as guerrillas have, I learn, already commenced driving off the live-stock from these exposed settlements. It is also true that many of us are so destitute that if we are forced to leave our little farms we leave our all without even the means to carry us away. I have been of the opinion ever since this war began, and while I had command of the Enrolled Militia of Seventy-third Regiment I used every exertion in my power to impress it upon the different district commanders that a military post at or near what is known as Mountain Store, which is about eighteen miles from Hartville, would give not only the citizens of this county, but also Texas, Pulaski, and

Laclede that protection which would make them feel safe and secure at their homes attending to their ordinary business, but my efforts so far have proved unavailing. But still I am not willing to give it up yet. It is true we need a few troops at this place to protect the public offices. Say forty men would be amply sufficient, if a few companies were at the point before mentioned, as that has always been the main thoroughfare through which bands of guerrillas pass into and out of this county. And permit me respectfully to call attention to the fact that it is but a few miles farther from Mountain Store to Rolla than it is from Lebanon to Rolla. You will readily see that supplies can be brought to this point from Rolla cheaper than supplies are now obtained at this post by way of Lebanon. The country is not able to furnish supplies for troops either there or at this place. One mile from Mountain Store is a site or point in every way adapted to the establishment of a post—a large, fine spring which affords an abundance of good water; good pine timber, and mills to cut lumber for construction of works, and are advantages worthy of notice. In conclusion, I feel satisfied that a permanent post at or near the point suggested would not only encourage people who are here, but hundreds who have left for other parts will return soon.

Your obedient servant,

R. B. PALMER.

P. S.—I have encouraged the citizens of this county to remain at their homes a few weeks longer and see what will be done for us, if anything.

R. B. P.

Second P. S.—If the farming interest of this part of the country is well protected this year we pledge ourselves to furnish forage for all the troops needed here next year.

R. B. P.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., March 15, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding, that as soon as the new horses and pack animals arrive I shall be ready to take the field against the Indians. Shall move with all the cavalry I have, leaving the infantry to garrison the posts and do the escorting. We will have to have more transportation, as all of the escorting will have to be done with wagons. I shall have every company supplied with parched corn, ground and mixed with sugar. Shall take but few days' rations of flour. Shall supply ourselves with buffalo meat, which we can easily do if we go south of the Arkansas. My idea of hunting Indians is to go unencumbered with camp and garrison equipage. We can surely live for thirty or sixty days as Indians live all their lives; and if the buffalo hold out I will not return until I find the Indians and whip them. I would like to be advised of the views of the general commanding as to my plan; also whether he wishes me to move north to co-operate with General Mitchell or south of the Arkansas after the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., March 15, 1865.

Capt. J. WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the arrival of detachment of Third Wisconsin Cavalry (unassigned recruits) and battalion of eight companies Second U. S. Volunteers. As neither of these battalions (aggregate of 880 men) have a surgeon with them, and I am about to take the field in a campaign against the Indians, I would respectfully request that at least three surgeons be ordered to report to these headquarters for assignment to duty in this district, as there are no surgeons that can be relieved from duty at this post to accompany the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

OLATHE, *March 15, 1865.*

Maj. H. H. HEATH,
Provost-Marshal-General, Fort Leavenworth:

The bushwhackers have increased lately from nine in number to nearly 100 in Jackson County, Mo., and vicinity, and the inhabitants along the line are becoming alarmed and say they will be obliged to move off if troops are not sent down and stationed. Every indication goes to show that there will be trouble, as much or more than usual, on the line this summer. Recruits are coming all the time.

W. F. GOBLE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

(Repeated by Willans to Dodge, March 16, 1865.)

PAOLA, KANS., *March 15, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL:

I have information that near 100 guerrillas are gathering in Jackson County in vicinity of the line, probably for a raid into Kansas. Have you any information on the subject? Have you any mounted force in Jackson? I have but very few troops on the border. Have none at present to place there. Please keep me advised of any information you may obtain of movement of bushwhackers in your district, that we may co-operate with each other in suppressing them.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *March 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT:

I have just returned from Jackson County. Heard nothing of the guerrillas in the force you spoke of. Harding's men had a fight with fifteen last Saturday and killed three. We have not since been able to find a bushwhacker. My mounted force in Jackson County is one company, whose time soon expires. They are stationed at Hickman Mills. Will be glad to communicate and receive information at all times.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

FORT KEARNY, *March 15, 1865—4.25 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Nothing heard from Sixteenth Kansas. I cannot imagine where they are. Not on either of the stage routes.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, Iowa, March 15, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Northwest:

SIR: Major-General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, has directed me to prepare an expedition, to consist of twelve companies of cavalry and a battery, to march early this year across the Black Hills to Powder River. I shall require 180 mules, or 36 mule teams, more than I have got in my district, most of my transportation being oxen. It will not do to use oxen with mules in making a rapid march without grain. I shall take all the mules and horses I have at each post and replace them by oxen, but will still require then thirty teams. I therefore request to know if these teams could not be lent me from the District of Minnesota. They could accompany Brackett's Battalion from Minnesota and carry forage for his horses. The grazing will be bad when he starts on his march to Sioux City. I am making out requisitions for what may be required on the march, and will have to include these mules should I not be able to procure them in the department.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, March 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: When you informed me you intended to establish a post in the Black Hills, I wrote to an officer stationed in the upper country to quietly obtain all the information he could about that country. Although you have abandoned the idea of a post there, I inclose you a copy of his report, thinking it may interest you.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

FORT SULLY, DAK. TER., *February 20, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa:

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from you under date of 31st ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report: The country from old Fort Pierre to the Cheyenne River in the direction of the Black Hills is very good for a wagon road, I am told by all of whom I have inquired (eight or nine in number), half-breeds and French and old residents of this section of country, and all of whom have been from Fort Pierre either to the Black Hills or within a few miles of them at several different times, and most of them have

wintered at or within a short distance of them. These men tell me that the route traced in red (thus: —x—x—x—x) on the map you send me is impassable for wagons, besides being longer than the one called the Platte or Fort Laramie road, as I have marked in green pencil (thus: — — — — — — — —) on the map. The road strikes as directly as possible for the forks of the Cheyenne, not coming in sight of that river till within twenty or thirty miles of the junction of the North and South Forks, passing down on the river bottom about twenty miles below the junction, passing up the bottom about ten miles, when it crosses; then it leads up on the north side and crosses back on south side of the North Fork a mile or two above the junction. From here it is three or four days' march to Bear Butte. Eight miles farther up is White Wood Creek (where I have marked in red pencil thus: o), a point for the location of a post, which neighborhood all agree is much the most desirable, being also a place of great resort by the Indians in winter. There is a great abundance of good oak, pine, and ash timber on the creek and plenty of grass on the creek and river bottoms. This creek furnishes a good abundance of never-failing water of the purest and most delicious quality, and the amount of timber on it and the adjacent hills is said to be inexhaustible. About thirty miles farther up is Red Water Creek, where is also a fine location, though not so highly spoken of as the other. This stream flows through the valley, intersecting the Black Hills, which valley is ten to fifteen miles wide and furnishes an easy wagon route for fifty miles or more up their interior. Running Water Creek empties into Red Water from the north side, about twelve miles from the mouth of the valley. This latter creek is a bold, perpetual, and pretty stream. The soil in the vicinity of the Black Hills is said to be very good; seasons regular, though shorter than they are here, and rains are frequent. Game of all kinds and fur animals abound in the greatest profusion.

RECAPITULATION.

Distances as reckoned by the traders and old residents from—

	Miles.
Fort Pierre to Forks of Cheyenne	100
Fort Pierre to Bear Creek	150
Fort Pierre to Bear Butte Creek	165
Fort Pierre to White Wood Creek	175
Fort Pierre to Red Water Creek	210

From Fort Pierre to crossing of the Cheyenne is a very good wagon route, moderately rolling and easy camping places, well supplied with wood and water. From here to Bear Butte (by road on south side of North Fork, my informants say) "it is as level and smooth as a floor." There is a road crossing the Cheyenne in the vicinity of Cherry Creek, and striking the North Fork near the mouth of Crow Creek. This route is about one day's march shorter, but a much more hilly and difficult road than the other. The crossing of the Cheyenne is very good, the water being shallow and the bottom rocky. All of the other streams are easily crossed also. It is about four miles from foot of Black Hills to Bear Butte, and eight or ten miles farther to the river, and a pretty level country between, with a natural slope toward the river. There are several errors as to the relative position of different points and streams on the map you send me. One is the location of Plum Creek, which in reality empties into the Cheyenne only a mile or two below the mouth of Cherry Creek. Another is the position of Fort Pierre, which is represented as being half way between Little Missouri or Bad River and the mouth of the Big Cheyenne, when in fact Fort Pierre is only five miles above the former and is fifty miles below the latter.

Earnestly hoping that you may realize from this report all you expected of me, I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

CARTER BERKELEY,
Lieutenant, Sixth Iowa Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 16th day of March, 1865: Refugees from Brownsville, Tex., report that General Slaughter is still in command of the Western Sub-District, extending up the Rio Grande 120 miles from Brownsville, and east to the San Antonio River and the coast. Showalter's regiment had left Brownsville under orders to proceed to Galveston, but stopped at Corpus Christi, where they anticipated a raid from our forces. They number about 350. There are 150 more at that place in detached companies. The force left at Brownsville and vicinity consists of Giddings' battalion (eight companies), about 350 strong; Benavides' regiment, 300 strong, with headquarters at Laredo, and 100 men in detached companies (750 in all). Colonel Bates' regiment is at Matagorda and vicinity. Colonel Pyron commands the Frontier Sub-District, north and west of the Western District. General Drayton still commands the Middle Sub-District, between the San Antonio and Brazos. The Confederate authorities believe the expedition preparing at New Orleans was destined for Texas, and had determined to evacuate Brownsville and the western coast, but to hold Galveston. A gentleman from La Fourche, La., reports that the rebel authorities in Louisiana have discovered that the expedition from this point is not for the Red River region, and that they contemplate making the attempt to capture Brashear City again by crossing the Teche and Grand Lake above Indian Bend and gaining the rear of that post by way of Bayou La Fourche. At the same time an arrangement is to be made with parties in New Orleans to cut the levee a short distance above Gretna, by which the Opelousas railroad would be flooded, thus preventing re-enforcements from reaching Brashear by that route.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton.)

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
March 16, 1865.

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2. Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby ordered to proceed to Cairo, Ill., there to await further orders, and will report from that place by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Fort Gaines, Ala., March 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have received your letters, but have not been able to answer them until now. Repeated estimates for small-arms have been made, and the assurance has been received that they would be sent. If they are received they will not only supply the wants but leave a sufficient reserve in the depots at New Orleans. I write again to-day in relation to them.

The difficulty in the way of subsistence and forage was anticipated, and instructions were given some time since to send as much as possible in sailing vessels, to remain afloat until needed. Please pursue the same course, and take up for that purpose any vessels that will answer. They should not draw more than nine feet, and preferably less. The transportation of the Sixteenth Corps and Grierson's cavalry should be sent over as rapidly as possible, dividing the means at hand between the two as equally as possible. We need some of the cavalry now. If the rise of the river should render the abandonment of Morganza necessary, please send one of the regiments of its garrison to Pensacola and another to Mobile Bay. The high water will be an obstacle to any operations on the part of the rebels, and I think they may safely be spared temporarily. I was greatly gratified by your withdrawal of your resignation. It would be impossible to supply your place, and your decision has given me great satisfaction and confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The flood in the Mississippi continues, with prospect of further rise. Yesterday I was compelled to impress the whole population, white and black, of Algiers, to repair levee in front of the city. It is now safe. If it had yielded our Opelousas railroad depot would have been swept. The wretched waste and destruction by the troops at Kenner and Chalmette of the pickets and fascines renders both those points very dangerous. I am compelled by overwhelming evidence to believe that the most utter recklessness, both of public and private rights, has characterized the troops which have occupied Chalmette especially. Plunder, pilfering, and robbery committed by them are already the subject of heavy reclamations. I have, in anticipation of a probable break at Kenner, ordered sand-bags filled and in readiness to close the gaps in Camp Parapet and thus keep the overflow from the Pontchartrain military railroad. All possible precautions are being taken, but a rise of two feet more will be very perilous. Morganza still stands, but the crevasses in West Baton Rouge are irremediable at this season.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, March 16, 1865.

Commodore PALMER,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron:

There is said to be a naval banditti operating about the Amite and Tickfaw Rivers capturing vessels sent there. Although the country is very much overflowed, I propose to send some cavalry to the Amite River, and if it is possible I think it would be a good thing if a gun-boat could be sent up there at the same time, in order to scour the lower part of the river, where our men cannot penetrate without boats. The passage of a gun-boat up that river and back would, besides, have a good effect. But of the propriety of it, of course, you must be the judge.

Very respectfully and truly,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., March 16, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel PARKHURST,
Commanding Detachment Third Rhode Island Cavalry,
Hermitage Plantation, opposite Donaldsonville, La.:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs that you scour Amite River with all possible dispatch and capture, if possible, the guerrillas and jay-hawkers infesting the country on that river. You will report at what time your force will be on the Amite, as it is hoped the navy may be induced to push a boat up there. Acknowledge receipt.

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY:

GENERAL: Your letters of 8th and 9th instant are received. The methods adopted for the protection and temporary subsistence of the inhabitants are approved. The additional force asked for could doubtless be well used, but it is not possible now to furnish it, nor can I encourage you to hope for such re-enforcements in future. Curtail, if necessary, the extent of your defensive line as directed in circular from headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, dated February 22, 1865.

Respectfully, yours.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

All the boats up brought reports of a rebel force with artillery near the river this side of Dardanelle. I detained the Carrie Jacobs to

assist the Barton and Lotus over Van Buren Bar until I could learn something reliable concerning a rebel force. My scouts have come in and report that they have been all over the country forty miles back of Dardanelle, and that there has been no force in that part of the country or this side. I am confident there is nothing to fear at present. I have scouts now in that part of the country, with instructions to report here and at Lewisburg any information of rebel troops advancing toward the river. The river is now rising, and I think the boats can come up again. The telegraph reports gold in New York $1.76 to-day. News from Sherman, Schofield, and Sheridan good.

Very respectfully,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TALLAHASSEE MISSION, CREEK NATION,
March 16, 1865.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps:

I have the honor to inform the brigade commander that I have on this instant, at 11 a. m., received intelligence that a band of Osages, supposed to be led by white scoundrels, for the purpose of robbery, to gather up the stock of the nation and drive it off, are now operating in or about Conchanty. Two refugee men, who were on the way to Conchanty Town, about twenty-five miles from here, discovered the marauders encamped about sunset yesterday, the 15th instant, on this bank of the Arkansas, Conchanty being on the other side opposite their camp. The refugee men say that they were much scared when they came in sight of the camp, but they dismounted for a few minutes, lay down and took a good sight, and think there are white men amongst them. The band, altogether, about fifty or sixty strong. The shortest route in pursuit would be this way by the Mission. Pardon the suggestion.

I remain your obedient and humble servant,

FRANCIS J. FOX,
First Lieutenant.

All is well at the Mission. Captain No-ko-so-lo-chee is getting good. I got him to head his company at dress-parade yesterday evening for the first [time]; also to superintend his roll-calls. My scouts have not returned.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 16, 1865.

Col. M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Commanding at Fayetteville, Ark.:

I must congratulate you upon the rapid destruction of bushwhackers in your section. With their leaders killed and the rapid destruction of the men generally all the guerrillas will soon leave that section. The people should all co-operate now, and peace and order will soon be restored in that section. Major Worthington's death was unfortunate, but such casualties must occur in war.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., March 16, 1865.*

The following-named counties of this district will constitute the Sub-District of Mexico, viz: Saint Charles, Warren, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Howard, Randolph, and Chariton. Lieut. Col. D. M. Draper, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is assigned to the command of said sub-district, headquarters at Mexico, Mo.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, March 16, 1865.*

1. Col. A. P. Caraher, Second U. S. Volunteers, temporarily on duty at this post, is hereby relieved and will proceed to Fort Riley and there assume command of the regiment as soon as practicable. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation, including servants and baggage.

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By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, March 16, 1865.*

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7. The following companies, comprising battalion U. S. Volunteers, are relieved from duty with the battalion and assigned to duty as follows: Company F, Second Lieut. J. T. Reed commanding, to post Saline; Company C, Capt. W. F. Armstrong commanding, to Fort Ellsworth; Companies B and K, Lieut. E. F. Hinds commanding, to Fort Zarah; Companies E, H, and I to Fort Larned. They will march at daylight Saturday, the 18th instant, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer of the posts to which they are assigned. The chief quartermaster of the district will furnish the necessary transportation, and the chief commissary will furnish fourteen days' rations for the whole command.

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By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT KEARNY, *March 16, 1865—1.10 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The most miraculous event of the war is the loss of the Sixteenth Kansas. I cannot hear from them by scout or otherwise.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 16, 1865.

MICHAEL STECK, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th instant, stating that you have received information that the Apache Indians, known as the Mimbres band of that tribe, desire peace, and that you propose to have a talk with them in their own country and desire that I give you an escort as far as Fort West, on the Gila River. In reply I beg to say that I have been duly informed of the disposition of those Indians, and some weeks since gave directions as to the only terms on which peace could be had. I have hitherto considered, and am still of the opinion, that when we are at war with a band of Indians the military department of the Government should and must manage all affairs connected with them until the war is ended, otherwise a superintendent or Indian agent might go and have talks and negotiate with them, when, in the opinion of the military commander, the proper time had come to prosecute hostilities with increased vigor, and thus the two branches of the Government might act with cross purposes. The Indians to whom you allude have long been at war and are now, it is believed, coming to that point where they wish to surrender. They are still in the hands of the military and will be until the military commander makes peace with them on his own terms. Some of them have been captured and are kept as prisoners, so that when, in the opinion of the military commander, the proper time comes, if the present efforts to get the Indians fail, they will be sent as runners to tell their head men to come in for a talk. Should the head men thus come in they will again be informed that the ultimatum is for their people to remove to the reservation at the Bosque Redondo; that they can have peace on no other basis; that we will continue the war until that result is produced or the band is exterminated. To have any person outside the military go and hold talks with them would be productive of no good and might lead to complications which should be avoided. I therefore trust that you will suspend the prosecution of your contemplated journey with such an end in view. As soon as these Indians are at peace and are removed to the reservation, and the Department of the Interior stands ready to feed and take care of them in common with the Navajo Indians and the Mescalero Apaches, you will, of course, be notified, when it will afford me pleasure to turn them over to you. But until that time comes the military will claim to manage them to the best of its ability, whether in making war or in making peace.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—See inclosed indorsement,* No. 772, series of 1865, from these headquarters.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 16, 1865.

I. Company F, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will until further orders remain at Los Pinos, but Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, when he comes from Fort Wingate to

* Not found.

Los Pinos, will not wait for the movement of this company, but will proceed without delay to Fort Union as heretofore ordered.

II. On the arrival at Franklin, Tex., of Captain Brotherton, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth U. S. Infantry, he will relieve Maj. Joseph Smith, First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, in command of that post. As soon as the general court-martial now in session at Franklin, Tex., has adjourned *sine die*, Major Smith, at his own request, will be mustered out of service, and he will be honorably discharged.

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VII. Company E, Fifth U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Sumner, will proceed at once and take post temporarily at Fort Bascom. It will take 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

VIII. Lieutenant-Colonel Willis, with Captain Stombs' company (F), First Cavalry California Volunteers, Captains Ayres' and Lent's companies (D and E), First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, now at Fort Craig, will proceed without delay to Los Pinos, and thence by the shortest practicable route to Fort Union, N. Mex., and there take post.

IX. Col. Oscar M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will without delay relieve Capt. Samuel Ovenshine, U. S. Army, in the command of Fort Marcy, N. Mex., as well as in the duties of provost-marshal of the city of Santa Fé. Lieut. John Abbott, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will relieve Captain Ovenshine in his duties as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Marcy, N. Mex., and Lieut. Thomas T. Bartlett, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, will relieve Capt. Samuel Ovenshine in the command of General Carleton's escort. Capt. Samuel Ovenshine on being thus relieved will repair without delay to Franklin, Tex., where he will be assigned temporarily to the command of Company G, Fifth U. S. Infantry.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 15th instant just received. I have already ordered the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry to Natchez to replace the Second New Jersey, and will immediately order two regiments to Vicksburg. I will substitute the Fourth Wisconsin, now at Baton Rouge, for the Nineteenth Pennsylvania, which I will order to that point. This will leave General Knipe's division two brigades, of three regiments each. I then propose to organize General Lucas' command, with the addition of the two regiments now at Barrancas, into another division of two brigades, three regiments each, and will form another division of six regiments from the cavalry which is yet to arrive from Arkansas and Memphis. If this organization meets the approbation of the general commanding I respectfully request an order authorizing me to organize the cavalry designated for the field into three divisions of two brigades each, the whole to be designated the Cavalry Corps,

Military Division of West Mississippi. This organization will have the effective force for the field which has been indicated in your communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 17, 1865.*

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II. The Second Tennessee and Ninth Indiana Cavalry will proceed without delay, under command of the ranking officer of the two regiments, to Vicksburg, Miss., reporting for duty to the commanding officer at that point. The Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry will proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, La., reporting for duty to the commanding officer of the cavalry forces at that point. A sufficient number of the most efficient horses of these three regiments will be retained at this point to fully mount the balance of General Knipe's division. Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe is charged with the execution of this order. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for men, animals, and camp equipage.

III. The Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry will proceed without delay from Baton Rouge to Carrollton, La., reporting for duty to Col. Joseph Kargé, commanding brigade at the latter point. A sufficient number of the best horses will be transferred from the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry to the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry to fully mount that regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 17th day of March, 1865:

A gentleman who spent a night in the camp of Collins, the Confederate scout in Pointe Coupée Parish, saw Hutchinson, the torpedo constructor. He proposed to lay torpedoes in Red River just below Fort De Russy and at Short Bend. An attempt was made by the rebels at Tunica about ten days ago to blow up the U. S. gun-boat Ozark by stretching a line across the river one mile above her, supported by buoys to which the torpedo was attached. It was to be floated down across the bows of the Ozark, but the rope broke before it reached her and the scheme failed. The informant heard them speak of Jones, of Texas, in connection with the torpedo affairs. Mr. Bell, a scout, reports that on the 8th instant one company of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, Captain

Prescott, were stationed at Washington, La., and one company of the same regiment was doing picket duty at Opelousas. The Seventh Louisiana Infantry had passed through Washington for Alexandria on the 1st instant from the Teche country. It was reported that our cavalry had reached Petit Anse Salt-Works, and had driven the rebels away about the last of February. About a month ago a force was collecting at Alexandria in anticipation of an advance up Red River. Within ten days these forces have dispersed over fifty miles of country from Cheneyville to twenty or thirty miles up toward Natchitoches. Bagby's division, partly dismounted, were lying on the road from Cheneyville to Alexandria. Vincent's brigade formed the advance at Cheneyville, Washington, Opelousas, &c. General Thomas was still in command at Alexandria. An earth-work at the foot of the rapids at Alexandria, on the west side of the river, has been destroyed by the high water, and they are removing the guns to Shreveport. Labor has been renewed on the fortifications at Shreveport, negroes being impressed for the purpose. Fort De Russy is being strengthened, and two batteries of very heavy guns had been established on the river, one above and one below Fort De Russy. Emigration from Louisiana had been stopped by the authorities. Great demoralization exists among the troops, and the most vigorous measures have to be pursued to prevent the breaking up of the armies. White flags are frequently displayed at night among the camps, and the officers are unable to stop it. Desertions are not frequent now on account of the severe measures used to stop them. This information was mostly obtained through Confederate soldiers.

The rebels still think an expedition will go up Red River, of a part of our forces at least. The water never was so high in the Red River and tributaries as at present. Mr. Bell states that the country is so flooded it would be absolutely impossible for the rebels to make the move to take Brashear City, spoken of in the report from this office of the 16th instant. They are simply waiting to see what we are going to do, and have no intention to make offensive demonstrations at present. A report from Port Hudson, 12th instant, states that Powers', Griffith's, Norwood's, and Gober's commands were at the upper bridge, on Beaver Creek, East Louisiana. The force is estimated at 3,000. Scott was at Georgetown, Miss., a week ago, recruiting his regiment. A released prisoner who left Jackson, Miss., on the 1st instant states that February 20 Stewart's brigade left Meridian for South Carolina. Ross' brigade of Texas cavalry (600) passed through the same day for Canton, Miss. He afterward saw 200 of them on the way to cross the Mississippi to go home without leave, and the rest of them said they would do the same if not furloughed. Adams' and Wood's brigades were in Jackson, Miss., the latter 1,100 strong. Colonel Scott, from Woodville, had been at Jackson and been ordered to Macon, Miss. Forrest said in a speech at Macon, Miss., that he would clean out Natchez and Vicksburg and stop the navigation of the river. It was reported that he had ordered firing on boats to be resumed. One of Forrest's staff stated that he had in his district about 15,000 men, 7,000 of whom were cavalry, encamped at Macon, the remainder, principally infantry, were scattered through the country, but had orders to concentrate at Macon, excepting Adams' and Wood's brigades and Thomson's and Bradford's scouts at Fayette. The informant was told by a friend at Union Church that two couriers passed there with dispatches announcing the recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico. One of the couriers showed him his dispatches and said that a French fleet was off the Gulf waiting orders. A deserter from the Fourth Mississippi Infantry, who left his regiment

at Burtonton, Miss., the 7th instant, states that the Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth Mississippi, stationed there, were both ordered to report to Colonel Powers, in Louisiana. Forrest was at Meridian concentrating his forces at some point, supposed to be Macon. A deserter from the Tenth Mississippi was in Jackson, Miss., on the 7th instant. One brigade of cavalry left there that day for Brookhaven. About the 5th Ross' brigade passed through Port Gibson, on their way to Texas, without leave. A letter received by him on the 7th from an officer of his regiment states that the remaining corps of Hood's army (10,000) started on the 5th for Mobile. A deserter from Harrison's brigade states that Harrison's headquarters were at Monroe, La. He also corroborates Mr. Bell's statement regarding demoralization in the Confederate army at Alexandria. There are frequent excursions for deserters. Mr. Bell estimates the whole force west of Red River at 25,000, and around Alexandria from 10,000 to 12,000.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 73. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March 17, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

7. The Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Morganza, La., will be sent without delay to this city to be transported to Barrancas, Fla. Major-General Herron, commanding Northern Division of Louisiana, is charged with the execution of so much of this order as relates to the movement from Morganza to this city. Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding Southern Division of Louisiana, is charged with the execution of so much of the above order as relates to the movement from this city to Barrancas. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, March 17, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to suggest that a gun-boat be furnished to observe the shores (northern) of Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain. I have no facilities for sending detachments to that coast. Our light steamers all seem to be in the use of the higher headquarters, except the Savony, which has as much as she can do at Forts Pike and Macomb and Proctorville. To do anything beyond the simple lines of defense, my hands are completely tied. The parties prowling about those lake shores are said to belong to the Confederate Navy, or at least officered by that department of service. An officer of the Confederate Navy is reported to have been killed on the deck of the schooner Stockton by our men. I would like for the old system we had here in 1862 and

1863 to be now pursued, viz, for the commander of the defenses and the senior officers of the gun-boats on the lakes to be at all times in co-operation, without special reference in every case, to the naval commander. This would save time and probably lead to effective results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OPPOSITE DONALDSONVILLE, *March 17, 1865.*
(Received 9.25 a. m.)

Capt. F. SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A force of forty men will be at Civique's Ferry, on the Amite, at 4 p. m. to-day.

C. H. PARKHURST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., March 17, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel PARKHURST,
Commanding Third Rhode Island Cavalry,
Hermitage Plantation, opposite Donaldsonville, La.:

It is yet uncertain that a gun-boat will go into the Amite River. Brigadier-General Sherman desires you to wait a day or so, or until you hear further from him. Acknowledge receipt.

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., March 17, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel PARKHURST,
Comdg. Detachment Third Rhode Island Cavalry,
Hermitage Plantation, opposite Donaldsonville, La.:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that the navy can furnish no boat. Let the country about the Amite River be well examined. Major Webster, commanding Pass Manchac, will be directed to look to the shores of Lake Maurepas. Acknowledge receipt.

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPPOSITE DONALDSONVILLE, *March 17, 1865.*
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Scouting party left for the Amite at 10 this morning. Your telegram is just received.

C. H. PARKHURST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Line has been down to Donaldsonville.

OPERATOR.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, March 17, 1865.

Maj. GEORGE WEBSTER,
Comdg. Detach. 77th U. S. Colored Infty., Pass Manchac, La.:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to instruct you to have all facilities at hand always in readiness to cross scouting parties over the North Manchac Pass. You will be soon re-enforced by another company. The picket at the North Pass should be strengthened to at least ten men. It seems to be shown that the sentinel on the schooner James Stockton was asleep when the boat was attacked. If this be the case it shows a necessity for greater vigilance on the part of officers to enforce the regulations of the Army. As soon as practicable this affair will be investigated and the responsibility for this disaster thrown upon the proper persons.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General DAVIS,
Morganza:

General Wallace requires your services temporarily at Brazos Santiago. You will at once proceed to this place, where a steamer is waiting to convey you to the point. Your staff is not required.

By command of Major-General Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 17, 1865.

Col. J. G. FONDA,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: In obedience to orders received from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, through Department of the Gulf, you will have the First Texas Cavalry and the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry made ready for an active field campaign with as little delay as possible. All officers and men on detached service should at once be relieved and ordered to their proper commands, and every effort used to complete the remount of those regiments. It may be necessary to dismount other regiments temporarily until horses now on their way down the river shall arrive.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *March 17, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Little Rock:

Four mounted companies have gone. I leave at 10 a. m. with two more. The rest will follow to-night and in the morning. Colonel

Stuart will arrive here to-morrow and follow me closely. Lieutenant Yates will be left at the mouth of White River to await your arrival.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel Third Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 17, 1865. (Received 4.20 p. m. 19th.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Can I be informed whether the views expressed in my letter to governor of Missouri and my letter to Your Excellency, forwarded through the Secretary of War on the 8th instant, are approved and will be supported by the Government? It is necessary for me to be advised of your decision before taking further necessary action.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 17, 1865.

In compliance with the request of His Excellency the Governor of Missouri, and to aid in carrying out the purposes set forth in his proclamation of the 7th instant, it is ordered that, as soon as notice is received at these headquarters from the governor of the State of Missouri that the civil courts are re-established and the civil officers are ready to enter upon the discharge of their duties in any county or district, the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri will be duly notified and will instruct his subordinate officers as follows, viz:

I. In such counties or districts the provost marshals will be immediately relieved from all duties except those that are purely military, and no interference on the part of the military authorities with the trial of any cases coming properly under the jurisdiction of the civil courts will thereafter be permitted. All prisoners in military custody in such counties or districts charged with crimes or offenses committed therein cognizable by civil courts, including prisoners charged with being bushwhackers or guerrillas, where the evidence is such as to sustain the charge of murder, arson, robbery, or other kindred crimes, will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment. It is to be clearly understood, however, that in all cases in which guerrillas, bushwhackers, or other armed outlaws are concerned, the military authorities possess and will exercise the right, whenever they deem it necessary, to bring such offenders to trial before military commission for the military crime, regardless of any acquittal or discharge by civil courts or magistrates. Therefore, when bushwhackers, guerrillas, or other armed outlaws have been turned over to the civil officers and acquitted or discharged by civil courts or magistrates, such courts or magistrates or civil officers must cause such prisoners to be returned to the custody of the military officers to be tried for the military offense, and released or otherwise dealt with by the military authorities.

II. On requisition from duly authorized civil officers prompt military assistance will be furnished by any military commander on whom such requisition is served to protect civil officers and courts in the performance of their duties, and from any consequences which may arise therefrom to secure the arrest and safe-keeping of persons charged with crime, and in every way to vindicate and maintain civil authority. In all cases when thus called upon officers and soldiers will be careful not

to make the performance of such duty the occasion of superseding the civil authority which they are summoned to aid and strengthen, but will confine their action to the measures prescribed by the civil officers, and on no pretext whatever assume to originate or pursue any course depending upon their own authority or discretion.

III. Whenever it is requested by the civil authorities military commanders will receive into custody and secure by proper guards all persons charged with offenses against the laws, and will hold such persons subject to the demand of the proper civil tribunals, but in each case the military commander who receives such prisoner must be furnished with the charges against him, or commitment in writing, signed by the civil officer who seeks to transfer him to military custody.

IV. It is hereby made the duty of all officers and soldiers to do everything in their power to promote the firm establishment of civil law in Missouri, but they will not in any manner or under any circumstances relax their efforts to hunt down and punish guerrillas, bushwhackers, or other outlaws in any part of the State, being careful only to defer in their action to the wishes of the civil authorities in those counties and districts in which notification has been given by the governor of the State that the civil courts are in the unobstructed exercise of jurisdiction. Whenever any arrest is made for a violation or threatened violation of the civil law the offender shall be promptly turned over to the civil authorities. If any such threatened violation of the civil law shall come to the knowledge of military officers they will communicate the same to the proper civil magistrate, in order that such dangerous person may be held to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

V. The attempt to restore civil administration in Missouri after the State has been so long under the jurisdiction of martial law will doubtless give rise to many perplexing questions between the military and civil authorities, but all such questions should be considered and decided in a spirit of candor and forbearance. It is expected and requested that the civil authorities will not hesitate to appeal from decisions of military commanders in any case which seems proper to the commanding general of this military division, who will not fail to give any such appeal careful and dispassionate examination.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

PATTERSON, MO., *March 17, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE:

A courier from Captain Smith has just come in and reports no force at Doniphan. Johnson is reported to have 800 men. Captain Smith will be in to-morrow.

R. BAKER,
Captain.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., March 17, 1865.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 69, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, I hereby assume command of this district. All orders heretofore issued from these headquarters and not revoked will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., March 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Special messenger from Fort Larned brings report of scout from the south. Saw large numbers of Indians. Ascertained that the Comanches (about 2,000 warriors) were encamped on the Cimarron; also Apaches and Kiowas. About 800 warriors were encamped on Crooked Creek, about twenty miles from Cimarron camp. Little Raven's band of Arapahoes is also in that vicinity. Shall I move out with what cavalry I have or await until horses and pack animals arrive? Distance of camp, 150 miles south and west of Fort Larned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, March 17, 1865.

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2. Company I, Second U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Saline, and Company F, Second U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Larned, and upon arriving at their several posts will report to the commanding officer for duty.

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By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:
J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny:

Send messengers to the Sixteenth Kansas and hurry them up. They had orders to push forward as fast as possible without injury to their horses. One regiment of infantry left for Kearny Tuesday.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, March 17, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Department of the Northwest:

SIR: I beg leave to inform the major-general that I intend to make the following changes in the stations of some of the companies in my command, if the change is approved by him: The company now stationed at Fort Union is a company of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers. I received the order directing this regiment to be sent down the river too late in the season to relieve this company, and I propose to order it down the river to Saint Louis, there to join its regiment in the

field. I will relieve it by a company of the First U. S. Volunteers now at Fort Rice. Arrangements to be made in Saint Louis with some one of the boats going up the Missouri to transport these troops. The company of cavalry, Company G, Sixth Iowa (they have but twenty horses), now stationed at Fort Berthold will be relieved by another company of the First U. S. Volunteers now stationed at Fort Rice. Arrangements to be made in Saint Louis with some boat going up the river to make this transfer. The company of the Sixth Iowa it is necessary to relieve during navigation, as its term of service expires next winter. The garrison at Fort Rice will be small (four companies), it being necessary for them next summer to procure hay for the winter, which cannot be procured in any large quantity short of eight miles from the post. It will require guards to protect the hay parties from hostile bands of Indians. I would urgently request, if it is possible to do so, [that] I have the other four companies of the First U. S. Volunteers now in Minnesota District sent to this district. In order to get together troops and teamsters enough for the expedition across the Black Hills to operate against the Platte Valley Indians I will have to take nearly every effective cavalryman in the district. As I understand Major-General Pope, it is his intention to garrison the post I am directed to establish on Powder River, or, I should say, will be directed to establish, by the battalion of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry now in this district. I will then have only the Sixth Iowa and the two companies of the Dakota cavalry, besides the six companies of the First U. S. Volunteers, stationed far up the river beyond my reach. One company of the Dakota cavalry go out of service in April and the Sixth Iowa Cavalry's term of service expires next winter.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *March 18, 1865.*

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas reliable information has been received that hostile Indians within the limits of the United States have been furnished with arms and munitions of war by persons dwelling in foreign territory, and are thereby enabled to prosecute their savage warfare upon the exposed and sparse settlements of the frontier:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that all persons engaged in that nefarious traffic shall be arrested and tried by court-martial at the nearest military post, and if convicted shall receive punishment due to their deserts.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of March, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 132. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 18, 1865.*

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59. Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to New Orleans and resume command of the Department of the Gulf.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 18, 1865.*

1 Col. Charles C. Dwight, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers, is relieved from duty as agent for exchange of prisoners of war for this military division. He will turn over all the books and papers of his office to Capt. William H. Sterling, First U. S. Infantry, who is hereby appointed agent for exchange of prisoners in addition to his former duties. After which Colonel Dwight will proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., in compliance with orders lately received by him from the Secretary of War.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. STEAMER CHOCTAW,
Bayou Sara, March 18, 1865.

Colonel SHAW,
Commanding at Plaquemine:

SIR: Captain Ratliff, commanding rebel forces east of Atchafalaya, has informed me that there is a party of forty men (more or less), most of them probably deserters from the rebel army, who are engaged in jayhawking through the country, and that he has it from good authority that they are rationed in Plaquemine. I forward the statement to you, as you may deem the matter worthy of investigation.

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. CORNWELL,
Lieut. Commander, Comdg. Second Div., Mississippi Squadron.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., March 20, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Southern Division of Louisiana through General Cameron, commanding District of La Fourche.

J. H. SYPHER,
Colonel Eleventh Regt. U. S. Colored Heavy Arty., Comdg. Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., March 23, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

I am satisfied that this party complained of are the Burgess Scouts, stationed at Plaquemine. Verbal complaints of their robberies have

been made by a Mr. Thompson, living near Bayou Goula, which he has promised to make in writing and send me, upon which I intend to base an investigation.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., March 25, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The source from which this information is received is a very unreliable one. It is a very good rule, and a very natural one, to act in direct opposition to the wishes or views of the enemy, and it is certainly to be recommended that additional stimulus be given to deserters from the rebel army instead of discouraging them from assisting to put down this rebellion or checking the piratical raids of the said Ratliff. If, however, the Burgess Scouts misbehave themselves, and it is so proved by loyal witnesses, the commanding officer at Plaquemine has authority and is ordered to send all delinquents to this city for discharge. These scouts took a formal oath before entering service to do no act in violation of the laws of war.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
March 25, 1865.

Copy respectfully forwarded to headquarters Department of the Gulf for information.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *March 18, 1865.*

Major-General HERRON:

The First Texas will remain at Baton Rouge for the present. The Fourth Wisconsin will be supplied with horses from the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois and sent down. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry is ordered up from here.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., March 18, 1865.

I. In compliance with orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis is hereby temporarily relieved from command of the District of Baton Rouge, and will report without delay to Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, at Matamoras, Mexico. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

II. During the absence of Brigadier-General Davis, or until further orders, Col. J. G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, will, in addition to the command of the Cavalry Brigade, assume command of the District of Baton Rouge.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I herewith send you an order for the embarkation of your command for Fort Gaines. The general commanding directs me to say that two steamers, the Calhoun and Corinthian, each with capacity for about ninety horses, will be at Chalmette to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. You will hold your command in readiness to load the vessels as they are furnished, without unnecessary delay. The general further directs that you embark Colonel Johnson's brigade first, in order to give Colonel Kargé as much time as possible to concentrate and refit his command. Captain Perkins, assistant quartermaster, at the foot of Common street, is master of transportation and reports that he will be able to take from 200 to 500 horses daily. The ten days' rations and forage should, as far as possible, be sent upon the vessels with the troops. Use all possible dispatch in sending the regiments which are ordered up the river to their destination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. WOODWARD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 18, 1865.

I. In pursuance of instructions from the major-general commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, commanding Cavalry Division, will proceed with his command to Fort Gaines, Ala., reporting upon arrival to headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi for instructions. The command will take with it ten days' rations and forage, and as near as possible 150 rounds of ammunition per man. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock., Ark., March 18, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I desire to call attention to the accompanying exhibit of troops removed from this department since December 22, 1864. The

recent removal of cavalry leaves some of the posts deficient in horses for proper defensive purposes, and I respectfully urge that there be no failure in resupplying them. Every man leaves fully equipped ready for the field. The trains, ordnance, &c., are also complete and ready for orders on landing from the transports.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of troops removed from the Department of Arkansas since December 22, 1864.

Regiments.	Present.	Present and absent.	Remarks.
23d Wisconsin Infantry	409	551	In Thirteenth Corps.
27th Wisconsin Infantry	595	748	Do.
28th Wisconsin Infantry	565	677	Do.
29th Iowa Infantry	598	750	Do.
33d Iowa Infantry	581	778	Do.
50th Indiana Infantry	396	502	Do.
61st Illinois Infantry	182	250	Sent to Department of the Cumberland; order from Lieutenant-General Grant.
77th Ohio Infantry	267	331	In Thirteenth Corps.
Total	3,593	4,587	
Add detailed men returned to the above regiments and exchanged prisoners of war (about).	670	.....	
Total infantry	4,263	.....	
1st Iowa Cavalry	838	1,083	Department of Mississippi.
2d Missouri Cavalry	203	929	Do.
3d Michigan Cavalry	1,039	1,104	Ordered to report to Brevet Major-General Grierson, New Orleans.
10th Illinois Cavalry	1,006	1,222	Do.
Total cavalry	3,086	4,338	
Total all arms	7,349	8,925	

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March —, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I forward herewith two communications from Brigadier-General Bussey, commanding at Fort Smith, which will give an idea of the condition of affairs in that vicinity.* General Bussey is carrying out my instructions, and, as I understand it, the wishes of the major-general commanding the military division, in affording aid and encour-

* See Bussey to Levering, March 8 and 9, pp. 1120, 1130.

agement to the people to go to work. They have been plundered by the rebels and by our men to such an extent as to deprive them of all heart, but every arrival now adds to the evidence of their confidence in the disposition of the present officers in command to do for them all that can be done. Whether they will be able to mature their crops will of course depend upon many things that cannot now be foreseen. We have sent North from this department since 22d December, 1864, the date of my assuming command, about 2,000 (1,932) persons. We are now issuing rations here to about 700 destitute women and children, most of them directly or indirectly dependent upon men who are now in our service or who have lost their lives in it. These persons are very much indisposed to leave the State. A farm near Little Rock, formerly the property of an absent rebel, has been seized for their use, and they are now being put upon it. They will be furnished with facilities for making gardens, &c., by which it is hoped they will become partly self-sustaining. With the changes recently made in commanders and troops at Fort Smith, the depredations which heretofore disgraced us have been discontinued. There are now some fifteen men, officers and soldiers, confined here awaiting trial for robbery, fleet burning, &c., committed in the neighborhood of Fort Smith.

Very respectfully, yours.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 18, 1865.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. J. R. West will proceed to New Orleans and carry out the instructions communicated to him by letter from these headquarters. He is authorized to assume command of the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps, now en route to New Orleans, La.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 18, 1865.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Post, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: Your communication of February 16 to Major-General Pope has been referred to me. I inclose copy of my order* in cattle matter, and will thank you for any information that will aid me in seizing any of the stolen cattle and prohibiting such thefts and irregularities hereafter. Information sent to Colonel Blair or General Blunt will be properly acted on by them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

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* See p. 836.

PATTERSON, MO., *March 18, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

SIR: Returned from scout last evening, having been as far south as Doniphan. No force at that place nor has there been. Current River prevented my going beyond. Johnson is reported to have ordered his troops to assemble at some point twenty miles south of Doniphan. Believe there is no truth in the report. Certain he would fail if the attempt was made. Unable to bring away the families from the Black River on account of high water.

Respectfully,

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., March 18, 1865.

1. The commanding officer Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers will detach one company of his command to move, with camp and garrison equipage, to-morrow, the 19th instant, to Salem, Dent County, Mo., and relieve the detachment of Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia now stationed at that place. On being relieved by detachment of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers the commanding officer of detachment Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia now stationed at Salem will move with his command, camp and garrison equipage, to Rolla, Mo., and report for orders to his regimental commander.

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 18, 1865.

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

I shall be here several days and desire to see you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 18, 1865.

Colonel FORD,
Fort Riley:

What about Indians west of you? Has regiment of infantry arrived? Will send you a pack train in few days, also horses. Make arrangements to put a post at or near old Fort Atkinson as soon as practicable. How many horses will it take to mount you? Are all the requisitions in? Send in an officer to attend to it. Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 18, 1865.

Colonel FORD,
Fort Riley:

Concentrate all mounted men at Fort Larned. Boat load of horses for you arrived to-day; will start them out to-morrow; also pack train in two or three days. As soon as strong enough strike the Indians. Don't let them get north of you if you can help it. Will hurry up stock so you can have all your cavalry mounted in few days. Keep scouts out and watch their movements and keep me posted. You must be the judge as to the force you need to whip them. Are they committing any depredations on the road? Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., March 18, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, scouting party under command of Lieutenant Jenkins, H. D. Janes, chief of scouts, and Sergeant Nettleton, returned to Larned and report that they found the Indian camps of the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches; also Little Raven's band of Arapahoes. These villages or camps have but recently come up from the line of Texas. They number in all about 1,500 lodges and 3,500 warriors. They are camped within a radius of probably thirty miles. As soon as our scouts were discovered by the Indians, telegraphing by smoke and fires commenced upon every side, and Indian pickets or scouts began to show themselves upon every hill. Two strings of horses just arrived, 100 in each string. They have been forwarded to the companies needing them most. The Third Missouri Cavalry I have sent to the front. The Second U. S. Volunteers I have distributed as follows: One company here, one at Salina, one at Ellsworth, two at Fort Zarah, and three at Fort Larned. It will take at least 200 more horses to mount my regiment and furnish teams for my artillery. I shall send all my cavalry with the expedition, except enough to establish courier-line through to Fort Larned. We are very scarce of corn at Fort Larned, and I have applied to the chief quartermaster for the privilege of purchasing some corn, about 14,000 bushels, in open market, to be delivered at Fort Larned. That amount can be purchased and delivered immediately. I shall start twelve teams to Larned in the morning loaded with ammunition, stores, and corn. That is all the teams I have at present. I shall need pack animals and pack-saddles, 200 more cavalry and artillery horses, and then I am ready to live, if necessary, on the plains with Indians most of this summer. Another regiment of cavalry would not come amiss in this district, but I can get along with what we have. I do not like to move against the Indians until I am sure of whipping them, and until I can go prepared to stay with them. A short campaign is of no use. A large body of men cannot come up on their camps without being discovered, and then a stern chase is generally a long one. If we go out and have to abandon the pursuit before

catching them it only encourages them. Once on their trail we should be prepared to stay with them until they are whipped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., March 18, 1865.

Capt. THOMAS MOSES, Jr.,
Commanding Fort Larned:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, reporting attack upon train eighty miles west of your post. The same has been forwarded to department headquarters for information of general commanding; also the receipt of report of Lieutenant Jenkins, commanding scout. The general commanding directs that you scout frequently in the direction of the Cimarron in order to keep yourself well informed of the movement of these Indians, reporting immediately any general movement among them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, *March 18, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

General DODGE:

Mails leave regularly. Militia doing splendidly. Am anxious to take part in campaign. Prefer active service.

T. MOONLIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., March 18, 1865.

SHAGNANO AND MERARA,
Chiefs of the Tabequaches, Colorado:

SIRS. I have this day received a letter from two prominent citizens of Colorado City, complaining of the treatment received from your people. They charge that 150 of your tribe came into town on the 15th instant and demanded ten sacks of flour, which was given them for the sake of peace and harmony; that they demanded the flour should be hauled to your camp, and they insisted the wives and families of settlers should cook for them, &c., which they refused, and justly so. You have visited me on friendly terms and on business connected with your people. I have treated you kindly and justly, and it is the intention of the Government and our Great Father at Washington to continue to do so as long as you conduct yourselves in a subordinate manner and as becomes a people to the recognized authority, just as you expect your people to obey your orders; but when you take the matter in your own hands and dictate conditions to peaceable citizens over whom you have no control then your conduct is reprehensible and punishment

must follow. I am willing to overlook the past, as you have not of late been treated by the Indian Department as you should, owing to the disturbance with the Plains Indians, but should any more complaints of this kind be made I will be compelled to bring you and your tribe to an account for it. I repeat that I desire to remain on friendly terms with your people, but will resent promptly and summarily any indignity to the authority of the Government.

With esteem and friendship, I remain, yours, truly,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 19, 1865—12 m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Washburn, as I understand, makes his returns to Thomas, but for all purposes of keeping open navigation on the Mississippi River will obey instructions from Canby. For all local policy within the State of Tennessee he will be guided by instructions and orders from General Thomas.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 19, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Capt. T. J. Montgomery, commissary of subsistence, is hereby relieved from the requirements of Special Orders, No. 70, paragraph 4, current series, from these headquarters, and will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of settling his accounts, after which he will report by letter to the Commissary-General of Subsistence at Washington for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *March 19, 1865.*

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the general commanding, I have carefully examined the country in the vicinity of La Fourche Station, on New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, and find that on the left bank of Bayou La Fourche arable lands extend back from the bayou a distance of two and a half to three miles. The same quality of land extends down the bayou on both sides of the railroad several miles below La Fourche Station. The lands below the railroad and between La Fourche and Terre Bonne Bayous are very swampy. The route from La Fourche to Chacahoula Station, on New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, I found passable to within about two miles of the

above station. The balance of the route is swamps, which can only be crossed by small boats in a ditch running through the swamp. I found no boat at the landing, therefore had no means of crossing the swamp, as the water is from two feet to five feet deep and the bottom very boggy. Citizens in that vicinity state that after a drought of three or four months the swamp can be crossed on foot, but never on horseback, as there are two or three bayous running through it that are never fordable.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HILDRETH,
Major Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1865.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

You are subject to General Canby only so far as stated in the general order of the War Department, and even as to river defenses it would be proper to consult General Thomas when you have sufficient time to do so.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 19, 1865—6 p. m. (Received 2 p. m. 20th.)

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Understanding that the plan of action for Missouri contained in your letter to the governor of that State and your other letter to me is concurred in by the governor, it is approved by me, and you will be sustained in proceeding upon it.

A. LINCOLN.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *March 19, 1865—10 a. m.*

Captain MEREDITH,
Commanding Officer, Lexington, Mo.:

You will send out a scout this evening at 3 o'clock from Lexington of twenty men, under a commissioned officer, to Tabo Church. Scout up Tabo and Brush Creek toward Chatham, Ewing's, and Greenton Valley. Let this be a thorough scout upon the part of your command. I will order out a scout from here this evening to move to Davis' Creek near the Matthews farm, then move west, scouting the whole country to Hopewell and Chapel Hill, then north to Greenton, where your forces and those from this post will meet on Tuesday about noon, when they can agree upon some co-operative movement. Order your men to take out five days' rations. Have no scattering over the country to be fed.

T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT SMITH, *March 19, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Nothing known here of fighting at Camden. Adjutant-general tells me it is no doubt a fabrication. General Bussey is quite ill with erysipelas.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 19, 1865.

Col. R. B. PALMER,
Hartville, Mo.:

COLONEL: Your favor of the 15th instant came duly to hand and contents noted. Everything that I can do will be done to provide full protection for your county the coming year. Authority has been obtained from the governor to organize a full company of militia for one year's service in that county. I inclose you copy of orders relating to the matter. Have the citizens all take hold and organize this company at once, and I will locate it where you suggest, at Mountain Store. When there is no enemy in or threatening the county many of the men composing the company can attend to their farms, the design being to hold and improve the county by armed occupation. It is desirable that as many of the old loyal inhabitants who have left their farms in that county be induced to join the company as possible, as it would likely result in the return of the families of such men. Give some enterprising men hold of this matter of raising the company and organize it as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[MARCH 19, 1865.—For Ford to Dodge, in answer to Dodge's dispatch of 18th, see p. 131.]

CITY POINT, VA., *March 20, 1865—8 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I think Arkansas should belong to the same command as Missouri and Kansas, and that General Pope should be instructed to commence preparations at once for offensive operations against Price and should drive him across Red River. Please lay this before the Secretary and if the change is authorized, telegraph the order to General Pope and inform me, and I will then write to him fully. By taking an early start, going light, Pope will be able at least to throw the enemy beyond the Red River, not to return again.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 20, 1865—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

The President approves your action in regard to Brigadier-General Bankhead, and any engagements you have made with him will be ful-

filled. The President further directs me to say, in respect to the classes of persons excepted from amnesty by his proclamation, any engagement you, in careful exercise of your discretion, may deem beneficial to the public interest to make with individuals belonging to such classes, you are authorized to make, and such engagements will be carried out by the Government.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

U. S. STEAMER LA FAYETTE,
Off Mouth of Red River, March 20, 1865.

Lieut Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant in relation to contemplated attempts of the rebels to destroy our vessels by torpedoes. The information is timely and appreciated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. P. FOSTER,
Lieut. Commander, U. S. Navy, Comdg. 4th Dist., Mississippi River.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit such extracts from the daily report from this office dated March 20 as may be of importance to you. Capt. L. B. Nash, under date of Little Rock, Ark., March 8, gives the following as the latest information of the enemy's position and force: Churchill's division—McNair's brigade is composed of three regiments, numbered First, Second, and Third Consolidated Regiments, and commanded, respectively, by Colonel Cravens, 350 men; Colonel Reid, 400 men, and Colonel Williams, 400 men. This brigade is composed of the prisoners paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Tappan's brigade is composed of four regiments—one commanded by Colonel Shaver, which is now stationed at Camden, 250 men, and one by Colonel Hardy, 250 men. The commanders of the other two regiments are unknown. General Roane's brigade is composed of four regiments—Colonel Gause, 250 men; Colonel Hill, 250 men; Colonel Brooks, 250 men; Colonel Davie, 250 men. General Hawthorn's brigade is composed of four regiments—Colonel Bell commands one, 250 men. The names of the [other] regimental commanders unknown. The entire brigade has not more than 600 men. Major Blocher has a battalion of artillery belonging to Churchill's division, composed of three batteries, of four guns each. This division is located at Minden, except Shaver's regiment. General Polignac's division is at Shreveport. Parsons has one brigade at Camden and one at Louisville. Shelby is at Clarksville. Marmaduke's and Cabell's old commands are at Pigeon Hill. Logan is at Dooley's Ferry, on Red River. McCray, Dobbin, and Freeman are on White River. Richard Roe (scout) went up the Jackson railroad to Jackson, thence to Meridian, and thence to Canton, Miss., and returned by way of Liberty and Bayou Sara. States that the first troops he met after leaving Pass Manchac were from 50 to 100 of Griffith's command at

Magnolia, Miss., where there is a general hospital. There is a large steam tannery half a mile from town. At Summit there was only a squad of couriers. Hodge has been relieved of his command and ordered to Richmond, and Colonel Griffith commands the brigade, with headquarters at Whitesville, Miss. The rebels moved 17,000 pounds of bacon from Brookhaven to Mobile on the 9th. They were expecting a raid from Baton Rouge. There were no troops between Brookhaven and Jackson. Wirt Adams' command, at Jackson on the 12th instant, consisted of Sherman's [Norman's] and Scott's regiments. All other troops in that vicinity had been ordered to Forrest. There were about twelve field-pieces in Jackson not manned; they appeared to be in transit. Two of the launches previously reported, with a howitzer each, returned to Jackson, having failed to capture a gun-boat on the Mississippi as they had anticipated. There were three regiments of infantry (militia) at Meridian—Colonel O'Neal's, Smith's, and ———'s. A very large amount of commissary stores are stored there; three large buildings full. The informant saw Forrest and Chalmers' in Canton, Miss. Three brigades are there—Chalmers', Buford's, and Starke's, amounting to about 3,000; no artillery. Many of the men are absent without leave and are constantly deserting. Ross' brigade crossed the Mississippi to go home to Texas with arms and horses. Troops are still expected from the Trans-Mississippi Department. Cars run twice a week from Brookhaven to Jackson. Only hand-cars this side of that point. Only one engine and eight or ten cars south of Jackson. Only one train between Jackson and Canton. Quite an amount of rolling-stock at Meridian. Cars run on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far north as Tupelo, where Roddey's command is stationed. A force from the rebel gun-boats at Mobile captured a lieutenant and nine men of the Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry near the mouth of Amite River. They had been at Liberty and near Fort Adams. The officers of this force were Lieutenants McDermott and Wilkinson. They say they had not been on the Mississippi. The report from General Reynolds that Price contemplated another raid into Missouri at present seems to have no confirmation. One of Magruder's staff told Mr. Hunicutt, a scout sent from here, that such a raid was contemplated by Magruder as soon as the grass was sufficiently grown to furnish forage for the horses, which would not be much before May. There seems to be no probability that Forrest will even attempt to join him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

(Same to Lieut. Col. C. T. Christensen.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March 20, 1865.*

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4. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, commanding Northern Division of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
New Orleans, March 20, 1865.

Col. R. B. JONES,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago:

In reply to your communication of the 28th of February concerning the occupation of Brownsville, the commanding general directs me to state that he does not approve of the temporary occupation of that place, and that there are not forces sufficient that can at this time be spared to make a demonstration in that quarter.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., March 20, 1865.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Bowman some time since proceeded to Saint Louis, intending to procure 2,500 horses for the command. He has done all that can be done, and notifies me to night that his requisition will be filled as soon as possible. Major, I am aware that the whole command is filled with plugs, and if you do not let my men rest the number will increase. The horses, considering their condition, have been overworked and need rest and care. Oblige me very much, so far as is compatible with the best interests of the public service, in relieving the cavalry for a time from such arduous duty. I judge from Captain Bowman's brief note that horses may soon be expected to arrive, and, of course, your escort will receive the first attention.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Division.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March 20, 1865—3.09 p. m.*

His Excellency THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

By direction of Major-General Pope I have the honor to transmit the following telegram, received to-day from the President of the United States.*

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 20, 1865.

Hon. THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

GOVERNOR: I have this day issued Order No. 15 in relation to your proclamation of the 7th instant, and inclose it to you.† I trust it will meet your views and that you will, as soon as practicable, give me notice

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* See Lincoln to Pope, March 19, p. 1215. † See March 17, p. 1202.

of the counties or districts in which it should be made to apply. If there be anything further I can do, please let me know without hesitation. Everything now depends upon the firmness and vigor with which you put these measures into operation. Their success will put you in the front rank of statesmen in the West. You may rely upon me to aid you to the full extent of my ability. You occupy in this matter an unassailable position, and all parties in the State will support you in time. You will have the sympathy of the Administration and of the whole public sentiment of the country. It is my purpose to strengthen your position in the State by deferring to you in all matters regarding Missouri affairs, and by referring to you all controversies arising in Missouri in which citizens or communities are concerned. My object in doing this is explained in the following extracts from a letter to the President. You will see the force of the reasons, and I don't doubt will appreciate them. Please write me fully and frankly on all matters which relate to this, or any other question in which I can aid you. You may feel assured of my hearty sympathy and co-operation:

It is of course desirable that, as there are now no organized forces of the enemy in Missouri, the General Government be relieved from all concern in the civil affairs of the State, and be required only to defend it against armed invasion. So long as U. S. troops remain in Missouri and interfere in any manner in the affairs of the State, they will be a constant source of embarrassment and a difficult obstacle to the renewal of civil administration; their presence alone, in their present attitude, will subject the General Government to a continuance of appeals and protests from the people of Missouri, and it will not be found possible to avoid more or less interference with civil affairs in the State through the military arm of the General Government. So long as the troops remain, and so long as martial law obtains, the people will feel a constant desire to appeal from the State executive and the civil laws to the military authorities and to the General Government, and no step will be taken toward a resumption of local civil administration. The people of Missouri will never learn to conduct their own affairs whilst they find an appeal from their State officers to the officers of the General Government. Remove that source of difficulty and they will soon learn that they must depend upon themselves and their State government as their final resort for justice. * * * There is a loyal State executive and civil officers and a large loyal majority in the State, and I cannot see why it is not abundantly able to settle all controversies between its own citizens, without referring them to the Administration at Washington. So long as these appeals are listened to at Washington, just that long they will continue to be made and the affairs of Missouri to remain unsettled. The best thing, I think, which can now be done is to leave the people of Missouri to settle their own affairs, only guaranteeing them protection from the invasion of armed forces of the rebels. This is what I desire and propose to do, with your approval, and as I shall do nothing whatever to interfere in any manner with the civil affairs of the State, or with its citizens, and I consider it very unwise to do so, I trust that all appeals to Your Excellency, requiring such action from me, be referred where I shall refer them, and where, I think, they ought to be referred, viz, to the State authorities. These authorities will never command the respect of the people until it is found that they, and not the General Government, are the final appeal of the people of Missouri.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 20, 1865.

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

The Indians on Cimarron attacked train on south route, but were driven off by guard. I have no faith in any peace with them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *March 20, 1865.*

General McNEIL:

Postmaster informs me the mail has been ordered by way of Saint Louis. This makes it needless to escort stage from Pleasant Hill to Independence. Bushwhackers are gathering in large bodies. Yesterday a scouting party from Hickman Mills down the Little Blue had a brush with a few. To-day an escort from Hickman Mills was fired upon. As high as twenty-one have been met on the Pleasant Hill road by infantry. They kept out of range. Can I expect any cavalry to assist me? Company E, First Missouri State Militia, should leave Hickman Mills to-morrow, but I shall retain them a day or two.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 20, 1865.

General G. M. DODGE:

DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of the 14th came duly to hand last evening and I hasten to reply. My last scout from Price's camp left there about the 10th of last month. The information brought was to the effect, so far as relates to Missouri and bushwhacking, that all the old bands were designing and preparing to return with increased numbers. The army under Price was at that time scattered along the Red River for sixty or seventy miles, and the plans of the leaders, as near as could be ascertained, were to resist any advance up Red River or into Texas with their main force, and send all the bands of bushwhackers into Missouri to occupy the troops here. The rebel army west of the river is large and in good condition generally, although it has not been paid for more than a year, and would be able to do good service if their cause was not failing so fast in the East. My command and that of Colonel Harrison at Fayettville have killed fully 100 bushwhackers in Northern Arkansas during the last six weeks; many of them were from Missouri and waiting for grass to grow before going farther north. After they have got fairly into the State this year, say about the 1st of June, the whole military force of the State should be called out, and they should be at once hunted and driven and killed until all leave the State, and not be allowed to remain until leaves fall, as has been the case heretofore. As long as they can come in when the leaves put forth and remain until the leaves fall, they will continue to come. I shall resist their movements north as much as I can and drive back all possible, and hope you will be able to kill the balance. Shelby has had some four or five spies up here lately. Two of them were killed, one captured, and I expect two have gone back or are concealed here now. One of the men told a secesh woman near here that Shelby designed to come up this spring, but I do not attach much importance to this information, and think that a large force cannot move north until another crop matures. I think we may all look for the bushwhackers to make as great an effort as they have ever made; but if the people will stand up to us we can soon put them down and clear the State.

Thanking you for your kind congratulations and expressions of good will, I remain, yours, truly,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 20, 1865.

His Excellency THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report very satisfactory progress in the recruitment and organization of the volunteer militia companies in this district, as authorized by General Orders. No. 3, current series, headquarters State of Missouri. Veteran officers and soldiers have taken hold of the enterprise in many localities, and most of the companies will be composed chiefly of men who have been at the front. I am quite satisfied it will be necessary to authorize the organization of additional companies, and have already granted authority to recruit for others, subject always to the approval of yourself and the department commander. My volunteer troops are now reduced to less than one small regiment. You will readily perceive the necessity for more troops from some quarter. I have the honor to suggest that you grant me authority to raise one more company in each of the following counties: Boone, Audrain, Howard, Randolph, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Clinton, Clay, Platte, and Buchanan. If we can succeed in recruiting these companies for, say, a period of eight months, it is much better than to detail militia. They will be needed, and the earlier they are ready for duty the better for us. All these companies should be armed with the best cavalry arms. Will the State be able to furnish such? I am pressing upon different counties the importance of purchasing for their militia Spencer rifles and Colt revolvers. A few will do so, and the companies themselves in some instances will invest their private funds in arms for the summer's work. There is a good deal of apprehension on the part of the people that we are to have serious trouble, and at an early day. Let us be ready to meet it. I am daily strengthening the civil authorities. I have said to each circuit judge that I was merely his aide-de-camp; that offenders must be punished through the civil courts; that we (of the military) would aid in the complete restoration of the supremacy of the civil law. I have given circuit attorneys to understand that they must take hold of the thieves. We will help catch and guard, if necessary, but they must try and punish. I suppose the convention will immediately abolish the militia major-generals. I shall interpose no objection, and while I remain in Missouri will give you my best endeavors in the work of restoration.

Waiting your early reply touching the organization of the additional companies of militia, as heretofore indicated, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 20, 1865.

Hon. ARNOLD KREKEL,
President Constitutional Convention, Saint Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I notice by the published proceedings of your honorable body that an ordinance for the organization of the Missouri Militia has been introduced and made the special order for an early day. I am glad the convention has taken hold of the matter, and trust action thereon will not be delayed. I trust you will pardon me, one of your constituents, for making a few suggestions touching this important

measure. The militia law recently enacted by the legislature has its defects. The old law contained many, chief of which were the election of its company officers and exemption from service by the payment of money. Can the convention do better at this time than to resurrect the Enrolled Missouri Militia, with all its regimental and battalion organizations, with their officers, from the grave to which the legislature consigned it by section No. 26 of the new militia law, and then perfect as well as possible the old organizations by the immediate abolition of the system of electing company officers and the exemption from service by the payment of money? Let the governor appoint the company, as well as the field officers, and require every able-bodied citizen, white or black, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to be enrolled and organized and you will have radically improved the resurrected Enrolled Missouri Militia. The old organization could be continued and filled to the maximum by additions from the class formerly exempted by the payment of money. The governor could vacate the commissions of objectionable officers and appoint those more worthy and competent. Commissaries of exemption appointed for each county could, with the aid of the regimental officers, soon perfect rolls of all subject to militia duty, and our people would be saved much of the vexation and interruption of business that an entirely new enrollment would inevitably cause. The Enrolled Militia have rendered the State and country much valuable and honorable service. They have struck hard and successful blows for liberty and Union; they have at times been banged about, dragged from their homes in seed time and harvest, summer and winter, in and out of season, and have never been found wanting when a pinch has come. The proposition to have no higher military grade than that of brigadier-general is a good one, and three for the entire State is sufficient. One north and two south of the Missouri River can as well discharge all the necessary duties as a greater number. I trust it will not become necessary to make details from the militia the present year. The volunteer militia companies authorized for this district are rapidly filling up with the returning veterans of the Missouri State Militia and volunteer Missouri regiments now being mustered out. Many counties are paying a liberal bounty to encourage these home organizations for the extermination of bushwhackers and the protection of loyalty. I believe that the people generally of North Missouri are at present more determined than ever before to unite vigorously for the putting down of outlaws, the restoration of the supremacy of civil law, tranquillity, and good order. To secure a consummation so devoutly to be wished requires the hearty co-operation of citizens with the soldiery. Troops hindered or unaided by the citizens in counties where the bushwhackers most do congregate can never exterminate the villains. If your convention could by ordinance change the hearts and consciences of the rebels in most of the counties bordering on the Missouri River you would very materially aid in the restoration of quiet to Missouri. When Jim Jackson and company are harbored and their movements concealed within sight of county towns, it indicates a pretty strong sympathy, at least, with the bushwhacking fraternity; and when a squad of soldiers who have, through storm and mud, day and night, week in and out, been on the hunt after the villains happen to come upon them camped snugly and comfortably in the dwelling or barn of a first family, and then and there in their righteous indignation and wrath inflict summary punishment upon the guilty, and order a warm breakfast for themselves, volumes of complaints will be speedily

filed in my headquarters against the outrageous soldiers, but not one word against the bushwhackers ever reaches me from that neighborhood. I shall endeavor to punish all wrong, whether committed under butternut or blue covers, and shall most cheerfully and earnestly aid the civil authorities in the arrest, trial, and punishment of offenders, as provided by law.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 20, 1865.
(Via Lawrence.)

Colonel FORD,
Fort Larned:

Horses sufficient to mount you are going forward: also pack train. Artillery officer ordered out to-day. An engineer goes to put up works at Fort Atkinson. General Carleton, of New Mexico, will put in three or four posts between Fort Atkinson and Fort Union, on the Cimarron route. First post will be at Upper Springs. Train of twenty-five wagons leave here to be turned over to you, and in a few days two more companies of infantry will be sent to you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, March 20, 1865.

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4. Maj. J. L. Pritchard, Second Colorado Cavalry, having, in compliance with instructions from department headquarters, reported for duty at these headquarters, will proceed at once to Fort Larned, Kans., and take command of battalion Second Colorado Cavalry, in the field.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., March 20, 1865.

LAFAYETTE HEAD,
Indian Agent, Conejos, Colo. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: I send you a communication directed to Colorado and other chiefs of the Utah Indians now in the vicinity of Colorado City. I sincerely hope you will make it your special business to attend to it at once. Something should be done by the Indian Department for these Indians. I have sent to the commanding officer at Camp Fillmore a duplicate of the same communication, with instructions to have it properly interpreted to the chiefs, and desired him to confer with you on the subject before taking any steps if possible, and at all times on business of this matter. It is my intention to be friendly to these tribes, and if a war is forced upon us with them it will be their own

fault. This I know can be prevented by judicious management, and you, as the agent, should exercise vigilance and sound discretion. I trust the matter in your hands and that of the commanding officer of Camp Fillmore.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

DENVER, *March 20, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I arrived last night. Your orders have not reached here yet.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a proclamation of the President of the United States in reference to persons dwelling in foreign territory furnishing arms and munitions of war to hostile Indians within the limits of the United States.* The major-general commanding directs that you issue the necessary orders to prevent this nefarious traffic, causing all half-breeds or any foreign subjects found in the Indian country engaged in trade with the Indians to be arrested, confiscating their goods and bringing them speedily before a military court. At all times you are authorized to employ military force against any enemy in carrying out the spirit of the proclamation and the orders issued under these instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 21, 1865.*

The Department of Arkansas and the Indian Territory are hereby transferred from the Military Division of West Mississippi to the Military Division of the Missouri.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 21, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Order has been issued placing the Department of Arkansas in General Pope's command. I have notified him to expect instructions from you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See p. 1205.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 21, 1865.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

The General Orders, No. 44, telegraphed to you to-day, includes also the transfer of the Indian Territory to the Military Division of the Missouri.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Pope, Saint Louis, Mo., and Major-General Reynolds, Little Rock, Ark.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 21st day of March, 1865: A deserter estimates the number of guns at Shreveport at eighty; at Natchitoches, ten, and at Alexandria twelve. Marmaduke's and Cabell's old troops are reported at the mouth of D'Arbonne Bayou, near Monroe, La. It is reported that the heavy artillery is being moved from Alexandria to Grand Ecore. A deserter who came from a point near Fort De Russy reports no troops there except a few scouts. The people are still expecting the U. S. gun-boats up Red River. From all sources are reports of continued and increasing demoralization in the rebel ranks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton.)

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, March 21, 1865.

The following is a statement made by Henry Malone and Samuel Wolf, C. S. Navy, who deserted from an expedition that left Mobile six weeks since. The expedition was commanded by Lieutenant McDermott and Lieutenant Wilkinson, C. S. Navy, with about forty-five men of the navy and four boats. They placed their boats on cars and went to Meridian, from thence to Jackson, to the West Pearl River, and struck the Jackson railroad; placed their boats on the cars and went to Brookhaven, where we placed the boats on wagons and went to Woodville; from thence to Buffalo Bayou, which empties into the Mississippi River; sailed down to within three miles of its mouth, remained there that night and returned to the head of the bayou the next morning; placed the boats on wagons and returned to Woodville; from thence to Liberty bridge, on the Amite River. From this place one boat and six men returned to Mobile. The remaining boats sailed down as far as Goss Mills and remained there two days; placed the boats on wagons

and took them to Blood River; from thence into the Tickfaw River. At 12 o'clock that night captured a schooner, named Barnes, from New Orleans, with six or eight bales of cotton aboard. An officer and six men were placed aboard of the schooner, who carried her up the Tickfaw River into the Blood River, with instructions to wait there for the remaining party. Henry Malone was one of the detail.

The following is the statement of Samuel Wolf: The remaining party sailed into Lake Maurepas and captured the schooner James Stockton at the mouth of the Amite River. The schooner was half a mile from the shore. They were not hailed as they approached, nor did they see any person on deck, and neither officer nor man came on deck until the surrender. They fought about half an hour, the men firing from the hold of the vessel. Three were slightly wounded of the Union soldiers; Lieutenant McDermott and three men were killed of the Confederates and two wounded. The vessel was then surrendered into the hands of the Confederates. The prisoners were placed ashore and supposed to have been sent to Mobile. The schooner was then carried up the Tickfaw River into the Blood River, discharged of her cargo, and burned. The schooner Barnes was then released. Two of the boats then started for Springfield, from thence to Haynesville, and from thence to Amite Station, with instructions to wait for the remaining boat. The remaining boat started for Springfield the next day, and while in Springfield buried Lieutenant McDermott and one man named Bernard. They then went up a bayou three miles to a bridge, and placed the boats on wagons and marched eight miles toward Amite Station. During the night Henry Malone and Samuel Wolf deserted the so-called Confederate navy.

his
HENRY x MALONE.
mark.

his
SAMUEL x WOLF.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of March, 1865.

S. W. COGGESHALL,
Second Lieutenant, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

[First indorsement.]

This report is forwarded in further explanation of Major Webster's report, which was forwarded the second time to department headquarters on the 20th instant. The neglect of duty of the guard on the schooner will be investigated as soon as possible to do so.

T. W. S[HERMAN].

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
March 27, 1865.

Copy respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding Department of the Gulf.

This expedition seems to have been gotten up at Mobile for the specific purpose of destroying commerce on the lakes. From the statement of these men the expedition returned to Mobile immediately after the capture of this schooner.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. J. LUCAS,
Commanding Separate Brigade:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find order directing the First Florida and Second Maine Cavalry to report to you for duty. You will organize your command into a division of two brigades, of three regiments each. Immediately upon the reception of this you will reply, designating the regiments you desire to compose the brigades and names of the brigade commanders. The order organizing the division will then be issued from these headquarters. Horses sufficient to finish the remount of your command will be sent over at the earliest practicable moment. Dispose of your regiments in such a manner as to make the two brigades as nearly equal in size as possible. Send tri-monthly reports, rosters, reports of arms, ammunition, and accouterments on hand and required, pertaining to the First Florida and Second Maine Cavalry, at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 21, 1865.

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V. Lieut. Col. R. S. Donaldson, Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, is relieved from his present duties and will take command of the post at Davis' Bend, Miss. He will carry out measures already inaugurated for the employment of freedmen and development of industry, and will receive instructions with reference to them from the provost-marshal-general of freedmen, and make to him all reports he may require.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:
LEW. DORLAN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 21, 1865.*

General POPE:

The Department of Arkansas has been added to your military division. The order will be telegraphed and General Grant will send instructions.
H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

Now that Arkansas has been added to your command, I think you will be able to concentrate force enough to take the offensive against Price where he is, or at least meet him before he makes any progress northward. I have not given the matter sufficient study to say how this should be done, but leave the details for you. I presume the great difficulty you will labor under will be getting your supplies in season

to take the offensive. I have directed that all new organizations being raised in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin be ordered to report to you. This will give you some additional force, but I am unable to say how much. Among the new troops thus added to your command there will undoubtedly be many veteran soldiers. But it can hardly be expected that they will equal for the field those now in service. I would suggest, therefore, putting these new troops in garrison as far as possible, and relieving the older troops for the front. Your present Missouri force I presume you will want to keep where they are. If you can break up Price where he is you may find it practicable to make a campaign in Northeast Texas, subsisting entirely off the country. If you can do so it is highly desirable. It would let out thousands of negroes who would go into our Army, and many white people who are held in that country against their consent. I do not know the number of men Canby may have taken from Reynolds recently, and cannot therefore tell exactly what force you will find in Arkansas to operate with. But there has been left what was deemed sufficient to hold the line of the Arkansas against all the enemy are supposed to have to bring against it. For an advance, therefore, or to follow the enemy if he should advance, you must be able to raise quite an army from that quarter. Movements now in progress may end in such results within a few weeks so as to enable me to send you forces enough for any campaign you may want to make, even to the overrunning of the whole of Texas. If so, and you want them, they will be promptly sent. Write me as soon as you can the movable force, about, you can have, with your present resources, and what you propose; also what you would propose doing if, say, 25,000 additional troops could be added.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 21, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed Special Orders, No. 15,* which is designed to carry out the purposes set forth in my letter of March 3 to the governor of Missouri and his proclamation of the 7th instant. The only apprehension I have about the success of these measures is another invasion or raid by Price from the direction of Arkansas. All indications point to such an attempt, General Dodge having been informed by young Price, who took the oath of allegiance some eighteen months ago, that it was certain such an attempt would be made. Our scouts and spies from Arkansas concur in this belief. I do not doubt from all I can learn that there are troops enough in Arkansas to prevent such a raid if they were properly equipped and posted. General Reynolds writes me that most of his cavalry is dismounted and that he is on a defensive footing. The term of service of the Missouri State Militia is about expiring, and we will be left in Missouri with only four or five regiments, mostly infantry. I need not say that the proper defense of Missouri from invasion from the direction of Arkansas is on the Arkansas River. I would be glad to be informed whether I am responsible for protecting Missouri against such a raid or whether I am to trust it to General Reynolds. In the former case it

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* See p. 1202.

is manifest that, as I have no control over the forces in Arkansas and cannot regulate their position or movements, I must require a much larger force in Southern Missouri. I cannot, of course, safely rely upon operations by the forces in Arkansas after the unexplainable inaction of General Steele during Price's raid of last year. Either the troops in Arkansas should be placed under my command or troops sent me here to station in Southern Missouri. If this raid be made it will begin soon, and we ought to be prepared. I think it proper to lay these facts and suggestions before you, as they seem to me to indicate the best method of defending Missouri with the smallest force, and I have neither the desire nor the purpose to ask for other troops which are so much needed elsewhere. If all the troops in Arkansas and Missouri were in one command it is probable that there would be a sufficient force for the purpose. If not, in view of what occurred last year, preparations ought immediately to be made to defend Missouri against invasion, irrespective of any force in Arkansas. I wrote quite fully on this subject on the 6th instant to General Halleck, but have received no reply, and as the time is near at hand when some steps ought to be taken in the matter, I write again and respectfully request that I may be informed what I am to expect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., March 21, 1865.*

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10. The Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, now at Helena, Ark., is assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Little Rock, reporting on arrival to Brig. Gen. F. Salomon. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 21, 1865—2.05 p. m.

General BUSSEY,
Commanding Fort Smith, Ark.:

Will you please keep me advised by telegraph as often as is convenient of the position, condition, and purposes of the rebel forces under Price and others.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *March 21, 1865.*

Captain LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegram received ordering me to keep my command in readiness to move. I have only one company here that is armed, viz, Company H,

Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia. Company B, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, time expires to-day and the officer in charge turned in all ordnance to proceed to Warrensburg, Mo., by train. The Osage and Maries County Militia, under General Orders, No. 3, is only partly armed on order that I issued. Sent twenty-five men to Maries County to see after a gang of guerrillas committing depredations. These and all men here at present are required for guard duty.

C. J. MISSEMER,
Captain, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *March 21, 1865—12 m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. Hdqrs., Saint Louis, Mo.:

Major-General Dodge telegraphs me from Leavenworth that he can spare me some infantry. Can you send me a company to Jefferson City immediately, so that I can remove my cavalry from there for use elsewhere?

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 21, 1865—9.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN McNEIL,
Warrensburg:

Four companies Forty-fifth Missouri Infantry are ordered to report to you at once.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 21, 1865.

General D. M. DRAPER,
Mexico, Mo.:

GENERAL: It seems a burning shame that Jim Jackson and company are permitted to roam leisurely through Boone, Randolph, Howard, and Chariton Counties, shooting and hanging citizens. Can you not organize a half dozen scouts and follow the villain until he is dead? I know it is not an easy thing to do, but if with the force we now have and the limited number of bushwhackers yet on duty, and before the leaves come out we can't exterminate this gang, what will become of us when the bushwhacking campaign fairly opens? I am fearful the Ninth are too indolent; too little inclined to pitch into hard work or hard fighting. Stir up their pure minds. Don't allow them to rot away at posts or to spend their time foraging. Let their supplies be furnished from here, and keep every able bodied soldier in the brush. I have ordered Captain Reed to move from Brunswick to Salisbury, where he can devote the remainder of his term of service to the vigorous muster out of his bushwhacking neighbors. You can keep at least 200 men on the constant move. A scout sent out for a few hours or a

day and a night accomplish but little. Occupy and possess the Perche Hills country back and forth until the friends of Jim Jackson wish he would die to relieve them of the presence of your troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 21, 1865.

Herrera Grande, Fecundo, and the other Navajo chief, who were sent as delegates on the 15th of February, 1865, to the old Navajo country to tell Manuelito and other Indians still in that country that they must go to the Bosque, came back yesterday, and this morning came to department headquarters to report the result of their mission. His Excellency Governor Connelly, Col. James L. Collins, Hon. José Manuel Gallegos, Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, were present when Herrera made his report, which was made in Navajo to Jesus, the interpreter, and was rendered in English by His Excellency the governor. It was as follows:

Herrera Grande says three days and a half after he left Fort Wingate he got to Zuñi, where he met Manuelito. They embraced, when Herrera told Manuelito he had come to see him. Manuelito said his elder brother was the commander, and it would be better to go where his brother was. Next day Herrera started for the rancheria, and was overtaken at Ojo del Venado that afternoon by Manuelito, who had staid back at Zuñi for awhile. That night in talking with Manuelito the latter said he would be willing to go to the Bosque, but his animals were poor. Herrera said it was not his orders for him to go, but the commander's orders. They camped together, and the next day at 3 p. m. they arrived at the camp of Manuelito. Next day after Manuelito sent out to call in those who were absent. Many had scattered owing to a recent attack of the Utes. They came in that evening, in all about fifty men, women, and children. This is about one-half of Manuelito's band. Then Manuelito brought in his stock. There were about fifty horses and forty sheep. He said, "Here is all I have in the world. See what a trifling amount. You see how poor they are. My children are eating roots" (palmillas). Manuelito said the stock was so poor it could not travel to the Bosque now. Herrera said he was not authorized to extend the time set for him to come in. The two men who went with Herrera joined the latter in saying that it was no use to discuss the matter, that if they did not go to the Bosque worse would come to them. That they need not remain behind thinking to have wealth in stock as they used to have; that they would lose not only their stock if they staid, but their lives; that the dead could not be called back, and they had better think of this. The women and children, seeing that Manuelito was not disposed to come, commenced to cry, as they seemed to foresee the consequences of remaining behind. This conversation took place before the arrival of Manuelito's brother. But he soon came, when he said that his animals were too poor, and he wanted to remain. After this conversation Herrera said it was no use to remain longer, that he had delivered his message and would now go back to the Bosque. They then asked for three months to get their stock in order so that they could go. Manuelito said then upon reflection he concluded not to go; that his god and his mother lived in the West, and he would not leave them; that there was a tradition that

his people should never cross the Rio Grande, the Rio San Juan, or the Rio Colorado; that he also could not pass three mountains, and particularly could he not leave the Chusca Mountains, his native hills; that his intention was to remain; that he was there to suffer all the consequences of war or famine; that now he had nothing to lose but his life, and that they could come and take whenever they pleased, but he would not move; that he had never done any wrong to the Americans or the Mexicans; that he had never robbed, but had lived upon his own resources; that if he were killed innocent blood would be shed. Herrera then said to him: "I have done all I could for your benefit; have given you the best advice. I now leave you as if your grave were already made."

Here they parted and Herrera and his companions then came to Zuñi, where five Navajoes overtook them, some of whom had heard what had been said in council, and told them that a good many Navajoes would come in and that the commander at the fort should be told of it, so as to be prepared for them and not treat them as enemies; that they would try to be in in fifteen days, but the snow was deep, and if they failed they would send in runners to tell the reason. Herrera then came to Fort Wingate, and this was the end of his mission.

Jesus, the interpreter, then said that Manuelito told him while the party was at Manuelito's rancheria as follows: "Last summer when I had a talk with you at Cañon Bonita I told you I would come in, but I told you falsely. Now I tell you what is true. I will not go, and it is no use in killing up horses in coming for me. I will never go voluntarily."

Herrera was then asked by General Carleton how many Navajoes he thought were still back in the old Navajo country; how many of all who remain west of the Rio Grande.

Answer. From our calculations there are now six small parties. The first one is beyond the Colorado Chiquito and consists of fifty souls all told, men, women, and children. They are mostly all ladrones. The next is Manuelito's band. It lives this side of Colorado Chiquito, about sixty miles beyond Zuñi. It consists of about 100 souls, of all ages and sexes. There are about twenty-five warriors. Not over twenty-five of this party say they will stay in the old Navajo country, but will go to the Bosque. The third party is at a place called Queletes, south of Fort Canby. That band consists of sixty or seventy. They are living there on piñons. They had considerable stock, but the Utes have recently taken it. They now live entirely on nuts and roots. The fourth party lives at Pueblo Colorado. This party is poor and lives also on piñons. This party has 100 or more souls, with from thirty to thirty-five men who could bear arms. The fifth party is in Cañon de Chelly. This party numbers sixty persons, men, women, and children; has about twenty men. There is a sixth party at the Mesa de Calabasa, which has some stock, say 2,000 head of sheep and 100 horses. This party is friendly with the Pai Utes and numbers about 100. This makes 480 in all at the outside. We think there are less.

Question by General Carleton. In your judgment, how many of these will voluntarily come in?

Answer. We cannot tell how many, but probably seventy or eighty, or perhaps more.

Here the interview ended, and on the 22d day of March Herrera and party left for the Bosque Redondo.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 22, 1865.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I respectfully request that Captain Harrison, special inspector of cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi, be ordered to Memphis, with full authority to bring to this point all the cavalry which has heretofore been ordered here; also 500 Spencer carbines for the Second New Jersey Cavalry which are there. The following are the regiments which have been ordered here from Memphis: Eleventh New York, Fourth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Illinois, Second Wisconsin, First Iowa.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

BATON ROUGE, *March 22, 1865.*
(Received 10.50 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Cavalry Headquarters:

Have just arrived with Third Michigan and detachment of Tenth Illinois Cavalry. The rest of my brigade should reach here to day. Command is in readiness and anxious for immediate field service. I wait, on board my transports, your orders as to our destination
J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel Third Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 22, 1865.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding Cavalry on Board Transports, Baton Rouge, La.:

COLONEL: You are hereby directed to proceed with your command to Carrollton, La., without delay.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, March 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

I am instructed by Brigadier-General Sherman to ask you to refer to the letter written you in August last (a copy of which is inclosed*) relative to pickets on Lake Palourde and the road skirting Bayou L'Ours. It is the opinion of General Sherman that if this system of pickets and patrols were carried out there could be no invasion of the country between Bayou Bœuf and Bayou L'Ours without due apprisal. A picket of one corporal and three privates at the junction of Bayou Bœuf and Lake Palourde is worse than useless, and does not carry out the idea intended to be conveyed in the letter referred to. Such a

* Not found as an inclosure, but see Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 849.

picket could be easily captured, and no one would be any wiser for it until too late. The general suggests that you send a gun-boat into Lake Palourde and have a thorough reconnaissance made of the shore, with a view of learning more of the topography of said shore and landing places.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 22, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed* for your information printed copy of a correspondence between Governor Fletcher of Missouri and myself, on the subject of an attempt to restore civil administration in portions, at least, of the State of Missouri, His Excellency's proclamation based thereon, and my instructions to the military in the case. I also transmit duplicate copies of these papers for the use of His Excellency the President. Of course, there will be found a few men of the extremists in this State (who live, however, principally in the cities and large towns) who prefer the reign of military force, because and so long as they can use it against their opponents; but I have talked freely with men of character and influence from the interior of the State, and especially those members of the radical State convention from the most disturbed of the interior counties, and have found them almost without exception in favor of the effort to do away with martial law. They believe that their own active exertions, sustained and aided by military force for a time, will be amply sufficient to defend themselves and secure the execution of civil law. Of course, the few who are opposed to any attempt to restore the dominion of civil law will make the greatest clamor in public. Those who are in favor of the change are not likely to be as active and demonstrative, especially at Washington, as the malcontents. It is the natural misfortune of the Administration rarely to be able to hear any party except the "opposition" from departments so remote as Missouri. You will perceive from my order inclosed that the whole responsibility of inaugurating measures to secure a return to civil administration is devolved upon the governor of the State, who is entirely in harmony with my views on the subject, and as he is the governor nominated and elected by the radical party, among a few of whom only is any opposition made, it is not likely that any step will be taken not approved by a majority of that party. Any clamor or influence brought to bear at Washington by extreme members of the radical party, can therefore be safely referred for action to Governor Fletcher, who is the representative of that party, and whose course will be guided doubtless by the opinions of a majority of that party. It is my own purpose to refer all complaints, protests, or objections against any steps taken to carry out the policy marked out in the inclosed papers to Governor Fletcher, who, sustained by a majority of his own party, and by all other parties in the State,

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* See Fletcher to Pope, March 2; Pope to Fletcher, March 3; proclamation by the governor of Missouri, March 7, and General Orders, No. 2, Military Division of the Missouri, March 10, pp. 1060, 1070, 1115, 1141.

is not likely to meet any formidable opposition. At all events, neither the Government at Washington nor the military authorities of this department can be held justly censurable for merely aiding to carry out the policy of the governor of Missouri, supported by a majority of the radical party which elected him, and by all other political parties in the State. The whole question is resolved into controversies about State policy between citizens of Missouri, and can safely be left to themselves to settle.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 22, 1865—2.10 p. m.

General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Washington, D. C.:

General Orders, No. 44, transferring Department of Arkansas to this division, has just been received.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Armies:

GENERAL: In consequence of the number of troops ordered from this department for operations east of the Mississippi River (8,000 effective), it will be impracticable to establish a post at Gaines' Landing as proposed in my dispatch of 22d February. I respectfully request that the regiments named below may be filled to the maximum standard and recruits obtained by volunteering or drafting in their respective States:

Regiment.	Number of companies.	Number present.	Number present and absent.
9th Wisconsin Volunteers	4	350	410
36th Iowa Volunteers	10	340	458
40th Iowa Volunteers	10	514	677
3d Minnesota Volunteers	10	494	696
54th Illinois Volunteers	10	289	358
62d Illinois Volunteers	10	526	738
106th Illinois Volunteers	10	415	672
126th Illinois Volunteers	10	396	649
35th Missouri Volunteers	10	296	393
87th Illinois (mounted)	10	492	596
18th Iowa Volunteers	10	529	677
12th Kansas Volunteers	10	563	719
13th Kansas Volunteers	10	440	649
22d Ohio Volunteers	2	202	215

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, Ark., March 22, 1865.*

I. Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler, Forty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, is hereby relieved from command of the First Brigade, First Division, and will turn over to Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. Bowen, U. S. Volunteers, the records of the brigade.

II. Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. Bowen, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby appointed to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will relieve Lieut. Col. A. Dengler, Forty-third Illinois Infantry.

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By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. S. KENDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, *Fort Smith, March 22, 1865.* (Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

The rebel army in the Trans-Mississippi are at Camden, Shreveport, and various other points along Red River. I hear of no movements among them. Maxey and Cooper are making an effort to reorganize their forces at Doaksville and Boggy Depot. There has been no force on the Arkansas River; navigation has been uninterrupted to the present time. I have sent scouts to Red River and will advise you of every movement of the enemy.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

FORT SMITH, *March 22, 1865.* (Received 9 p. m.)

JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have forwarded your dispatch to Major-General Reynolds by messenger to the end of telegraph now completed, to within forty miles of this place. Expect to be in telegraphic communication with Little Rock by the 27th.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 22, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: The undersigned delegates of the Cherokee Nation, duly appointed by authority of the national council to look after the interests of our people in the city of Washington, being informed that an effort is being made to get the Indian Territory attached to the Department of the Missouri and Kansas, respectfully request the change asked for be not made. We are all entirely satisfied to remain under the command of Major-General Reynolds, in the Department of Arkan-

sas. When heretofore attached to Kansas our cattle and corn have been stolen and our country ravished under the auspices of the authorities sent to protect us, and we greatly fear that if we are again connected with that department our people will be still further impoverished by the same kind of misrule. We further request that Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt be not again placed in command in our country.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. ROSS,
Principal Chief.
EVAN JONES,
DANIEL H. ROSS,
Cherokee Delegates.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 22, 1865.

All officers are hereby strictly prohibited from interfering in any way with trains sent out from this post by the depot quartermaster either going out or returning. Want of transportation is no excuse for a violation of this order, and any officer at any post in this department who interferes with such trains in any way, other than rendering assistance when necessary, will be promptly dealt with, and it is the duty of all commanding officers to report any violation of this order immediately to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., March 22, 1865.

1. Col. Samuel Fallows, Forty-ninth Infantry Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the post of Rolla, Mo., and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining thereto.

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By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILLS, MO., *March 22, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING,
Kansas City:

Captain Peery has returned from scout. He brought in four horses and equipments captured from bushwhackers. Had three or four spirited skirmishes. He destroyed some bushwhacker harbors and ordered to this place a number of the worst families. He scouted mostly in the Sni Hills. He says that nearly all the people living in that section of the country seem to be friends and supporters of the bushwhackers. I will send more particulars by mail.

A. W. MULLINS,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 22, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that with but slight exception all is quiet in this district. What troops I have are kept busily employed scouting through the river counties. Jim Jackson and company are roaming through Boone, Callaway, and Howard Counties. They are chiefly engaged in plundering and murdering negroes. They have hung two negroes in Boone and one in Callaway County within the last few days. I have 200 men on the move day and night after the fiends. We have killed two of the gang of late. It seems strange, I know, that this villain should go so long without being caught, but did the general commanding know the country and the people as well as Jim Jackson does, he would readily discover how it is that a small party can thus elude the strictest vigilance. I am now organizing a Jim Jackson exterminating corps, and hope to muster out a few of the rascals by that means. A few brave, determined soldiers, stimulated by private rewards offered by citizens, go into the Blackfoot country to-morrow, sworn not to return without the head of the monster in a charger. The volunteer militia companies being organized under the governor's General Orders, No. 3, are in some localities progressing very well, but in others only moderately. The volunteer force of the district is now very small and altogether too limited for the safety of the public property, thoroughfares and their appointments, and the duty of killing bushwhackers required at my hands. The people generally in that portion of the district south of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad are apprehensive of more serious trouble than they have ever experienced before, and I can but advise the most thorough preparation for trouble there by insuring quiet. The civil authorities are generally endeavoring to discharge their duty. I have advised judges that I am simply their aide-de-camp; that we will catch and guard thieves if necessary, while they must try and punish. We don't mean to have bushwhackers brought in for trial at all.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI;
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 23d day of March, 1865: Capt. Thomas J. Abel reports from Helena, Ark., under date of the 15th instant, that the number of rebel troops within that district does not exceed 1,200. The rebel Colonel Dobbin is reported fifty miles west of Helena with 400 men, under orders from Kirby Smith to march south of the Arkansas River. The rebel Colonel Forrest is said to be 100 miles east of Helena, in Mississippi, with a force variously estimated at from 300 to 500. Reports from Vicksburg indicate no new movements on the part of Forrest. From all points on

both banks of the Mississippi rebel forces are reported quiet. A dispatch received this day from Lieutenant Curtiss, Baton Rouge, states:

I learn from what I consider good authority that General Kirby Smith has received orders to cross his entire available command to the east bank of the Mississippi, supposed for the purpose of co-operating with General Johnston.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Baton Rouge, La., March 23, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for assignment, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 76, extract 4, headquarters Department of the Gulf, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Baton Rouge, and will relieve Col. J. G. Fonda. Upon being relieved Colonel Fonda will reassume command of the Cavalry Brigade.

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By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 23, 1865—11.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I shall start for Arkansas day after to-morrow unless the General-in-Chief wishes me to wait here for instructions. I shall probably be absent twelve or fourteen days. Please inform me if he wishes me to await instructions here.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 23, 1865.*

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25. Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Major-General Pope, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, at Saint Louis, Mo., for assignment to duty.

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34. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., March 23, 1865.*

I. The local superintendent of freedmen at posts within this department will provide and keep a registry of all freed male and female persons (except enlisted men) above the age of twelve years within the limits of their respective posts, which shall exhibit name, age, and place and character of employment. Every head of a family will state the number of children in the household under twelve years of age, and employment, if any. Upon registry being made each person shall be furnished with a certificate, good for three months, which shall show the date of registry and place of employment.

II. All able-bodied freed persons will be required to labor and support themselves by some legitimate employment, and unless satisfactory evidence is adduced at time of registry that they are so employed the superintendent will cause them to be hired to lessees of plantations or remove them to the freedmen's farms and require them to labor, under existing regulations. In no case will idleness or vagrancy be permitted, and the Government will not be charged with the expense of supporting such persons within the limits of camps, towns, or cities.

III. All officers of the Government and citizens employing freed persons are required to notify the superintendent of freedmen of their respective localities of the discharge from service of any freed person employed by them, to the end that such superintendent may require them to obtain immediate employment or hire them for service as herein provided. Citizens are requested to report all cases of vagrancy or of persons without visible means of support to the superintendent, for his action.

IV. Commanding officers of posts who are charged with its execution will cause this order to be promulgated upon its receipt, and will require registry of all freed persons, as herein provided, within ten days after publication; and they will thereafter exercise means to prevent violations or evasions of this order. Any freed person found without the certificate herein designated will be turned over to the superintendent of freedmen to be disposed of.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., March 23, 1865.*

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4. The Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery will report with the Cavalry Brigade through Brig. Gen. F. Salomon, commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 23, 1865—1.10 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: One section of the Second Kansas Battery is at Fort Scott, the other two sections here. I earnestly desire to have the section at Fort Scott ordered here. I have only one battery besides the two sections of the Second Kansas, which, in my opinion, is not enough. See General Orders, No. 15, War Department, 1864.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, *March 23, 1865.*

Major MOREY,
Van Buren, Ark.:

I will send you thirty men to enable you to send out after bushwhackers.

BUSSEY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 23, 1865.

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The reports from Cimarron on the south and Platte on the north routes show that the Indians are making extensive preparations for war. Colonel Ford moved out to-day with all his cavalry, some 1,200, to Fort Larned; from thence he moves south to strike Indians on Cimarron. I see no very good prospect of moving north from Laramie unless we have better luck getting troops there than we have had thus far. The officers in charge of the regiments marching north I am confident have done and are doing all in their power to push on. High water, deep snows, and cold weather have retarded their progress.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 23, 1865—12.45 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

I shall leave here for Little Rock on Sunday. You had probably best return as soon as you get through your business. Will it not be well to take some steps to keep the stage route secure between Warrensburg and Kansas City?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 23, 1865. (Received 3.40 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

If I send the Forty-eighth Wisconsin, now on the way to Saint Louis, to Fort Scott, and relieve cavalry for duty on the border, would

it not be just as available from that point for anything you have in contemplation as to send it to Rolla? The trouble in Central District is we have no cavalry there; all gone or going out of service. Am going to Kansas City to-morrow to look after those matters.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 23, 1865. (Received 3.45 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

General Mitchell telegraphs most terrible storm on the plains and large fire at Fort Kearny; burnt stables and all the hay. The garrison was saved by superhuman efforts of troops. This is a hard blow for our stock. The cavalry is snowed in and water-bound all along the road. The elements are evidently partial to the Indians.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 23, 1865. (Received 3.45 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Have you received anything about headquarters? Please make an exchange when you get to Little Rock for Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. I would suggest that rest of Third Wisconsin be sent here and another small regiment to replace it. This will bring the Third Wisconsin together and put the Fifteenth Kansas out of the State.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTVE DEPARTMENT,
Jefferson City, March 23, 1865.

General POPE:

GENERAL: Yours of the 20th is acknowledged with unfeigned satisfaction and pleasure. The frankness of spirit and the sincerity of tone characterizing your letter are gratifying to me beyond the assurance they convey of personal comity between you and myself. They bespeak and are an earnest of that future harmony of action between the national and State authorities which is so essential to the restoration of order in Missouri. And it is therefore for my State, more than myself, that I thank you for what you have said in your letter of the 20th, and the manner in which you have said it. Rest assured that nothing shall ever be wanting on my part to assist, second, and strengthen your efforts in any way possible. As a citizen and native of Missouri, all my interests are centered here, and I can appreciate fully the importance of the services you have rendered in this crisis in the history of our State by your suggestions to the President which you have made, and in your reply to my inquiry and your general order last issued. I have assurances from every part of the State that thousands of persons who have heretofore given no assistance whatever to the cause of the Union, of peace, and of quiet will actively

and heartily co-operate with us in an earnest effort to enforce the civil law. I will be in Saint Louis, on my way to Northeast Missouri, on Monday and will call on you.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 23, 1865—11.48 a. m.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

The Department of Arkansas has been added to my command by order received yesterday. I leave for Little Rock on Sunday morning, to be absent twelve or fourteen days. If I can serve you in any way before I leave, please inform me.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *March 23, 1865.*
(Received 3.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Will be in Saint Louis Monday. Wrote you to-day, but too late for mail, thanking you for your yesterday's letter.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *March 23, 1865.*
(Received 3.08 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Am rejoiced at the addition of Arkansas to your command. Will go down Friday night and see you on Saturday.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March 23, 1865—1.45 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Forty-eighth Wisconsin will arrive this evening, having been ordered to report to you. To what district do you wish to send the regiment?

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March 23, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

The general starts to Saint Louis, by way of Kansas City and Warrensburg, to-morrow.

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 23, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Lieut. Col. D. J. Hynes, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as chief of cavalry, District of North Missouri, and will report forthwith in person to the commanding officer District of Saint Louis for duty.

* * * * * * *

5. The Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry upon arrival at East Saint Louis will immediately disembark from the cars and proceed to Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo., and await further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 23, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

6. Lieut. Col. D. J. Hynes, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, will proceed to Pilot Knob and relieve Col. J. L. Beveridge, same regiment, in the command of the Third Sub-District.

7. On being relieved Colonel Beveridge will proceed via Saint Louis to Cape Girardeau and relieve Lieut. Col. H. M. Hiller, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, in the command of the Second Sub-District, the term of service of Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller expiring on the 26th instant. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the authorized allowance of private horses and officers' servants.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PATTERSON, MO., *March 23, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

COLONEL: From reliable information received every day I learn the guerrillas continue to increase and are daily adding to their list of crimes. With the small force at my command I can do little or nothing unless I am permitted to burn their houses and drive their families from the State.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. MCNEIL,
Warrensburg:

I ordered the Forty-fifth Missouri Infantry to report to you. What about trouble on mail line and railroad? Can not you arrange so as to make it safe?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 23, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding District of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley:

GENERAL: Since your dispatch of the 20th I have forwarded you 300 horses, fifty more than you called for. A train of twenty-five wagons will leave to-morrow, to be turned over to you, and the pack-mules will leave in a day or two. We are waiting for saddles from Saint Louis. This will fit you out and put you in a condition to strike the Indians south of you. General Halleck telegraphs that Colonel Livingston thought the Indians would make peace, but since that telegram they have attacked our trains, which shows that their peace propositions were merely a ruse. I shall send you two additional companies of infantry as soon as I can replace them here, which will enable you to place a strong garrison at Fort Atkinson. I also desire you to make such arrangements in returning General Carleton's escorts as will be most beneficial to the service, and give freighters notice when the escorts start.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, March 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of February 12, addressed to Major-General Curtis. I have instructed Brevet Brigadier-General Ford, commanding District of Upper Arkansas, to comply with your request and co-operate in protecting the route.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 23, 1865.

Maj. JULIUS C. SHAW,
Commanding at Fort Wingate, N. Mex.:

SIR: I understand if Manuelito, the Navajo chief, could be captured his band would doubtless come in, and that if you could make certain arrangements with the Indians at the Zuñi village, where he frequently comes on a visit and to trade, they would co-operate with you in his capture. Whatever honorable arrangements can be made for his capture would doubtless save his people from being robbed and perhaps exterminated. Send runners to tell all Navajoes who want to come in to get to Fort Wingate as soon as possible. I believe many wish to come and will come. Owing to the deep snows which have fallen and the weakness of their animals, consequent upon the late severe winter, the time in which they may come in before hostile demonstrations will again be commenced against those who positively refuse to come is extended to May 1, 1865. Try hard to get Manuelito. Have him securely ironed and carefully guarded. It will be a mercy to others whom he

controls to capture or kill him at once. I prefer he should be captured. If he attempts to escape when again in our power, as he did from Fort Canby, he will be shot down. As fast as Indians come in to Fort Wingate send them to Los Pinos, where provisions are cheaper. Send some of those who come as runners to warn the rest to come in, not only to avoid danger, but to help put in a crop this year. Keep me promptly advised of all you do.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding this military division directs that you instruct Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley to send Brackett's Battalion to Sioux City, Iowa, so as to reach that place May 1. General Sibley will also be instructed to notify General A. Sully by telegraph of the movement of the command, that he may be able to provide forage along their line of march.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 24, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I wrote to General Pope the day I received notice of Arkansas being attached to his command. That letter will probably reach him to-day or to-morrow. He had better receive it before starting.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 24, 1865.

* * * * * * *

61. By direction of the President, Maj. George B. Drake, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Gulf, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, under act of July 17, 1862, to date from March 23, 1865.

62. The resignation of Maj. George B. Drake, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, and first lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 23, 1865, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the pay department that he is not indebted to the United States.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 24, 1865.

[Major-General CANBY:]

GENERAL: I have just learned, from a safe source in my opinion, that 6,000 infantry of the Trans-Mississippi Army have agreed to cross the river and will move in a few days.

This intelligence has been communicated to the fleet and every precaution will be taken. The plan appears to be to threaten Morganza and to plant a battery sixty miles above at the same time, while the crossing is to be effected some thirty miles above Red River. Herron is fully posted and will be on the alert.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 24, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

General Grant's instructions have been sent to you by mail; you should receive them by to-morrow. Wait at Saint Louis till you get his letter.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 24, 1865.

Hon. WILLIAM A. HALL:

MY DEAR SIR: In view of my conversation with you when you were in this city, I desire to present for your consideration a few remarks and suggestions which I deem important, and to which I invite your careful and dispassionate attention. In common with all good citizens, you recognized, in your conversation with me, the absolute necessity of an immediate effort to re-establish civil government in Missouri, and you seemed to agree with me in the measures which I contemplated to secure that end. In order that any success may be achieved, it is essential that mere party politics be abandoned in this matter. Civil administration cannot be restored in Missouri unless all parties in the State sustain the State authorities cordially and earnestly in the attempt to administer it. Although it may so happen that some of the measures of the State executive do not meet the approval of the opposition party, yet a man of your intelligence cannot fail to understand that civil law, even though not well administered, is greatly preferable to martial law, and that any errors or mistakes of civil administration are within reach of the people and can, in time, be corrected by them. It is needless to say that such redress for bad administration of martial law is not to be had. The only manner in which success can be secured in returning to civil administration is by sustaining your State executive in all efforts to restore the dominion of civil law, even though some of the measures he may adopt seem to be objectionable. By uniting all the political parties, or rather all good citizens, with the military in the support of your State authorities you can secure for them the respect and confidence without which no good

result can be reached. Unless this combined effort can be made in good faith and with energy, all attempts to do away with martial law will be fruitless. It is my purpose to originate nothing, except in the way of personal suggestion or advice to the governor, leaving him to put forth whatever orders, statements, or requirements he may deem necessary or judicious, and confining myself to giving him a cordial and unqualified support. I trust that you will see the absolute necessity of doing the same thing; and, more than that, it would seem eminently proper for a man of your standing and influence to use [every effort], both in public and in private, to induce citizens, irrespective of party, to sustain the measures of your State executive. Although the reasons which demand this course seem clear, even in case Governor Fletcher should adopt objectionable measures, in your opinion, I think I can assure you that you will be put to no such effort. I have talked freely with the governor and his views correspond entirely with my own. You will probably see him soon, as I learn that he designs to visit your part of the country for the purpose of inaugurating measures to put in operation the policy set forth in his proclamation of the 7th instant. I hope you will take occasion to see him and talk fully and frankly with him. I am satisfied that you and he will arrive at a satisfactory understanding in this matter. Whether you do so or not, however, I cannot too strongly impress upon you the conviction that all attempts to restore civil administration in Missouri depend for their success entirely upon the amount of support, unhesitating and prompt support, given to the governor, altogether regardless of party feeling or party questions. The great object first to be secured is the restoration of civil power. Under the rule of the civil authorities all matters of controversy can be discussed before the people and settled by the people, as in times past. Unless civil power be restored, such controversies will never be settled at all and the State will remain, as it is to-day, abject and humiliated in the eyes of the country. Do not permit yourself or your friends to lose the great and vital object of your wishes on account of points of party difference. I am only interested in this matter as a citizen of the United States and a man who loves his country and her free institutions. I offer these suggestions to you from a position entirely removed from all connection with party politics or prejudices, and because my official station in Missouri places me in a position to aid in a good work to some purpose. The sooner you take an open and public stand in this matter, the greater will be the influence you will exert and the greater the hope of success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 24, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

The river is now in fine stage. I recommend that the boats be loaded with forage, which will be much needed. The demand for seed-corn and oats has been so much that I have not been able to fill it without exhausting the supply for animals. I want to get forage enough here to feed some cavalry horses, which are much needed to

escort telegraph repairers and mails. There is considerable forage required at Clarksville, Fort Gibson, and Fayetteville, but I have been able to spare them but little.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Brownsville Station, Ark., March 24, 1865.

[CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Military Division of West Mississippi:]

SIR: I herewith send report of information, in accordance with instructions just received. I would respectfully call your attention to that part of the report which has reference to the supply boats. The boat mentioned is owned by Jackson & McClarren, citizens of this State, who have never been in the U. S. service, and who, I believe, would not scruple to put into the hands of rebels such arms, ammunition, and supplies for which they could get a sufficiently large price. In my opinion such a state of affairs will eventually prove detrimental to the service.

Very respectfully,

JNO. F. PARKER,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Brownsville Station, Ark., March 24, 1865.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: In accordance with instructions received through the commanding officer and in compliance with circular dated May 30, 1864, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, I have the honor to report the following information: A colored fugitive from the neighborhood of Searcy, White County, Ark., who came into our lines on the 19th instant, reports the country is infested with guerrillas or Confederate scouts, under the command of one Raibon, who claims to be commissioned as captain, and to be acting under orders from Colonel Lyles. He also reports that a certain John Bellows, a member of Raibon's gang, claims to be on duty as a patrol; that he is in the habit of brutally beating and otherwise ill treating the negroes, and that in some three or four cases he has murdered them in cold blood and without the slightest provocation. He further reports that a supply boat owned by Jackson & McClarren came up White River from Devall's Bluff to the mouth of Little Red River and up that river to Searcy Landing loaded with supplies—flour, coffee, sugar, whisky, shoes, &c., to barter for cotton, and that while lying at that point Raibon and his gang, fully armed, were present and aboard of the boat superintending the traffic; that they had free access to the bar and other parts of the boat, and that his men were more or less intoxicated; also claiming that they were protecting the boat. All of the above is fully corroborated by Mr. T. A. Foster, a reliable citizen living in White County, and who was present and spoke to Raibon. He also states that a colored man who was in his employ was killed a few days ago by John

Bellows, and that it is true that he is in the habit of beating the negroes, compelling them to pay him $5 in each case. He also states that the supply boat remained at Searcy Landing and West Point about three days and was to return again soon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JNO. F. PARKER,
First Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 24, 1865—2.55 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Make such disposition of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin as most expedient. It will answer all purposes at Fort Scott.

By order:

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *March 24, 1865—11.50 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

At what point will a telegram reach General Dodge? Please answer soon.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 24, 1865.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A telegram would reach General Dodge at Warrensburg, Mo.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March 24, 1865.*

Major BARNES,
Saint Louis:

The general left this morning for Saint Louis via Warrensburg.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *March 24, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

The Ninth Consolidated Missouri State Militia has not reported. Where were they to cross the river? It would be well for them to cross at or near Boonville and scout Cooper and Moniteau Counties. Troops will move from here and from Sedalia to-night.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, *March 24, 1865.*

Capt. WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Lexington:

The commanding general directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at short notice.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 24, 1865.

Major BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

Five deserters from General Shelby's division came in last evening. They left their regiment and brigade at Camden on the 10th instant, and state that all the general officers of the rebel army in Trans-Mississippi Department met at Shreveport on the 1st instant, and remained there about eight days. Shelby's headquarters were at Lewisville. The army was stationed at Clarksville, Shreveport, Lewisville, Fulton, and Camden, and was reported to number 60,000 men. Enough to eat; some deficiency in shoes and clothing; heard and knew of no scarcity of ammunition. Strong fortifications have been constructed this winter on the northeast side of Red River, at Danley's Ferry, near Fulton. Colonel Greene, commanding the regiment to which they belonged, said the day before they left that all the infantry was ordered to march and cross the Mississippi River, and the armed and mounted cavalry were ordered to Menville or Marksville, on the Red River, and would all move as soon as the force at Clarksville moved down to occupy Camden and Fulton, and they were expected on the 11th or 12th instant. Had seen but little artillery. Forage was scarce and stock poor. The rebels had three steam-boats that they had run at Fulton; one a bayou and Red River packet, the other two small boats, and were accustomed to run around the raft near Shreveport by way of a bayou. They had heard of no contemplated advance into this State this spring. Colonel Greene said that Magruder was to cross the Mississippi with the infantry and Shelby was to remain this side with the cavalry. Price has not been with the army for ninety days.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 24, 1865.

Capt. W. W. HARRIS,
Howard County Guards, Fayette, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have received your favor of the 22d instant, and have instructed Lieutenant McFarland to draw subsistence for your company. The officers recommended by you will be commissioned by the governor. I congratulate you on the promptness with which you have recruited this company, and trust that there will be no cause of regret that you have been honored with its command. It is important that you commence right. Let the best and most rigid discipline be maintained; make every man do his duty. I apprehend we have considerable work to do. Let us be ready for it. It will be your duty to hunt

down and kill all bushwhackers, and to protect the peaceably disposed people in their homes and industrial pursuits. It is the mission of the soldier to put down and not to create disorder. The citizens need confidence, assurance, peace, quiet, and encouragement. It is your duty and mine to see that they enjoy these blessings so far as we may be able to furnish them. You will be careful to permit no unauthorized depredations upon the persons or property of citizens. Yourself and associate officers will be held responsible for the conduct of your men. You will have accomplished a great work if you are instrumental in restoring the good old times to Howard County. You will aid the civil authorities in the discharge of their duty. We of the military are the aides-de-camp of the civil justices, and we must be careful not to interfere with the ministers of the civil law. Infuse life and energy into your men, watch their personal habits, check intemperance. Whisky is a great enemy of good order and the deadly foe of the soldier. Treat it as you would a guerrilla. You will on receipt of this arrange to visit these headquarters at an early day to obtain quartermaster's and ordnance stores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, March 24, 1865.*

Maj. James Ketner, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby announced as chief of cavalry of the District of North Kansas. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *March 24, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Kansas City:

Your telegram from Kansas City received. I will send the two squadrons of cavalry to Hickman Mills without delay.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 25th day of March, 1865: Capt. J. S. Shaw, Company E, First Louisiana Cavalry, Reserve Corps, C. S. Army, captured by men from our gun-boats on Vermillion Bayou the 18th instant, states that his regiment was disbanded on the 16th instant. The men are ordered to report to their commanding officers monthly, and the officers monthly to the enroll-

ing officers of their respective parishes. No reason is given for disbanding them. A refugee who came in on the 19th instant reports fifty or sixty cavalry at almost every station on the Jackson railroad between Jackson and Amite. At Amite were twenty-five or thirty cavalry horses saddled. A few cavalry were looking about Ponchatoula. Most of the refugees report that they saw no soldiers at all on the Jackson railroad. There are no colored men in the vicinity of Ponchatoula or Springfield. A deserter reports that he saw a colored regiment drilling near Richmond, Va., and met several trains on the Richmond and Danville Railroad loaded with negroes going to Richmond. A Texas refugee states that he knows from statistics the increase of the slave population of that State, by running negroes into it from other States, to be 208,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

BATON ROUGE, *March 25, 1865.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

General B. H. GRIERSON:
(Care Military Division Headquarters.)

I shall reach New Orleans to-night, and the remainder of my command by the 28th instant.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, [*March 25, 1865.*]

Col. J. M. TRUE,
Commanding:

The major-general commanding department recognizes in your dispatch of this a. m.* another success by Captain Norris and officers and men of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, and thanks them again for their gallant efforts to rid the country of rebel guerrillas and cavalry rangers.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 25, 1865. (Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Full arrangements have been made for protection of all trains across the plains. Orders in detail have been issued by General Dodge and published in all the papers regulating movement of trains and providing scouts. It is only necessary to refer applicants at Washington to this city.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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*See p. 148.

LITTLE ROCK, *March 25, 1865—8 p. m.*
(Received 28th.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

General Orders, No. 43 [44], War Department, received. Will send full returns and reports by mail to division headquarters.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to call your attention to the circumstances as detailed in the inclosed editorial,* cut from the Missouri Republican of the 25th instant, wherein it is set forth that the commander of a military post in Jackson County, of this State, caused an order to be issued to Maj. John Ryland, the district attorney, forbidding him to prosecute certain cases on the docket of circuit court of that county in relation to the trespass upon certain lands adjacent to the towns of Independence, Westport, and Kansas City. Such proceedings will not be tolerated, and it is important that an immediate investigation be made into the case, and if the facts be such as are stated you will place the officer referred to in arrest and bring him before a court-martial for trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 25, 1865—12 m.

Major BARNES,
Department Headquarters:

Please have the orders relating to escorts for trains crossing the plains published in a conspicuous manner in the newspapers in this city and in a newspaper in Kansas.

By order:

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 25, 1865.

The troops in each of the several districts of this department being equivalent to a brigade, are hereby designated as "separate brigades."

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found as an inclosure.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., March 25, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the block-house fort in process of erection at this post is very nearly completed, and would suggest that the guns with which it is to be furnished be forwarded as soon as practicable. I am informed that requisitions for two 24-pounders were approved by Major-General Rosecrans, but that the raid prevented their being shipped.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *March 25, 1865.*

General MCNEIL:

I have ordered company of First Missouri State Militia Cavalry now at Pleasant Hill, whose term of service has expired, to Warrensburg for muster out. Other companies will have to go in a few days. I guard the stage with infantry as far as Lee's Summit, but must soon leave the other half of the road unguarded unless I have more men. No disturbance since Saturday, and this morning's mail will be sent. They will go regardless hereafter.

CHESTER HARDING,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. CAVALRY MISSOURI VOLS.,
Mount Vernon, Mo., March 25, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from Major Burch, at Neosho, in which he informs me that thirty rebels passed eight miles west of Neosho on the night of the 23d instant, going in the direction of Sherwood, in Jasper County, but said they were going up north. I will start forty men in that direction in the morning to look after them. They will be out six days. After their return I will report to you the result of the scout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

KANSAS CITY, *March 25, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Send the rest of the Forty-third Missouri to Kansas City. I am told there is a regiment raising at Saint Joseph and one company already organized, which will protect that post; if not, send three companies down.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, *March 25, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Kansas City:

I go to Saint Joseph to-night, and will so arrange as to send the balance of the Forty-third Missouri to Kansas City.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 25, 1865.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Esq.,
Law Commissioner, Saint Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 22d instant, and will cheerfully do all I can to restore the family circle of the Monroe County freedwomen. Slavery dies hard. I hear its expiring agonies and witness its contortions in death in every quarter of my district. In Boone, Howard, Randolph, and Callaway the emancipation ordinance has caused disruption of society equal to anything I saw in Arkansas or Mississippi in the year 1863. I blush for my race when I discover the wicked barbarity of the late masters and mistresses of the recently freed persons of the counties heretofore named. I have no doubt but that the monster, Jim Jackson, is instigated by the late slave owners to hang or shoot every negro he can find absent from the old plantations. Some few have driven their black people away from them with nothing to eat or scarcely to wear. The consequence is, between Jim Jackson and his colaborers among the first families, the poor blacks are rapidly concentrating in the towns and especially at garrisoned places. My hands and heart are full. I am finding homes for them in Northwest Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Iowa. There is much sickness and suffering among them; many need help. Is there any fund that you can appropriate a small sum from to aid me in the deportation of the families I can't provide for in Missouri? I am retaining all in Missouri that I can get work for in quiet localities. We ought not to spare a single pound of our industrial element. We need to import rather than deport manual labor. I hope the waters will soon grow still, and Missouri in peace be permitted to pursue her way in the golden path of freedom and empire. It looks well all around the rapidly-contracting lines. Sherman's conquering legions are marching on; redemption draweth nigh. All hail the Republic!

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *March 25, 1865.*

Colonel POTTER,
Fort Leavenworth:

Send all the horses you have to General Blunt as soon as possible. General Mitchell has ordered purchase of 200 tons of hay at Fort Kearny to replace what was burned.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *March 25, 1865.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

You can use any mounted force you have along the border in hunting any bushwhackers that may be in your reach. Any troops crossing the line give strict orders to cease unauthorized depredations.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *March 25, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

Send two companies of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry to Hickman Mills, Mo., with as little delay as possible, to report to Col. C. Harding, commanding that sub-district.

By order of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *March 25, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola:

I can send full companies of men, but they are about all dismounted. I have been trying to get horses ever since last fall, but to no purpose. I need 800 horses to mount my command. I have no company that is near half mounted. The Third Wisconsin besides is not reorganized and is almost without officers. What shall I do in the premises?

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

PAOLA, *March 25, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Send what will be equivalent to two companies that are mounted, taking them from different squadrons. I will see immediately what can be done in providing horses for your dismounted men. I will send you six companies of Wisconsin infantry to do garrison duty as soon as they arrive, which will be soon.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *March 25, 1865.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

If you send me those six companies of infantry I shall be the happiest man alive, for then I can do post duty as it ought to be done and dispose of my cavalry on the border and out west at and beyond Humboldt, thus stopping the cattle business too.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 25, 1865.

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit, as directed, the following report for the information and consideration of the department commander, as expressing my views in simply an outline sketch with regard to the captive Indians and their management and their reservation at Fort Sumner, N. Mex., based upon information derived from a variety of sources and a personal examination of the locality and the system at present adopted for their control and support: There were reported at this reservation February 25, 1865, about 9,000 Indians, of whom over 8,000 were Navajoes and the remainder Apaches of different bands. Nearly one-third of these are men, the balance being women and children. More had agreed to come in and were soon expected. The object of the Government now with regard to these savages would seem to be so to control them that they shall not engage in that devastating war upon the civilized people of this country again which they have heretofore waged for generations and retard the occupation and settlement of one of the richest mineral regions on this continent, and at the same time to make them, so far as possible, self-sustaining. Heretofore New Mexico has fed them, but now the whole country feeds them; and although it may be cheaper to feed than fight them, it is unnecessary, for they can be made to support themselves. The policy adopted for their government, whatever it may be, should, I think, fully comprehend the importance and magnitude of the undertaking; should contemplate the future, and be fixed and unchangeable. The only peace with savages that can avail good to the community is a conquered peace. To preserve peace with them necessitates the observance of a firm, just, but imperative course toward them. The opposite rule of action for their control generally results in protracted hostility on their part, and bloodshed. That these Indians can be partially, at least, civilized and made to work for their own support seems evident from numerous instances of analogous cases with regard to other tribes and from what is daily seen now at this reservation, where a portion of them work willingly and well upon the farm in plowing, putting in their crops, making acequias, &c., and as Government employés in the military service. This reservation is well located in a good section of country for these Indians, and contains abundant most excellent farming land, with water for irrigation, and is capable, with Indian labor properly used and supervised, of producing an excess of cereals and stock above what will be needed for their own consumption. The principal thing to fear is the scarcity of wood. It is true there are many acres of mesquite roots, but these will not, I think, suffice for the wants of the post and Indians. With no great labor or expense a bosque of cottonwood, willows, &c., could be grown there which would meet the demands of the reservation in this article. This course for supplying the post and the Indians with wood is earnestly recommended by the commanding and other officers at Fort Sumner.

March 1, 1865, there were about 2,500 acres of ground broken up, including that used last year, a portion of which was in wheat. There were some thirty plows running, most of which were held by Navajoes. The present system in force for their government and support, which was the only one, perhaps, that could well be adopted at first, seems capable of improvement. Living as they now do in scattered and extended camps, unorganized by bands or otherwise, receiving rations

individually and by families every other day, is prolific of embarrassments, and the inability to properly control and account for them, to command sufficiently their labor, to prevent fraud and injustice among them, and in the severe tax which is imposed thereby upon the labor of the troops in working their land, issuing them rations, and in attempting to preserve order among and secure labor from them. By counterfeiting the tickets issued them for rations the Navajoes are reported to have some 3,000 tickets in excess over the authorized number. To exercise a control over them for the preservation of order and subordination, to secure an accountability of them, to command their labor, to effect a proper distribution of rations among them and promote their welfare, as well as the good of the public service, some system for their government similar to our military organizations, or classification of subdivisions as adopted in large numbers of civilian laborers is necessary. I would recommend that the Navajo Indians be subdivided into nine bands, the Apaches to make another, and these divisions be numbered in a regular series from 1 to 10; that each division should have one head chief and six sub-chiefs as his assistants, who should be clothed with authority for the preservation of good order, interior police, and regulation of their respective divisions; that they should also constitute a council for the trial and punishment of certain offenses, as theft, disobedience of orders, &c., and that they should have some badge or mark of their position and authority, these chiefs to have extra allowances, &c. Over each one of these divisions should be placed a good and trusty overseer or agent, who should exercise special authority over the same and have the immediate management thereof. The numbers of each subdivision as above to be accurately ascertained, and the names of all the able-bodied men therein (names to be given them) be entered in a list, from which details for labor, &c., should be made upon the chiefs, who should be held responsible that the numbers called for were furnished. Those who work as thus detailed should be allowed an increased allowance of food, one of the greatest incentives to labor with an Indian, and some other compensation. Those failing to work as detailed to have their rations reduced and be otherwise punished. Their arms should also be for the present withheld from them except in special cases. The rations to be issued by the commissary in bulk for six days to the overseer of each division, who would reissue them daily or otherwise to individuals or families thereof, upon tickets bearing the number of the division and such other marks as could not easily be counterfeited. For each division as proposed should be allotted a sufficient portion of land to grow their supplies, &c., rectangular in form, fronting on the river, on which the band assigned to it should be required to live in some regular order (adobe huts could be erected), and each tract thus allotted to be cultivated by the labor of the division living thereon.

In this way the several bands would soon become identified with and attached to their lands, and would feel a greater interest in raising a good supply for their own support. The crops when harvested should be stored separately for each division or band. Over all should be a general superintendent, with an assistant. The troops at Fort Sumner should be employed to enforce a compliance with, and the execution of, the above-described system and regulations if adopted. With the system proposed I have no doubt that in addition to performing the work on their own farms these Indians would be able to do most of the labor required at Fort Sumner by the Government, and for which they should receive some compensation, but not in money, to be gambled away or

to purchase intoxicants. As some of them have exhibited much mechanical talent, I think it advisable to teach them the carpenter's and blacksmith's trades. Inclosed are communications from Captain Bristol, Fifth U. S. Infantry, and Rynerson, assistant quartermaster, and William P. Calloway, late captain, U. S. Volunteers, and now superintendent of the Indian farm, giving their views on this subject, and marked, respectively, A, B, and C.* One of the great steps toward removing the curse to New Mexico, which has so long blighted her prospects and retarded her advancement, is now accomplished in having forced these savages to quit their wild life and mountainous homes, to cease their murdering and their thieving depredations upon her people, and go upon a reservation, there to live at peace with the white population. Whether the Bosque Redondo is the best selection that could be made for this purpose I am unable to say. I think it a good one. That the reservation should be far removed from the former haunts of these Indians to accomplish the object for which it is designed, is my opinion. Thus far it seems to be working successfully. That any one who has at heart the best interests and prosperity of New Mexico should consent to, much less urge, the return of these savages to their former country to renew their hostilities upon our people, appears most unreasonable. That the people of this country will so stultify themselves by advocating such a course I cannot believe.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., March 25, 1865.*

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III. In accordance with instructions from division headquarters, Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota, will send Brackett's Battalion Minnesota Volunteers to Sioux City, Iowa, so as to reach that place by May 1, 1865. General Sibley will also notify General A. Sully, commanding District of Iowa, by telegraph of the movement of the command, that he may be able to provide forage along their line of march. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., March 26, 1865.*

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II. During the temporary absence of the general commanding, Brig. Gen. J. R. West will assume command of the cavalry forces which are organizing at this point for field operations.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Omitted.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March 26, 1865.*

Capt. P. C. Hains, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, acting chief engineer, Department of the Gulf, is assigned to duty on the staff of the major-general commanding as chief engineer of the department.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: In a letter from these headquarters of March 4 Major-General Dana was requested to send several cavalry regiments to this place. Among that number was the First Wisconsin Cavalry. This was a mistake; it should have been the First Iowa Cavalry. In the absence of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to request that you now send the First Iowa Cavalry to report to Major-General Grierson at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: General Grierson, who is now organizing a cavalry corps for this military division, requires a battery for one of the divisions. General West reports that Captain Hadley's battery is fully equipped to operate with cavalry. If you can spare this battery, will you please order it to this city to report to General Grierson. General Canby is now absent, somewhere near Mobile. There has been some little skirmishing up to the 23d instant, but no heavy fighting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BONNET CARRÉ, *March 26, 1865.*
(Received 12.10 p. m.)

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: A band of rebel soldiers, about sixty strong, by the most reliable accounts, last night captured Captain Darling, provost-marshal of this parish, his clerk, and a citizen named Knight, and escaped before information reached this post. A detachment has been sent in pursuit of them.

E. BYRNE,
Major, Commanding Post.

BONNET CARRÉ, *March 26, 1865.*
(Received 10.25 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. W. D. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General:

Captain Darling resided at Deslondes' plantation since last September, and never had a guard of more than three men with him. I have just ordered the arrest of two citizens for complicity with his capture, or at least being aware of his intended capture. I leave at midnight in pursuit of the rebels, who have crossed through the swamp in the direction of the Amite River.

E. BYRNE,
Major, Commanding Post.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March 26, 1865.*

Capt. W. W. CAMPBELL,
Bloomfield, Mo.:

You will with forty men and two officers, besides yourself, start in with the train to-morrow morning and come as far as White Water, without you hear of Bolin before getting there, and then go after him. He is said to have forty men—probably about twenty-five. He robbed a wagon on the ridge this morning. One of the McGeehes was taken prisoner this morning and taken to their camp; he has not got here yet. A scout will be sent from here to meet you, but find them as soon as possible and follow them as long as it will do any good. They came to the road to-day at the old Bolin farm. They are near there.

By order, &c.:

J. C. THOMSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *March 26, 1865.*

Col. H. M. HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

COLONEL: The men that Lieutenant Rathbun spoke to you about have returned, and bring the following information: Bolin, 68 men, well armed and mounted, going into camp at Scattersville, 1st day of April. Some small fragments of companies, Bowles, 20 men; Falkner, who is now a prisoner, 40 men; Colonel McCray, 600 men, on Crowley's Ridge; Colonel Kitchen, 600 men, near same place.

W. W. CAMPBELL,
Captain, Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, *March 26, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

General Sanborn telegraphs that a band of guerrillas numbering thirty passed Neosho going north, on 22d [23d] instant, for Missouri River. They will probably cross the Osage west of Osceola and pass through or near Clinton, in Henry County. Be on the alert for them.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 26, 1865.

Major BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Major Burch, commanding at Neosho, reports that a band of bushwhackers numbering thirty passed north on the 23d instant about eight miles west of Neosho. They stated to the women that they were going up to the Missouri River among their friends. They will cross the Osage west of Osceola and pass through or near Clinton, in Henry County. I have had two detachments sent after this band, but they rode with good speed through the district and we are not likely to catch them, as they were well mounted. It is a month earlier than when they commenced moving north last year, and as there is no forage and, as yet, no grass, on the border, I do not think that as large numbers will move at once now as then. I shall do all I can to check and destroy them.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GLASGOW, *March 26, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

I have reliable information that sixty-three guerrillas were in Fayette County last Tuesday, marching in the direction of Waverly. They had badges on their hats labeled North Missouri; said they were going to Chariton, Howard, and Boone Counties; that North Missouri would catch hell this season. On Friday a small squad appeared in sight of the steamer Pitcairn at Waverly and demanded whisky; threatened to fire on the boat if refused. They got the whisky. They have or will cross between Waverly and DeMott City. Captain Meredith says he can send or go with sixty men, patrol the river, and find out their whereabouts.

C. H. GREEN.

MACON, *March 26, 1865.*

Captain MEREDITH,
Glasgow:

You will at once send out a force to patrol the river and find if possible the whereabouts of reported guerrillas, if any are in the regions reported.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

J. H. WAITE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a dispatch from the officer commanding Fort Ripley, dated 24th instant, which goes to show that there is danger of an outbreak on the part of the bands of Chippewa Indians in this district on the opening of spring. Rumors

from various sources of a like character have lately reached me, and you will perhaps recollect that in my dispatch of 24th ultimo I mentioned the bad influence exercised by Indian traders and half-breeds, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the tribes within this district. That some such evil inspiration is at work both among the Sioux and Chippewas I am well convinced, but whether or not initiated through the means of rebel agents I have not been able to ascertain. The number of Chippewa warriors within the limits of this district is approximately stated in a previous report made by me to Major-General Pope at 1,650, and as they occupy a region as unfavorable, to say the least, as the Everglades of Florida for military operations, a war with them will be a serious affair. Still they are notoriously unfriendly to the whites, and their frequent threats to commence hostilities occasion great alarm and consternation among the exposed settlers. In view of the unsettled condition of things and the very long line which has to be guarded in case of an outbreak of these savages, it is to be regretted that a diminution of the military force in this district is contemplated, as I am informed by letter from General Sully, commanding District of Iowa, that Brackett's Battalion of four companies of cavalry will be ordered to join his command on the Missouri in the spring. I respectfully apply through you to Major-General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, in case the battalion should be thus detached, to replace it with an equal force from some other quarter, otherwise it will be impossible for me, with a due regard to the safety of the settlements menaced by the Chippewas, to carry out the programme indicated by General Pope in his dispatch of the 28th ultimo from Milwaukee. That dispatch was based upon the supposition that there would be no withdrawal of troops from this command such as is referred to by General Sully, nor was the aspect of affairs with the Chippewas by any means as menacing as it has since become. When it is considered that the entire defensive line in this district is not less than 300 miles east and west and 200 miles north and south it will readily be conceded that, after garrisoning the regular posts, there will remain quite a sufficiently inadequate force for the protection of the frontier, even if left at its present standard. I have the honor to request that the matter may be laid before General Pope for his consideration.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT RIPLEY,
March 24, 1865.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, upon investigation, I find that the Indians in this vicinity are very much irritated by the treatment which they have received at the hands of dealers in substitutes, who have run off their young men in considerable numbers, and much against their will. Many of them have become very much enraged, and threaten to take vengeance as soon as the snow is gone. From such threats, I think, emanate all the rumors of an intended outbreak of the Chippewas, and I am thoroughly convinced that we shall have

trouble unless this nefarious trade is immediately stopped. A Leech Lake chief called Little Frenchman has had a son taken by them. He told Mr. Johnson day before yesterday that his band would commence hostilities immediately after the snow was gone. One of Hole-in-the-Day's head men also told Mr. Johnson a few days ago that Hole-in-the-Day told him just before he started for Washington to keep quiet and say nothing to alarm the whites, for he (Hole-in-the-Day) intended to commence hostilities as soon as he returned from Washington. This Mr. Johnson is an educated Chippewa, a man who has always been friendly to the whites, and I think that he may be trusted. I presume that you are acquainted with him. A squaw belonging to a Leech Lake band now encamped near here told our post interpretress that the band to which she belonged intended to commence hostilities early in the spring, and that they came down here to ascertain the strength of the garrison and to learn how many troops were to be left here during next summer.

There are quite a number of savages hanging around here, and I know that it is a common thing for them to inquire how many men we have got here, how many men are to be left here next summer, and if there is to be another expedition against the Sioux. That last item appears to interest them very much. The aspect is indeed very bad; still I am of the opinion that the savages have as yet no fixed intention of commencing hostilities. They are very much enraged, and a slight accident might produce serious results, as of course trouble with any one band would immediately involve the whole nation.

I notified parties at Crow Wing yesterday that I should not allow any more wild Indians to be carried off until otherwise instructed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. HOWE,

Captain, Second Minnesota Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., March 26, 1865.

Capt. H. S. HOWE,

Commanding Fort Ripley, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: Your dispatch of 24th instant has been received. The threats of certain of the Chippewas made to Mr. Johnson, &c., are but a repetition of such menaces which are made from time to time, and while they indicate the unfriendly feeling which is known to actuate many of these Indians, General Sibley has no information which leads him to believe that there is any settled or general plan on the part of the bands to commence hostilities. Mr. Johnson is doubtless a well-meaning man, but like representations have heretofore been received from him, and, as he appears to be of a timid disposition, it is believed that the Indians practice upon his fears. Still there is no doubt that there is, as you state, much irritation occasioned by the improper abduction of some of the young men of the bands by unprincipled white men and their sale as substitutes for drafted men. Instructions were given by General Sibley to Major Thompson, then in command of Fort Ripley, on 25th of January last to put an immediate stop to such outrageous proceedings under the general direction of the U. S. Indian agent, and it is not known that there has been any repetition of them since that time. The Indian superintendent and Chippewa agent being both absent, it may be well for you to seek an interview with any

of the chiefs or headmen of the Chippewas now in your immediate vicinity, should such there be, and state frankly and plainly to them that these rumors of intended hostilities are prevalent and occasion much alarm among the more exposed settlers; that if they are untrue such language of menace will not be tolerated. If they have grievances to complain of they will be properly redressed by their "Great Father," on proper representation being made. In dealing with these savages all unnecessary harshness of expression should be avoided, but they must be addressed in a firm and confident tone and fully warned of the evil consequences to themselves and their families in case of war being commenced on their part against the whites. Nothing is ever gained with these people by any exhibition of timidity or by evincing the least doubt of the issue of such a contest as they so frequently and flippantly refer to in conversation with the whites. The wretched fate which has overtaken the far more numerous and powerful bands of Sioux who rebelled against the Government should be a warning to the other bands to avoid any language or overt acts which may result in like destruction to themselves. It would not be amiss for you to confer in person with some of the more respectable class of traders resident at Crow Wing, who may be able to throw some more light on the views and intentions of the Indians. You will report from time to time any information which you deem reliable on the subject to these headquarters, and meantime keep your command in readiness to act upon the occurrence of any contingency which may call for military protection to the settlers, should violence be actually attempted. There is a sufficient force in this district which can be spared, in case of emergency, promptly to quell any foolish disturbance which the mischief-makers among the Chippewas may attempt to create. It is high time that it should be decided whether we are to regard the Chippewas as friends to the Government or not, for the constant recurrence of threats of violence on the part of these people has a tendency to keep the border settlers in a state of ferment and alarm almost as detrimental in its effects upon the general prosperity as would be a state of open warfare.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 27, 1865.*

SIDNEY S. JERMAN, Esq.:

I have received your proposition to run three large steamers, now on the Upper Red River, to New Orleans, and to take them laden with cotton, on condition that the boats and cotton will not be subject to seizure when they arrive in New Orleans. If you or any person having charge of these boats chooses to run them to New Orleans, loaded as proposed, you may do so, and the boats shall be exempt from seizure if belonging to parties now loyal, or parties who will conform to existing orders. The parties having the cotton in charge will be allowed to sell it to the United States Government in accordance with section 8 of the act of Congress regulating trade with insurrectionary States, published in General Orders, No. 251, of September 15, 1864, and to have the full benefit of all proceeds so accruing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 27, 1865.
(Received 11.45 p. m. April 6.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

I urgently request General Washburn be instructed to comply with General Canby's order for the shipment of cavalry from Memphis without further delay. Horses and arms badly needed here.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information the following extracts from the daily report from this office dated March 27, 1865: Mrs. Reiley reports to Col. F. A. Starring, provost-marshal-general Department of the Gulf, from Bayou Sara, March 18, that the crews of the gun-boats drink and carouse with the rebels stationed at that point when on shore. The rebel pickets demand a tax of $10 per bale on all cotton coming into town. They have taken all males able to bear arms to their camp, one mile from town. Their pickets number about fifty men. It is reported that all troops from East Louisiana are ordered to the Tombigbee River (probably to join Forrest). Lieutenant Curtiss reports from Baton Rouge, March 24, that General Hodge had received orders from Forrest to join him with his whole force, but refused to do so, and went to Richmond to get the order countermanded. It is the general understanding that all the territory west of Pearl River is to be abandoned for the present. The above statement not only corresponds with the report from Bayou Sara with regard to movements of troops from East Louisiana, but with that of a scout who recently passed through Mississippi and Louisiana. A deserter from Kirby Smith's army, who has been engaged in the commissary department for the last two years collecting tithes and purchasing supplies, states that in the Trans-Mississippi Department rations were issued for 90,000 men in February last, including rations for those in hospital and all ineffectives. Out of this 90,000 not more than 50,000 are or could be made able for duty. There is no place except on Red River where they could subsist a large army for any length of time. A special courier who deserted from General Parsons' headquarters states that he saw an order from Richmond to General Kirby Smith directing him to cross his entire available force to the east bank of the Mississippi. The determination of the command was general not to cross under any circumstance. A great many deserters are reported lying in the vicinity of the mouth of Black River, La., and if a gun-boat was stationed there a great many would avail themselves of the opportunity to escape. The rebel gun-boat Missouri, lying at Shreveport, is very strong, but unable to make headway against the current. A report by telegram from Baton Rouge, March 26, states that General Hodge has gone to Jackson, Miss., instead of Richmond. The sub-districts in Forrest's command have been discontinued by him, and all commanders ordered to report direct to him. The Fourth Louisiana Cavalry, Colonel Powers, and the Eleventh Arkansas Mounted Infantry, Colonel Griffith,

are ordered to join him, leaving only a few independent scouts and jayhawkers in East Louisiana. Dates from North Carolina of the 19th and 20th instant through rebel papers report continued fighting on those days between Johnston and Sherman at Bentonville, N. C., in which, on the 19th, our forces were forced back one mile. On the 20th the battle was renewed, and finally our forces apparently resumed the offensive. Confederate loss, 500; Federal loss, 5,000. Report from Mobile through same source March 22 states that a column 2,000 strong is about to move from Pensacola, and another 10,000 strong from Milton, Fla., under Canby; destination, Selma. Thomas is to make a simultaneous movement from Vicksburg. Other accounts place the entire force operating against Mobile and Selma at 30,000. West Point, Miss., March 17, General Forrest's scouts report 6,000 Federals camped at Buzzard's Roost, eighteen miles west of Tuscumbia, and one brigade of cavalry camped between Iuka and Eastport. General Forrest has been promoted to be lieutenant-general. Col. N. N. Cox, of Forrest's command, and Col. Alexander W. Campbell, of Forrest's staff, have been promoted to be brigadier-generals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,

Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

(Same to Col. C. T. Christensen.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, March 27, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. The district of country between Bayou Manchac and Kennerville, La., to be termed the District of Bonnet Carré, is hereby placed in command of Col. Charles Everett, Second Louisiana Volunteers. The headquarters of the district will be at Bonnet Carré Bend, La.

3. That portion of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry now at Kennerville, La., will proceed to Bonnet Carré, La., as soon as possible and take post there. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

P. J. MALONEY,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPPOSITE DONALDSONVILLE, *March 27, 1865.*

(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. W. D. SMITH,

Acting Assistant Inspector-General:

COLONEL: My scouting parties have just returned, and report that the rebels crossed the Amite yesterday.

C. H. PARKHURST,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., March 27, 1865.

Maj. GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Comdg. Post Napoleonville:

The general commanding desires me to call your attention to the fact that the current of smuggling has been turned from Plaquemine and The Park and directed through Napoleonville, Paincourtville, and vicinity. The general has directed that in future no goods will be allowed to be landed from the boats running on Bayou La Fourche at any point except Napoleonville, between Donaldsonville and Thibodeaux, except to planters who are well known as friendly to our cause. He desires me further to call your attention [to the fact] that a lack of effort and active interest has been manifested by your provost-marshal and others in ferreting out and detecting these smugglers. No less than four smugglers have been arrested during the last week by orders from these headquarters after having passed through the hands of the Napoleonville authorities. The general commanding desires that no person, man or woman, be allowed to pass through your lines, passes or no passes, without a knowledge on your part that they are not carrying with them a lot of contraband goods under cover of a pass or a permit for personal baggage, as was the case of the two women recently captured at Napoleonville. Your examination of their loaded skirts and other conveniences will show you what an amount of goods and notions can be carried by one person. On the 6th of March a man by the name of Enaud, or Haiznau, passed through Napoleonville to New Orleans. He is a Frenchman, small, strongly built, beard black, eyes gray, complexion red, about forty years of age. This man has been engaged for a long time in smuggling, and is supposed to be a rebel spy. If he has not already passed through your place you may catch him, if on the alert. The general commanding is anxious to have this business effectually crushed out, at least so far as it is carried on through Napoleonville and vicinity; refers it to you as commanding officer at that post, with such information as he has been able to obtain, feeling confident that you will leave no means untried to carry out his instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March 27, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I leave to-morrow for Arkansas. Will let you know in ten days everything concerning men and means in Arkansas and elsewhere in this division, for the purposes suggested in your letter of 21st.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 27, 1865—1.45 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

I leave for Arkansas to-morrow. Please meet me at Helena with chiefs of your staff departments. I will be there by Friday.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

LEWISBURG, *March 27, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

All deserters from the rebel army east of the Mississippi River now in the Trans-Mississippi Department are being gathered up to be sent back to their regiments, crossing the Mississippi River at Catfish Point.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 27, 1865.*

I. The Forty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Henry Shears commanding, will proceed without delay by railroad to Sedalia, Mo., and thence march to Paola, Kans., and report for duty to Major-General Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to Sedalia.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, March 27, 1865.*

The Fourth Sub-District is extended so as to embrace the county of La Fayette. The headquarters of the Fourth Sub-District will be immediately established at Lexington.

By order of General McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 27, 1865.

Col. C. HARDING,
Commanding Fourth Sub-District, Kansas City:

COLONEL: I have this day enlarged your district by adding La Fayette County, and have designated Lexington as your headquarters. You will as soon as possible relieve the companies of the First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, who have been doing loose garrison duty at that point, and move them to these headquarters. If desirable to move your quartermaster and commissary, your application to that effect will be approved and promptly forwarded to department headquarters for the order. I will consolidate another squadron of the First Missouri State Militia in a few days near Camp Peery and send it to you. Captain Wyckoff marched last night in the direction of Clinton, instructed to intercept, if possible, a band of guerrillas, of which you have notice per telegraphic dispatch of yesterday. He is ordered on his return to report to you from the first point he reaches in your district. I can probably give you a company of the Seventh, under Captain Arnold, and probably another, under Captain Spedden. These consolidated companies will be most effective troops, and should be kept constantly in the brush. I would recommend that the troops be removed entirely

from Pleasant Hill, and ration depot be made at Lone Jack, Snibar, and Wellington. These, with an active force at Independence, must result in the clearing of the guerrilla country. Reciprocal action—sudden dashes, and prompt execution in killing, burning out, and deporting the women—will in a short time give peace to the country. The greatest care should be taken to protect the peaceful and well disposed, and for that reason you will provide yourself with ample transportation and have your forage. That of the people or of the railroad contractors is never to be used when it can be avoided, and when so used properly replaced in kind. You will give Brigadier-General Cooley such aid as you can in enrolling and organizing the militia of his district, but not to let this interfere with the primary duties of hunting guerrillas. I shall have a squadron at Marshall, in Saline County, and as soon as possible Order No. 3 company. The officers will be instructed to co-operate with you and keep you advised of all movements in their neighborhoods. General Dodge arrived here last night and left for Saint Louis this morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *March 27, 1865.*

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Kansas City:

I have information that the parties of guerrillas reported to you yesterday passed up on the eastern line of Cass County yesterday. There is a report at Kingsville, or Rainey, that about fifty came in the vicinity of Chapel Hill a few days since and scattered in the county.

JOHN McNEIL.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *March 27, 1865.*

Col. CHESTER HARDING,
Kansas City, Mo.:

I sent Captain Wyckoff with his company of consolidated recruits last night in direction of Clinton, with orders to scout for the reported band of guerrillas, and when found hang on to their trail. When that is done he is ordered to report to you at the nearest post to where he might be. I have added La Fayette to your district, fixing headquarters at Lexington. Relieve the companies of the First Missouri State Militia at that place as soon as possible. I will give you two or three more cavalry companies in a few days. Keep them all in the brush. Let me know if you desire to remove the quartermaster and commissary to Lexington.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *March 27, 1865.*

Major MULLINS,
Pleasant Hill:

The guerrillas reported moved east of Cass and have scattered. Scout for them whenever you have horses to spare. If Wyckoff comes

into Pleasant Hill use him for the purpose and report to me. I intend to move headquarters to Lexington this week if I can. Keep me posted.

HARDING.

KANSAS CITY, *March 27, 1865.*

General MCNEIL,
Warrensburg:

Dispatches received. Will move to Lexington as soon as business on hand can be settled—probably Friday or Saturday. I do not think the quartermaster and commissary can be removed with advantage. Stage line from Independence to Pleasant Hill will soon be resumed. None of the troops ordered by General Dodge have reported yet. I have compelled citizens at Hickman Mills to join organization for their own defense. Have notified Pleasant Hill about the guerrillas scattering. I think my force as now ordered will be enough to make the sub-district secure for the summer. I will commence when the re-enforcements report.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HERMITAGE, MO., *March 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

SIR: Permit me to have the honor to call your attention to the fact that rebels and rebel sympathizers are committing deeds of violence in Benton County, Mo., in the vicinity of Barclay's Mills. Mr. Barclay, the man who owns those mills, and whose loyalty cannot be doubted, has been intruded upon so much by some of his disloyal neighbors that he is now afraid to stay at home. They have also tried to prevent negroes from living in that vicinity, and have threatened to run them out of the county, and also have made threats against all persons keeping negroes about them. There was also a negro man and family (moving north) robbed of all their money and a part of their plunder on or about the 14th instant within four or five miles of the mills and ordered to proceed on their way in all haste or they would be killed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM Q. PAXTON,
First Sergeant, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and Recruiting Officer Fourteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, April 3, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Capt. T. B. Sutherland, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding at Humansville, for examination and report.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General

[Second indorsement.]

POST HUMANSVILLE, MO., *April 8, 1865.*

[Brigadier-General SANBORN:]

GENERAL: In compliance with the above order I make the following report: I sent Sergeant Howard and six men (the said sergeant is a reli-

able man) and he says, upon investigation it was found to be a personal difficulty and the parties all loyal, and this man Barclay will be in no danger of staying at home. Respecting the negro difficulty, I obtained a communication you will find inclosed.

THOS. B. SUTHERLAND,
Captain Company D, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry.

GLASGOW, *March 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Forty guerrillas attempted a crossing to the north side of the river at Hill's Landing day before yesterday, but failed in procuring a boat. I have this from a reliable source.

J. D. MEREDITH,
Captain.

MACON, *March 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

Colonel Green reports a band of whackers opposite Rocheport, under one Wilhite, a bad character.

J. H. WAITE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *March 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

That squad of rebels last heard from about Dover. They are commanded by one Wilhite, who was raised near Rocheport. He and Jackson were old comrades; we captured Wilhite in 1862; he was exchanged; he is a rough customer. I think a portion of them will attempt to cross at or about Rocheport, because they are well acquainted on the south side of the river in that locality. Will go down the river to-day. If I hear anything between this and Jefferson will telegraph.

C. H. GREEN.

WICHITA INDIAN AGENCY, BUTLER COUNTY, KANS.,
March 27, 1865.

Colonel FORD,
Comdg. District of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: My present location is on the extreme border of the white settlement in the district known as White Water Settlement. While there is not much outward excitement among the people there is an undercurrent of feverish anxiety and fears of apprehended difficulties with the Indians. Some very injudicious articles have recently been published in the Leavenworth Conservative and other newspapers, calculated to keep up excitement and to mislead. For instance, some writer, over the signature of "Conservative," purporting to write from Fort Riley, stated without qualification that a raid was then being made by a large party from Texas into this part of the country. This statement, if it had any foundation, was based on a rumor then two months old.

Many people, however, don't take a correct view of the matter, and some began to pack up for moving off. The same writer publishes another article headed "Good news from the Indians," stating that Colonel Leavenworth had just held a grand council with the southwestern tribes, representing everything promising and fair, but intimating a kind of conditional friendship as existing on the part of the Indians. Such statements are calculated to mislead and deceive. The whole of this grand council affair is a romance. No such council or talk has been held with the Plains Indians. For six weeks previous to that writing, nor since, has Colonel Leavenworth been within 150 miles of them. With the motives of that writer I have nothing to do, or with his fables, only so far as they directly affect matters pertaining to my agency. I recently had a two days' visit from some Kiowa chiefs and several talks with them. In general, they seem very friendly disposed, but manifested considerable irritation on some points. In my judgment prudence dictates that there should be a careful lookout kept on all points, and I would respectfully suggest that you have a confidential agent go among those Indians, who are now about 100 miles south, near what is called the Salt Plains; one who could gain their confidence and ascertain their feelings. They manifest a great dread of soldiers. While I would not recommend that soldiers should be stationed in this immediate vicinity, if one or more companies could be stationed fifteen or twenty miles northeast from here as an outpost I think it would be nothing more than a necessary precaution, under the circumstances, and I am anxious to see it done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. GOOKINS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

HOUSTON, *March 27, 1865.*

Major-General WALLACE, U. S. Army:

SIR: I have this day received a communication from Brigadier-General Slaughter and Colonel Ford, of the C. S. Army, informing me that on the 11th instant they had met you, by your invitation, at Point Isabel under flag of truce, "to discuss measures looking to a permanent peace honorable to both parties." Their report of the interview is accompanied by a series of propositions submitted by you as a basis of negotiation. Had you submitted these propositions in advance, I feel sure the interview would not have been accorded, and that the gentlemen who met you on the part of the Confederate States would have at once declined to discuss propositions which, if accepted by their countrymen, would render their memory infamous for all future time. Stripped of all disguise, your proposition is nothing less than that we of the Trans-Mississippi States are to lay down our arms, surrender at discretion, take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and in return to accept such terms of amnesty, pardon, or foreign exile as our conquerors shall graciously accord us. When the States Trans-Mississippi united their destiny with the Confederacy of Southern States we pledged ourselves to share their good and evil fortune; and for four years that this fierce struggle has continued we have faithfully fulfilled our obligations, and now at the commencement of its fifth year it is still our unalterable purpose to share the common danger and the common fate. We are bound to our brethren of the Cis-Mississippi States by stronger ties than mere State obligations. Identity of political and social institutions, a common ancestry, a common cause, and more than

all, common sufferings and injuries, have cemented a nationality not to be torn asunder by force, or disintegrated by insidious proposals for a separate accommodation. It would be folly in me to pretend that we are not tired of a war that has sown sorrow and desolation broadcast over our land; but we will accept no other than an honorable peace. With 300,000 men yet in the field, we would be the most abject of mankind if we should now basely yield all that we have been fighting for during the last four years, namely, nationality and the rights of self-government. With the blessing of God, we will yet achieve these, and extort from your own Government all that we ask. Whenever you are willing to yield these, and to treat as equal with equal, an officer of your high rank and character, clothed with the proper authority from your Government, will not be reduced to the necessity of seeking an obscure corner of the Confederacy to inaugurate negotiations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, March 28, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I have just received the accompanying dispatches from the Military Division of West Mississippi, and inferring from the letter addressed to me that they are of more than ordinary importance, I send Capt. Thomas Lord, one of my aides, by steamer direct to your headquarters to deliver them to you. I shall thus anticipate the ordinary mail and passenger communication through Baltimore by more than twenty-four hours.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., March 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
New York:

GENERAL: In the absence of Major-General Canby, I have the honor to request that you will please forward the inclosed package to the lieutenant-general commanding at once. It is important that the dispatches reach the Headquarters of the Army with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEX., *March 14, 1865.*

[General U. S. GRANT:]

GENERAL: Upon my arrival at New Orleans I was fortunate enough to meet Mr. Charles Worthington, collector of port of Brazos. Mr. Worthington, besides being a citizen of Texas, well known, particularly in the western part, is shrewd, discreet, and trustworthy, and inti-

mately acquainted with such controlling rebels at Brownsville as Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter, commanding the West District of Texas, headquarters at Brownsville, and Col. J. S. Ford, commanding a regiment in Slaughter's district. For the purpose of sounding General Slaughter, I sent Mr. Worthington from this post to Matamoras. He managed his charge with shrewdness and success. His report is subjoined [marked A]. Obtaining an interview with General Slaughter, he found that gentleman disposed to talk freely about the situation and about a settlement of difficulties. He then proposed that the general should meet me under a flag of truce. The proposal was accepted and Point Isabel named as the place of conference, and 12.30 p. m. Wednesday, the 9th instant, as the time. To cover the real object of the meeting, at General Slaughter's instance the rendition of criminals was specified as the subject of conference. In this connection I call your attention to General Slaughter's note in reply to Mr. Worthington's. On the 9th instant a "norther" sprung up, making it impossible on the part of both of us to fulfill the engagement. On the following morning I sent a letter under flag of truce to General Slaughter, a copy of which is inclosed [marked B], in which I approved Mr. Worthington's proposal, stated why I could not cross to Point Isabel, and asked a renewal of the arrangement. The officer to whom my letter was delivered for transmission at the same time forwarded one to me from General Slaughter, a glance at which will satisfy you, I think, that that gentleman is as anxious in the business as I am myself. In fact, general, I am minute in my narrative expressly to show you why I feel assured that the rebel authorities in this part of the world are really very desirous of a speedy peace, at least so far as concerns themselves. On the 11th instant the signals agreed on announced General Slaughter's arrival at Point Isabel. I at once went over to meet him, carrying along supplies and tents. The general's party consisted of his staff and Colonel Ford, and mine of Lieutenant-Colonel Woolley, Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin, Major Ross, of my staff, and Mr. Worthington. The conference lasted until the next day in the afternoon. On both sides there was an effort to make it agreeable.

If you at any time hear in the way of complaint that I have been hobnobbing and sleeping with the rebels in this region, please understand the matter and take care of me. Very early in the interview I made up my mind that both General Slaughter and Colonel Ford were not only willing but anxious to find some ground upon which they could honorably get from under what they admitted to be a failing Confederacy. In justice to them, I will add that both went into the rebellion reluctantly. I will say further that General Slaughter placed his disposition to bring about an accommodation upon grounds of humanity and an unwillingness to see his State invaded and ruined and the war decline into guerrilla murders. He and Ford insisted that they could procrastinate the final result indefinitely, but at the same time frankly admitted that if that were done the North would ultimately conquer the South as a desert. When I urged that in the present situation of the war west of the Mississippi they could not reasonably hope for assistance from Richmond and their eastern armies; that they were practically isolated; that as a consequence their highest present obligations were to their Trans-Mississippi army and citizens, whose honor and welfare they were charged with and alone bound to regard, they agreed with me without hesitation, and asked me to give them such propositions as would cover those objects and at the same time be likely to prove acceptable to our Government. It was delicate business, but I

did my best. How I succeeded you will find by reference to a copy of the propositions themselves, which I have the honor of transmitting herewith. Permit me to say that they were hurriedly drawn, yet drawn with an eye special to President Lincoln's proclamations, and to what I interpret as a prevalent sentiment of the Northern people. I was careful not to assume authorization or to commit the Government in any manner. The propositions are only offered as a basis of settlement, as an invitation to further and formal negotiations. They are addressed to the Confederate military authorities as the only ones now existing in the Trans-Mississippi region who on their side have any power and upon whom all responsibility is at present resting.

To satisfy military pride the propositions assume the settlement to be voluntary on the part of the rebels. To save military honor they are drawn with an intent to cover all classes of persons whose welfare and security are supposed to be in the keeping of the said authorities. To soldiers and citizens they offer the alternatives: If you wish to remain in the United States to become citizens, you must take the oath of allegiance; if you do not desire to become citizens again, you are at liberty to go abroad with your property. To get their consent to consider their confiscation of property of Union men void, it is proposed that the United States shall not undertake further to execute the confiscation laws of the Federal Congress. So far as we are concerned, you will observe, this would operate prospectively, not retrospectively; in other words, confiscations by our courts had to this time would remain in force. Fortunately, it is well known that in the Trans-Mississippi States, while there have been many seizures and occupations of the property of rebels, there have been but few, if any, final confiscations by judicial decrees. In reference to slave property, both General Slaughter and Colonel Ford admitted that as a value it had ceased to be of great importance. The only condition they talked about respecting it was, that as its abolition was inevitable the interests of the negro, as well as the necessities of the people of these States, required the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation. I had no difficulty, consequently, in getting them to accept for the present a general reference of the subject to our Congress. This reference, you will please observe, involves not a question about abolition, but simply such questions as whether the abolition shall be gradual or immediate, and whether it shall be with or without compensation.

It may be well for me to remark here that no doubt the rebel authorities will interpret the permission proposed to be given those of their people who may choose to go abroad to make preparations for departure, to include the right to sell their slaves or take them away out of the country. I submit it to our authorities whether such an interpretation may not be granted. Practically the grand result will not be affected. They cannot carry a slave to a foreign country where his freedom will not be assured; neither will a sale now retard the inevitable liberation. Emancipation will be as certain to find the property in the hands of one man as in those of another. Is the concession of any actual materiality? It only remains for me to inform you that General Slaughter and Colonel Ford received the propositions and undertook to forward them immediately to General Walker, commanding the State of Texas, and to General Kirby Smith. Colonel Ford is to take them in person, and as he is politically the most influential Confederate soldier in Texas that fact gives me additional confidence. He will go first to Galveston, where, according to the understanding, I am in a few days to follow him. Secrecy is for the present as much required on their part as

on my own. Looking forward to an interview with General Kirby Smith, I intend asking General Canby to send me General Davis, of Texas, commanding a brigade in our army. Smith and Davis have been life-long friends.

At present, general, I see nothing else important to send you, except that our consul, Mr. Etchison, whom Mejia is said to have outraged, is a humbug, a drunkard, and a fool. His official conduct was unworthy our Government. He has mutilated the books of his consulate. He charged our own citizens unwarrantable fees, and I am assured on excellent authority that it can be established that he has in his pockets several thousand dollars in gold not his own. Even his washerwoman was left unpaid. Certainly there is nothing in the affair justifying attention. Mr. Wood, our commercial agent, has, since Etchison's departure, reached Matamoras and been kindly received by Maximilian's officials. As to the rebel trade by way of Matamoras and Brownsville, I think it is only sufficient to say that I can stand on my boat and count at least 100 vessels of all kinds lying off Bagdad. Neither the port of New Orleans nor that of Baltimore can present to-day such a promise of commercial activity.

Very truly, general, your friend and obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure A.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, *March 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. L. WALLACE:

SIR: I have the honor to report that pursuant to orders from yourself, I proceeded to Matamoras on 2d, and arrived there on the 4th day of March. In the matter of the extradition of Union men from Mexico into Texas I found that there had been only four men taken from Matamoras, and that only two of those were retained by the Confederate authorities, and they were held solely for crimes committed in Texas. No known Union man of Texas has ever been demanded. After a delay of two days I succeeded in getting an unofficial interview with Brigadier-General Slaughter, ostensibly for the purpose of talking on the matter of extradition. Finding during a prolonged conversation that he was willing to discuss other matters, not confided to me to discuss, I therefore desired that he might meet yourself under a flag of truce, feeling confident that you would gain much valuable information on the status of affairs in this department. He accepted the idea of a flag of truce, and has appointed, as you will find per inclosed letter, a rendezvous at Point Isabel for the 9th instant.

Hoping that I have done as you instructed and desired, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WORTHINGTON,
Special Agent Treasury Department.

[First sub-inclosure to Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, March 6, 1865.

Mr. CHARLES WORTHINGTON,
Special Agent and Acting Collector:

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date, asking in behalf of the commanding officer of the U. S. forces at Brazos de Santiago an interview under flag of truce, to discuss matters relative to the rendition of criminals, I have the honor to state that it will afford me much

pleasure to comply with your request, and designate Point Isabel as the spot, 12.30 p. m. of Thursday, the 9th instant, as the time for said interview.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,

Brig. Gen., Prov. Army, C. S., Comdg. West Sub-District of Texas.

[Second sub-inclosure to Inclosure A.]

MATAMORAS, *March 6, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SLAUGHTER,

Commanding at Brownsville, Tex.:

SIR: My attention having been called to a publication in the Brownsville Ranchero, of February 25, 1865, in which the editor says that in the matter of the extradition of criminals you are willing to enter into an agreement for their rendition, I therefore take pleasure in asking you if you would be willing to meet, under a flag of truce, the officer commanding U. S. forces at Brazos Santiago to discuss these matters? If you should be willing to meet him, will you be kind enough to designate the time and place most agreeable to yourself.

I have the honor to remain, yours, most respectfully,

CHARLES WORTHINGTON.

[Inclosure B.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEX., *Friday, March 10, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,

Commanding West District of Texas:

GENERAL: Our mutual friend, Mr. Worthington, submitted to me his letter to you, dated March 6, 1865, and your reply of same date, in the latter of which you were pleased to designate Point Isabel and 12.30 p. m. of Thursday, the 9th instant, as the place and time for a meeting to discuss matters relative to the rendition of criminals. Mr. W[orthington]'s communication met my approval, and I hasten to inform you that I was ready to meet you at the appointed time and place. Unfortunately, and very greatly to my regret, the "norther" which prevailed so violently all day yesterday made it absolutely impossible to cross the bay. I send you this note by one of my officers to express to you my disappointment at yesterday's failure, and to inform you that I will be glad if you will renew the arrangement for a meeting at the same place to-day or to-morrow. If you accede to this proposition I hope you will make no objection if I presume to furnish a supply of refreshments for your party and my own.

Oblige me by a reply at your earliest convenience, and consider me, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,

Maj. Gen., Comdg. Middle Dept., Eighth Army Corps, U. S. Army.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

POINT ISABEL, TEX., *March 12, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER and
Col. J. S. FORD, C. S. Army:

GENTLEMEN: At your instance I beg leave to submit the following as a basis upon which it is possible, in my judgment, to secure a speedy peace. For the sake of a perfect understanding, permit me to say:

First. The proper authorities of my Government have not authorized me to present terms or make overtures of any kind to anybody.

Second. The propositions are drawn with particular reference to the Trans-Mississippi region, and to what I think is a certainty of their proving acceptable to my Government. It should be understood, therefore, that they are by no means in the nature of finalities. It would be presumption in me to undertake to announce in any manner what may be the results of negotiations sincerely conducted by parties properly empowered.

Third. I will venture to suggest that, considering the present situation, your highest present obligations are to your army, your civil authorities, and your citizens. A voluntary settlement on your part cannot, in my judgment, be hoped, unless the honor, happiness, and security of the three classes specified are guaranteed. To this end my propositions are drawn.

PROPOSITIONS.

I. That the Confederate military authorities of the Trans-Mississippi States and Territories agree voluntarily to cease opposition, armed and otherwise, to the re-establishment of the authority of the United States Government over all the region above designated.

II. The proper authorities of the United States on their part guarantee as follows:

1. That the officers and soldiers at present actually composing the Confederate Army proper, including its bona fide attachés and employés shall have, each and all of them, a full release from and against actions, prosecutions, liabilities, and legal proceedings of every kind, so far as the Government of the United States is concerned: *Provided*, That if any of such persons choose to remain within the limits of the United States, they shall first take an oath of allegiance to the same. If, however, they or any of them prefer to go abroad for residence in a foreign country, all such shall be at liberty to do so without obligating themselves by an oath of allegiance, taking with them their families and property, with privileges of preparation for such departure.

2. That such of said officers and soldiers as thus determine to remain in the United States shall, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, be regarded as citizens of that Government, invested as such with all the rights, privileges, and immunities now enjoyed by the most favored citizens thereof.

3. That the above guaranties shall be extended to all persons now serving as civil officers of the national and State Confederate governments within the region above mentioned, upon their complying with the conditions stated, viz, residence abroad or taking the oath of allegiance.

4. That persons now private citizens of the region named shall also be included in and receive the same guaranties upon their complying with the same conditions.

5. As respects rights of property, it is further guaranteed that there shall be no interference with existing titles, liens, &c., of whatever nature, except those derived from seizures, occupancies, and procedures of confiscation, under and by virtue of Confederate laws, orders, proclamations, and decrees, all which shall be admitted void from the beginning.

6. It is further expressly stipulated that the right of property in slaves shall be referred to the discretion of the Congress of the United States.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that if the above propositions are received in the spirit they are sent, we can, in my opinion, speedily have a reunited and prosperous people.

Very truly, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 28th day of March, 1865: A report from Morganza, La., states that information through private sources has been received there that a number of leading rebel officers intended to cross the Mississippi near Morganza. The commanders of the naval vessels were notified, but up to date of the report no captures had been made. A deserter from Richmond (Hays' Louisiana regiment, Gordon's division), who left there on the 20th ultimo and reached Montgomery on the 14th instant, reports meeting about 3,000 deserters and furloughed men returning to their commands in the east. Every effort is made to catch the deserters, even to employing dogs to hunt them down, which is done in Mississippi and East Louisiana. There were no troops at Montgomery or Selma, nor at any point in Northern Alabama. The whole country was stripped of men to concentrate them at the points threatened by our forces. The informant was at Camp Moore, La., on the 20th. There were no troops in the vicinity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MORGANZA,
Morganza, La., March 28, 1865.

I. Col. William H. Dickey, Eighty-fourth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, senior officer present, is assigned to the command of the station and troops at Morganza as post commander.

II. From and after the 31st instant the temporary brigade organizations of the troops at this station will be discontinued and regimental and detachment commanders will report direct to post headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

G. G. BENNETT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPPOSITE DONALDSONVILLE, *March 28, 1865.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Another party sent in pursuit of Captain Darling returned. They say further pursuit is useless, as the rebels are too far away to be overtaken. Answer immediately whether the pursuit is to be continued. I wait in this office for answer.

E. BYRNE,
Major, Eighteenth New York Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 28, 1865.*

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27. Capt. Horace D'B. Cutler, assistant adjutant-general, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Arkansas for assignment to duty with the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps.

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32. Capt. S. M. Cambern, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of Arkansas, and in person to the commanding officer of U. S. forces at Pine Bluff, Ark., for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, March 28, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri:

Herewith I forward papers, 1 to 12,* which will give the major-general commanding the military division some idea of the present state of the department and what has taken place in it since I assumed command, December 22, 1864. My instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi were to assign to the posts to be held defensive garrisons, including all arms, and detach all the force possible for field operations. Nearly 8,000 effective men, infantry and cavalry, have been transferred from the department—8,925 present and absent (see No. 1)—leaving it strictly on the defensive. For estimate of defensive garrisons, see Nos. 2 and 3. No. 4 gives in detail the disposition of the infantry. No. 5 gives an exhibit of the condition of the cavalry, and by which it appears that the posts have been much weakened in horses to comply with the order in No. 6. The horses therein referred to as being en route from Saint Louis have not been heard from. The Separate Brigade of cavalry (see No. 5) is entirely dismounted; it is not

* For No. 1, see Reynolds to Christensen, March 18, p. 1208; No. 2, Reynolds to Christensen, February 6, p. 756; No. 3, Reynolds to Halleck, February 8, p. 776; No. 7, Reynolds to Halleck, March 22, p. 1236; and No. 12, Reynolds to Christensen, March 18, p. 1209. Inclosures Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are not found as such.

assigned to any post, and it is designed for a movable force if it can be mounted. The proportion of artillery is considered ample for the present strength of the department if the batteries can be filled up. The mustering officers in Missouri have been authorized to muster in recruits for the batteries from that State, but as existing orders prohibit the sending of officers for recruits, we are likely to lose them unless Colonel Lothrop can take steps to have them forwarded. Attention is especially invited to No. 7, and it is respectfully requested that the application therein made for the filling up of regiments be urged by the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Missouri. Similar action is requested for the resupply of horses drawn from the department by virtue of No. 6. It is reported unofficially that there are horses at Saint Louis destined for this department, and No. 6 was evidently written with that understanding. No horses have been received. Nos. 8 to 12, inclusive, refer to matters at Fort Smith and vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 28, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General McGINNIS,
Mouth of White River:

Colonel Ryan, commanding at Lewisburg, telegraphs that all deserters from the rebel army east of the Mississippi River now in the Trans-Mississippi Department are being gathered up to be sent back to their regiments, crossing the Mississippi River at Catfish Point. The major-general commanding requests that you cause this information to be furnished to naval officers.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 28, 1865.

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II. Col. George W. Jackson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, is hereby assigned to the command of the cavalry forces, District of Vicksburg, through whom all reports and returns will be forwarded. He will report direct to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 28, 1865—4 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER CAIRO, ILL.:

Please have any information, telegraphic or otherwise, that may pass through the office at Cairo, relative to the movement of General Pope down the river, suppressed.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
March 28, 1865—9.40 a. m.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If General Dodge has returned the general wishes to see him as soon as possible. Please answer.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 28, 1865—9.45 a. m.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Dodge returned last evening.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
March 28, 1865—9.45 a. m.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will come right up.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 28, 1865.

I. Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the District of Nebraska and will assume command of the District of North Kansas, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

II. The Districts of Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska, are hereby merged into one command, to be known as the District of the Plains.

III. Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of the Plains, headquarters at Denver, Colo. Ter.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 28, 1865.

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2. The Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, now at Benton Barracks, will report for duty temporarily to the commanding officer of the Saint Louis District.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., March 28, 1865.*

1. The commanding officer Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers will detach two companies of his regiment, under command of Maj. J. M. Turley, to move without unnecessary delay, with camp and garrison equipage, to Waynesville, Mo., and relieve the detachment of Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia now stationed at that point. Major Turley will report at once for special instructions at these head quarters.

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By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *March 28, 1865.*

General MCNEIL,
Warrensburg:

The guerrillas have scattered in the Sni Hills. Mullins has not a mounted man to send for them. When the troops ordered arrive I can clear them out.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *March 28, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING,
Kansas City:

I have sent Captain Peery to Warrensburg to fit up his new company. I have not a single mounted man left. There were about twenty-five of the bushwhackers that came up last Sunday. From what I hear they have scattered in the Sni Hills. The horse equipments for Captain Eads' company have been shipped and I have enough horses here to mount his men. I would be glad that he could be relieved as soon as possible at Hickman Mills to fit up.

A. W. MULLINS,
Major.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *March 28, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Colonel HARDING,
Kansas City:

Messengers from Captain Wyckoff have just arrived. They left the captain with his company north of Kingsville this morning on the bushwhackers' trail. He will follow them into the Sni Hills and do what he can. He sends me word that there are from twenty-seven to thirty of the bushwhackers, badly mounted.

A. W. MULLINS,
Major.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *March 28, 1865.*

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

The thirty guerrillas turned up Sunday near Kingsville. They reported a larger party coming north a week or ten days behind them.

The Osage is bank full. They will try to cross at Benefee's Mill or College Ford, near Papinsville, but can only swim their best horses. I think you will find portions on Horse Creek and Clear Creek who are waiting to cross. These men report to their friends the breaking up of Marmaduke's command and the immediate return of most of the men to Missouri.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 28, 1865.

Maj. WICK MORGAN,
Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, Commanding at Greenfield, Mo.:

The general commanding directs that you send out a scout of twenty-five good men, under a competent officer, into the Horse Creek country. Instruct them to scout that section thoroughly as far as the mouth of Horse Creek. The men will be taken from the garrisons of Greenfield and Melville and will take a sufficient supply of ammunition and rations. You will report the results of the scout as early as possible.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 28, 1865.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Order the company of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers to Macon, as you suggested; or if you do not, then order them here. I do not want them in that county any longer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 28, 1865.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Send three companies of the Forty-third right down and not wait till the new regiment is armed. The other company will do to garrison Saint Joe, and we need the men in Jackson and La Fayette.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 28, 1865.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Hurry down the four companies of the Forty-third. Colonel Harding need make no morning reports to you. The companies asked for by you have been approved.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, *March 28, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PINGER,
Saint Joseph:

Send your three companies to Kansas City to-morrow morning without fail.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *March 28, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

I have just received information from a spy that the guerrillas are committing numerous depredations on south side of river fourteen miles below here. If I have permission to cross I will hunt them down.

J. D. MEREDITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

GLASGOW, *March 28, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

The bushwhackers, or part of them, are reported as having crossed the river in Carroll County. I started Lieutenant Self on Sunday night with a force to patrol the river, with instructions to send spies to the other side and learn the state of affairs. Have not heard from him.

J. D. MEREDITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

COTTONWOOD, *March 28, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saint Louis, Mo., Dept. of the Missouri:

Just received General Orders, No. 80. Came down to see condition of road. Will assume command immediately. Will go to Kearny in morning to hurry up Sixteenth Kansas and supplies, and will immediately return to Denver.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, Iowa, March 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: In conversation with you some time ago I understood you to say that you intended the four companies of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry to form part of the garrison of the new post to be established. This battalion has been under orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to Nebraska. I hope their services may not be needed there, as I intend them to form a part of the expedition, and if you still intend they shall form part of a garrison to a post they can be left there. Should they be sent out of my district I will have trouble to get together twelve companies of cavalry, for I will only have that number in my command that I can order, one company being out of my reach.

With respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 29, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 29th day of March, 1865: Reports from Vicksburg are confirmatory of previous statements in regard to Forrest's forces. He is concentrating all available troops in Mississippi at Macon and vicinity, nominally to meet a raid from Thomas or Grierson. Forrest himself at last accounts was at Tupelo, Miss.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 151. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 29, 1865.

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83. Capt. H. C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, will proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., and report in person to the commanding general Military Division of West Mississippi for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March 29, 1865.*

Major-General GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I arrived here last night and this morning called on General Washburn and made my business known to him, showing him at the same time my orders—yours and Colonel Christensen's letters. He told me at once that I could not get the cavalry I asked for. He says he thinks it is needed here more than below and that it cannot go. I told him that I should write to you and inform you of his reply. General Thomas left here only a day or two ago, so, I presume (though I did not feel at liberty to inquire). General Washburn, in his refusal to send this cavalry, was acting under General Thomas' orders. I shall leave here this morning, as I can accomplish nothing by remaining, and go at once to Louisville, where I expect to see General Thomas, when I will urge upon him the necessity of sending these regiments down. If I do not see him, I will at least communicate with him by telegraph and get his final orders.

I am, general, very respectfully,

C. J. WALKER,
Capt., 2d Cav., and Special Inspector of Cav., Dept. of the Gulf

BUREAU OF FREE LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 29, 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to inform you that under General Orders, No. 23, the plantations are being worked and the freedmen employed. Previous to the issue of the order thousands of unemployed negroes were reported, and there was the greatest danger that the number maintained in the department by the Government would be increased ten-fold. As soon as the order reached the agricultural districts the owners and lessees of plantations began to work, and merchants who under the Treasury system had positively refused to advance money, seeing some prospect of making crops, offered to loan the necessary funds. Prospects that had been blighted began to revive, and now I cannot find a single laborer whose services I can secure for any purpose. I have thousands of applications for laborers, but am unable to supply any. There is now the most satisfactory state of things in this branch of the public service. The freedmen's schools were never so largely attended, and the wages of labor are increased about $2 per month beyond those of last year. This fact, taken in connection with the fall in the prices of provisions and supplies, shows improvement, and the laborers themselves are better satisfied. The main question is that of employment on the one hand and idleness and vagrancy on the other. This is settled. There is plenty of employment for all the laborers in the department, and I could give work to 5,000 more. The freedmen suffer in the midst of two extremes. On the one hand are the old slave-holders and rebels whose prejudices against the black man lead them to consider it not unmanly or inhuman to treat them harshly or brutally; and on the other are the old free colored men, who are constantly exciting the ignorant freedmen, giving them an idea that they are oppressed and wronged by the Government. This renders them discontented, whereas in the simple and natural promptings of their minds they love the Government and are grateful for its benefits. Nearly all the plantation pay-rolls for last year are filed in this office. This plan, added to the registration ordered by the commanding general, gives success to the arrangement. Contracts are enforced without cost to the freedmen, which in the civil courts would involve heavy cost and endless persecution. The plan of securing payment has all the force of the plan for paying troops by the Pay Department. Provost-marshals have been instructed, and it has been the invariable rule to pay over to relatives the wages due to laborers who have died. I believe that with an ordinary crop this year the present arrangement will prove the best that could be devised. At present there are good grounds for encouragement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS W. CONWAY,
General Superintendent of Freedmen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, March 29, 1865.

1. Paragraph 2 of Special Orders, No. 110, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor: The country between Bayou Manchac and Kennerville, to be termed the District of Bonnet Carré, will be commanded by the senior line

officer present for duty. The headquarters of the district will be at Bonnet Carré Bend, La. Monthly and tri-monthly returns and all requisitions to avoid delay in transmission will be sent direct to these headquarters as heretofore. Copies of returns will also be sent to the headquarters of the district.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., March 29, 1865.*

In obedience to General Orders, No. 14, dated headquarters District of Morganza, March 28, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the U. S. forces at and the Post of Morganza. The following-named officers will constitute the staff of this command until further orders: Capt. Frank Morey, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Frederick Davis, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster. The headquarters of the post will be with the headquarters Second Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops until the 31st instant. All reports and returns heretofore made to headquarters District of Morganza will in future be made to these headquarters.

WM. H. DICKEY,
Colonel Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, March 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Immediately upon entering on my duties here as provost-marshal-general my attention was drawn to the numerous cases of steam-boat burning by rebel emissaries on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. I received direct information from several quarters of the existence of organized bands sent here by the chiefs of the so-called Confederate Government to carry out their designs on our western transportation. The records of this office also furnished evidence, collected by my predecessors, to the same effect. Believing that an energetic effort on my part would result in exposing and securing some of the parties engaged in this infamous and murderous business, and perhaps of breaking it up altogether, I began a secret and thorough investigation of the matter here in this city, gradually enlarging the field of my operations until I had detectives in several of the principal river cities in other departments, and on one occasion I sent my agents beyond the lines. My most sanguine expectations were more than realized. I procured not only evidence of the existence of these organized bands, but also the names of the leaders of some of them, and the *modus operandi* of carrying on their work, together with the names and location of men inside the rebel lines who have the immediate charge of it, under the Secretary of War. Some of the parties have been arrested and are now in Gratiot Street prison awaiting trial, among whom is the leader of a gang operating in Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, and

Saint Louis, with headquarters here. The evidence shows that these men were at Richmond and Mobile last summer; that they had passes signed by James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, to enable them to move through rebel territory; that they crossed the lines in Mississippi within twenty-five miles of Memphis and subsequently scattered in various directions; that they brought a large amount of gold from Richmond, which it was understood among themselves was to pay for the burning of certain Government property at Louisville and Cairo last summer, &c. Charges have been drawn up against some of them, and their cases will be brought before a military commission at an early day. I am now on the track of other parties in New Orleans, Saint Louis, Mississippi, and Ohio, but at this juncture, just as I have got the matter fairly in hand, and have become acquainted with the names of parties, their haunts, and operations, the money at my command has given out and I am powerless to pursue the investigation further without means are furnished me for that purpose. From the knowledge I have acquired of boat burners and their operations, from New Orleans to Saint Paul, and from beyond the Mississippi to New York and the Atlantic coast, from the favorable location in which I am now placed to gain information of this character, and from having agents already trained to the service at my command, I am satisfied that I could, if the only drawback, the lack of money, was removed, not only effectually break up boat burning in the West, but also bring many of the boat burners and their abettors to punishment.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BAKER,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 31, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. L. B. Parsons, assistant quartermaster-general, Washington, D. C.

I have made requisition on the Secretary of War for $10,000, as secret-service fund to be used in this and other cases. We stand in great need of the money, and have no means of obtaining it in this department.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Colonel and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Rock Island, Ill.:

SIR: Your letter of March 20 has been received and the inclosure handed to the Secretary of War, as you requested. In reply the Secre-

tary directs me to say that Lieutenant-General Grant, in giving the order which relieved you from command at Helena, assigned no reason for so doing. It is not, however, understood that any rebuke was intended by the order. Your request for assignment to a command at the East will be referred to General Grant.

I am, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The force sent from Fort Laramie reports capture of 150 lodges of Sioux 150 miles north of that post, also that ninety lodges of Arapahoes have come in and given themselves up. It is a question with me where I shall send these prisoners to. I cannot feed them so far out.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 29, 1865.

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3. Chaplain E. O'Brien, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, is hereby assigned to duty as superintendent of refugees and contrabands for the Second Sub-District, headquarters Cape Girardeau. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, including servant and authorized horses.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *March 29, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING,
Kansas City:

Captain Wyckoff has arrived here with his company. He lost the guerrillas' trail in the Sni Hills. They told the citizens at different places that they were going north of the Missouri River. The captain thinks they purpose doing so. He was compelled to come in for want of rations for his men. His wagons will be here to-night or to-morrow.

A. W. MULLINS,
Major.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *March 29, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

There are in the counties of Benton, Washington, and Madison sixteen fresh colonies as agricultural settlements, twelve of which are well organized. They number an aggregate of about 1,200 men, mostly

armed. The colonies all build fortifications. Not less than 15,000 acres will be cultivated this summer by them. Rebels are coming daily, and those that do not dare to come in are becoming bushwhackers. I think they cannot exist there long. The colonies on Pea Ridge number 108 men. They tell me they have 4,000 acres under fence, and will cut 800 acres of wheat in July. The people everywhere are in better spirits than ever before since the war began. We truly have cause to rejoice. We ask your good wishes and your countenance and co-operation whenever opportunity offers. I would like to have the above facts made public for the benefit of Northwestern Arkansas. I do hope you will make us a visit. When shall I expect you? I find General Bussey the right kind of a man, he working for the people and to put down rogues. He expects to visit us soon.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 29, 1865.

Brigadier-General FISK:

What is being done in Carroll County? Cannot you send a stranger in there, a good, reliable officer? How would Captain Roberts, who is now there, do?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *March 29, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General FISK:

Have heard nothing of bushwhackers, except Captain Reed's letter from you. Cannot you authorize me to raise a mounted company in Linn and Livingston each, for active service? Delay is dangerous.

I. V. PRATT,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *March 29, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Is it practicable for you to furnish a competent, faithful, honest officer for provost-marshal at Saint Joseph? A speedy change must be made. I have discovered a very rotten state of affairs in the conduct of the provost-marshal's department in the northwest. Will report fully by letter. My best officers are now nearly all mustered out of the service. I have not volunteer officers enough to care for the troops and post commanders and constitute a court-martial.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

COTTONWOOD, *March 29, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Lieutenant-Colonel Baumer reports the capture of the camp of Sioux I telegraphed you about from Kearny last week; also reports ninety lodges of Arapahoes within about forty-five miles of Laramie, coming to give themselves up and want peace. Where shall I send

them? I cannot afford to feed them at Laramie. He also reports a large hostile body 190 miles northwest, working their way to North Platte. Please instruct me where to send the Indians already captured and the Arapahoes coming in.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Denver:

Troops en route to Laramie and Julesburg, with those on the route, will give you 2,000 or over mounted men. I want this force pushed right on after the Indians. There are 400 pack-mules with them. There is also one regiment of U. S. Volunteer Infantry on the way to Kearny that can relieve considerable body of cavalry; also one or two more regiments will soon start for Leavenworth. About May 1 General Sully will leave Sioux City with a column and push west to Powder River and establish a post there. We will have to supply that column from Laramie. Allow no purchases or contracts made except first sanctioned by Colonel Potter, depot quartermaster, or myself. I have a large number of Canadian horses en route here which will be sent you. Notify me how many horses you want to mount your command. Write me fully as to Salt Lake, &c.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Denver City, Colo.:

GENERAL: The District of the Plains was formed so as to put under your control the entire northern Overland route and to render effective the troops along it. With the force at your disposal you can make vigorous war upon the Indians and punish them so that they will be forced to keep the peace. They should be kept away from our lines of travel and made to stand on the defensive. Sufficient infantry to hold most of the posts will be sent you from the regiments raised from Confederate prisoners in our hands for service on the plains. They are officered by our own men. Depots should be designated where we can put in one year's supply. These depots should be well fortified. An engineer from these headquarters is now out examining the posts. I think there should be depots at Fort Kearny, Cottonwood, Julesburg, Fort Laramie, Fort Halleck, Valley Station—or some point between Julesburg and Denver—Denver, Fort Lyon, and Utah. As it is, each station is a partial depot, whereas with a few depots that other posts can draw from we can put proper staff officers at them and have our stores properly taken care of and protected. The overland mail and telegraph must be protected at all hazards, and no excuse be given or allowed for stopping the mails. Order No. 41 from these headquarters prescribes manner of organizing trains, &c., and you must see that no interference with emigrant or private trains is allowed. The troops that have been lying at the different posts should, as soon as possible,

be relieved and put in the field. I hear many complaints of them. Brevet Brigadier-General Ford leaves Fort Larned in a few days with 1,200 men to operate against the Indians on the Cimarron. The force at Fort Lyon will give him any aid he may require. They will also co-operate with General Carleton's troops, who are holding two routes from Fort Union, viz, one to Lyon and one to old Fort Atkinson, on the Arkansas. You are on the ground and are therefore the best judge of what will be the best use of your troops, their disposition at posts, &c. You are a stranger to me, but I have placed you in command, believing that you will bend all your energies to the common object and infuse life, discipline, and effectiveness into the forces under you, and give the Indians no rest. You will report by letter semi monthly your operations, and telegraph me at all times anything you may have of sufficient importance. Contracts or purchases made except by my order or the order of the chief quartermaster of the department meet with great trouble in being audited and paid; in fact they are unauthorized and should be made only in most urgent cases and to answer a present emergency, and when you cannot confer with Colonel Potter or myself by letter or telegraph.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

COTTONWOOD, *March 29, 1865.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT:

I am in command of District of the Plains, composed of Districts of Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska; headquarters at Denver. Make no movement of troops until my return.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., March 29, 1865.*

Attention is called to the following proclamation.* The better to check the evil named and carry out the object of the President, all trade with Indians is forbidden north of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, except as authorized and regulated by the proper district commanders, who will see that the spirit and intent of the proclamation are carefully observed. Persons selling or giving arms, ammunition, or equipments to Indians within that region, and without the special authority designated by the district commanders, will be liable to arrest, trial, and summary punishment according to the laws of war, and all officers commanding in that region will see to the prompt prosecution of such offenders. And all persons advising, aiding, or assisting Indians to go beyond our lines to trade, and all Indians, half-breeds, and other persons who procure arms or ammunition from "persons dwelling in foreign territory" for the use of Indians within the territory mentioned, will also be guilty of a military offense, and liable to punishment according to the laws and usages of war. The security of settlements and legitimate trade of the good citizens on both sides of our lines should be protected, and the rights of neutral powers must be respected, but avaricious and licentious persons must not combine with hostile Indians to enable them

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*See proclamation of the President, March 18, p. 1205.

to carry on murder and massacre with our settlements; and swift and sure vengeance will overtake offenders against the provisions instituted to protect our people against Indian atrocities.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *March 29, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Dubuque, Iowa:

GENERAL: I cannot judge so well as yourself in regard to proposed changes of the troops in your district and see no doubt of the propriety of the shifting companies as you suggest. Indeed, it is for you to judge of their best use. As soon as the upper portion of the Mississippi is clear of ice so boats can get up to Saint Paul and roads are passable I propose to go up perhaps as far as to the Red River of the North, and I shall hope to see you and General Sibley both for the purpose of fully understanding matters and exercising my own judgment in conjunction with yours. I have directed an order designed to carry out the object of the President's message, which will be sent you as soon as published. I thought the proclamation was plain enough, but at the suggestion of General Pope I have imposed some further restraints on Indian trade, which district commanders will have to attend to. I hope you will try to avoid any trouble with officers acting under instructions from the Interior Department. Of course, you will also respect the rights of neutrals who are within the British lines. The cupidity as well as the knavish jealousy of a few frontier traders must not draw us into acts of resentment that would involve complications between great national powers. If British traders come on our side to flourish their flag and trade with our enemies, civil or savage, our right to take and dispose of them summarily cannot be doubted, if we can catch them on our side. But it is better to bear with many indifferent or doubtful offenses when such traders would be surrounded with willing witnesses who would seek to make any retaliatory act appear as faulty and formidable as possible. I am here spending a few days at my own home, but expect to go again to Milwaukee before going to the upper country, and keep myself well posted as to business which goes to headquarters.

Hoping to see you soon, I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., March 30, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 30th day of March, 1865: A rebel prisoner gave the following information of the way in which the Confederate scouts enter our lines in La Fourche District to one whom he supposed to be a secessionist: Striking across

the country from Centerville, on the Teche, they enter the Atchafalaya through Wax Bayou, south of Brashear City. Crossing the river they go up Bayou Shaffer to a point one mile below Hopkins' plantation, where the land was at one time cultivated, but is now overgrown with cane, briers, &c. A trail will be found there leading into the swamp on both sides of the bayou. One or two blazed trees are near. Mr. Fitz, who had a mill near there, confirms this statement, saying that some time ago a skiff with some articles in it was found at this place by some of his workmen. Mr. Henderson, at the Hopkins plantation, three miles from Tigerville, will know the exact locality. These scouts go in two directions, one toward Brashear City the other toward Tigerville, and return in the same way.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

NEW ORLEANS, *March 30, 1865*

Major-General HERRON,
Baton Rouge:

The Confederate gun-boats were ordered down from Shreveport to Alexandria last Thursday. The heavy guns at Shreveport were being removed to Grand Ecore. The movement across the Mississippi may be expected. The force at Alexandria and below is being quietly strengthened and outposts re-enforced. Trade has been stopped. Notify the naval officers and watch the line closely.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 30, 1865—4.20 p. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Kansas City:

Have companies from Saint Joseph arrived yet? Has Third Wisconsin got in yet? General Blunt has been ordered to send what cavalry he has on the border into Missouri to act under his orders. Communicate with him so as to have no conflict of our troops.*

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *March 30, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

Thirty guerrillas from Arkansas have passed through my sub-district. My men lost their trail in the Sni Hills. They told citizens that they were going north of the Missouri River.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

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* For answer, see April 1, Part II.

KANSAS CITY, *March 30, 1865.*

Captain MEREDITH,
Lexington:

Move with your troops to Warrensburg as quick as possible.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

MEXICO, *March 30, 1865.*

Lieutenant WAITE:

The storm has caused a suspension of gubernatorial trip. I shall be at Macon to-night.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *March 30, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

I have reliable information of small parties of rebels coming from below and passing through Southwest Missouri toward the Missouri River. The indications are that bushwhacking on the border by numerous small parties will soon be resumed with a great deal of activity.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 30, 1865—4.30 p. m. (Received 31st.)

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

What spare cavalry you have along the border keep to work under your direction after the guerrillas in Missouri. Communicate with Colonel Harding, so no conflict of troops may occur. Has Third Wisconsin gone yet? Mount Third Wisconsin on horses you are receiving first.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, March 30, 1865.*

1. In compliance with General Orders, No. 75, current series, Department of the Missouri, one section of the Ninth Wisconsin Battery, with one commissioned officer, will immediately proceed to Fort Scott, Kans., relieving a section of the Second Kansas Battery now stationed at that post.

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By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *March 30, 1865.*

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 80, Department of the Missouri, current series, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of the Plains, composed of the Districts of Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska, headquarters at Denver, Colo. Ter.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 30, 1865.

Honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose for your information printed copies of General Orders, No. 3,* series of 1864, and General Orders, No. 4,† series of 1865, from these headquarters, which give an epitome of operations against the Indians within the Department of New Mexico for the last two years. You will observe in the summing up in General Orders, No. 4, that we have 3,000 Indian children now upon the reservation. It is in reference to these children that this communication is written. Last year I had the honor to request of the Secretary of the Interior that that Department furnish funds for the building of school-houses in which these children may be educated, but no answer was ever made to the letter. I now beg that you will take this important matter under consideration. It lies at the bottom of all our efforts to civilize these Indians. The education of these children is the fundamental idea on which must rest all our hopes of making the Navajoes a civilized and Christian people. It is unnecessary for me to put on paper the many arguments which I could use to convince you of the importance of having schools for these children. You can figure in your own mind 3,000 intelligent boys and girls with no one to teach them to read and write. Here is a field for those who are philanthropic, which is ample enough to engage their attention and be the object of their charities for many years. Without money to build school-houses and to buy books my hands are tied. The bishop of New Mexico has promised help in the way of teachers, but in my opinion this important subject should receive the fostering care of the Government. These children properly belong to your Department, and now, as well as when they have become men and women, are and will be objects which must engage your solicitude. I trust, therefore, that my appeal to you in their behalf will not be in vain. There is another point to which I beg to call your immediate attention. Last year I requested of you that the surveyor-general of New Mexico should cause to be surveyed the Indian reservation. This should be done at once. Not only should the exterior lines be run and be marked by durable mounds, but the irrigable lands should be laid off in ten-acre lots for assignment to different families. Perhaps even lots of a smaller size may be necessary. No permanent organization of the tribes into bands, nor identity of bands with particular fields, can be made fairly and justly until this survey is made. You are aware that there are no public surveys making either in this Territory or in Arizona which would interfere with this work.

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*See Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 23. †See p. 899.

Not one rood of land has been surveyed in New Mexico since September, 1862, to my knowledge; the reason was, perhaps, on account of the Indian difficulties. But there exists no reason why this important reservation may not at once be surveyed and be cut up into lots. I pray that this may be done at an early day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., March 31, 1865.

1. Bvt. Brig. Gen. B. G. Farrar, colonel Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, in addition to his duties as commandant of the post at Natchez, is assigned to the command of the Provisional Brigade.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, *March 31, 1865.*

Col. M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Fayetteville, Ark.:

Colonel Stephenson reports that 100 Missouri rebels crossed the Arkansas and proceeded north, destroying the telegraph line near Horse Head. They were mounted.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER,
March 31, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

I telegraphed you from Saint Louis on the 27th to meet me at Helena this morning. Not finding you there I have come down to this place, where I desire to see you without delay. Bring the chiefs of your staff departments with you. Please acknowledge the receipt of this immediately. You know, of course, that your department was transferred to Military Division of the Missouri by War Department order of the 21st instant.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lewisburg, Ark., March 31, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: A scout from the regiment recently captured four bushwhackers. One of them proved to have recently deserted the rebel

army, and being impressed that his life was in peril for having been found with bushwhackers has, on the promise of having a pardon granted him, turned State's evidence. He has given much valuable information and has piloted a recent scout, corroborating many of his statements. He states that Captain Reasoner, pilot in Government employ, is engaged in supplying the rebels with ammunition, &c.; that he is now at the North and is daily expected back, and will bring with him 1,000 boxes of caps to leave with his family at Dardanelle for distribution. Reasoner has sent word to Heptenstall and Truett (captains of bushwhackers) to fire on the boat. When the firing has continued for some time he, Reasoner, is to run the boat to the bank and surrender; also that at one time when they had fired into the boat and wounded a woman, Reasoner was about to run the boat into the bank, but the firing ceased too soon. Reasoner has generally passed for a Union man. His family are noted rebels and reside in Dardanelle. I think the information well worthy of attention, and would advise that Reasoner be permitted to come up the river as usual, and when about to land at Dardanelle arrest him, with the packages he is about to take ashore with him.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *March 31, 1865.*

Col. M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Fayetteville, Ark.:

It is reported to me that you have issued orders compelling all the people in Northwest Arkansas to join the colonies or they would not be permitted to raise any crops, and that there are many old men and widows with small boys who cannot join these colonies who will be left to starve. If you have issued such orders they must be revoked. I am clearly of opinion that such a policy is ruinous to the best interests of the people and the country. It is a military despotism. These colonies must be organized by the people for their own protection, and no person will be compelled to join. They will not be guaranteed any military protection whatever, and the military authorities will have nothing to do with coercing men to join them. I believe the colony system impracticable, but if the people want to try it they will be permitted and encouraged to do so. Loyal people, widows, and others, without teams will be permitted to cultivate their lands at home. The people residing in the country are not to be driven from their homes except for crimes against the Government, and are not to be molested, but will be protected by your command. You will immediately send me copies of all orders issued by you and continue to do so in future. It is also reported that an officer of your command said in a public speech in Fayetteville, in presence of enlisted men of your command, that he would burn the house and kill any man who would not join a colony. You will report the facts in this case. I have no use for such officers and will adopt measures to get rid of them.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *March 31, 1865.*

Col. M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Fayetteville:

My dispatch was for the purpose of eliciting the facts. I desire nothing but your own report on the subject. I am satisfied you are laboring for the interests of the people, but, if correctly informed, your subordinates exceed your instructions and oppress the people. So far as you communicated your plans when here, they were perfectly satisfactory. At the proper time I will inform you of several parties who reported to me.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSVILLE, ARK., *March 31, 1865.*

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

About 100 Missourians crossed the road, cut the wire in four places, and tore down the poles near Horse Head. I need cavalry. Sent yesterday to Illinois Bayou, on the line. Have eight mounted men.

M. L. STEPHENSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT GIBSON, C. N., *March 31, 1865.*

General BUSSEY,
Commanding Fort Smith, Ark.:

SIR: There is under Major Cutler (now absent) and my agency some 5,000 or more loyal refugee Indians, embracing Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw, who are absolutely on the verge of starvation, no supplies having been furnished within the last three weeks, owing in a great measure to the difficulty of transportation, teams hauling during the winter having been detained here so long that it is impossible to get them to try the trip again under such circumstances. Would you order that half rations of flour be furnished from the commissary here, to be returned or accounted for by the Indian Department, as you may direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC COLEMAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 31, 1865—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

The Secretary of War directs that all captured hostile Indians be held as prisoners and confined at convenient military posts till the Department of the Interior may see fit to provide for them. They may be made to labor and put in crops for their support. The selection of places of confinement is left to the decision of yourself and General Pope.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 31, 1865.*

The trains of freighters and emigrants crossing the plains, and the arms and ammunition of the parties accompanying them, will not be seized or interfered with by any officer or troops of this command.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March 31, 1865.*

I. In order that the people of Missouri may arm themselves and defend their homes, towns, and counties against guerrilla bands, outlaws, marauders, robbers, and armed rebel enemies of the United States, all restrictions upon citizens purchasing and carrying arms and ammunition for their own use in force in the State of Missouri are hereby removed.

II. Merchants or others taking advantage of this order to sell or otherwise furnish any arms or ammunition for the use or benefit of any guerrilla, outlaw, marauder, robber, or rebel enemy of the United States will be arrested and punished to the extent of the law.

III. Merchants selling arms and ammunition will keep a list of names of persons to whom they sell the same, with description, quantities of the articles sold, which said list will at all times be subject to inspection by the proper military authorities.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, *March 31, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

About 100 Missouri rebels crossed the Arkansas River day before yesterday below Clarksville, and have gone toward Missouri. They destroyed the telegraph on the Little Rock line. I have no other information of them.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. CAVALRY MISSOURI VOLS., *Mount Vernon, March 31, 1865.*

Capt. WILLIAM T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the result of a scout sent by me west of a detachment of Companies B and C of the Fifteenth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, under command of Captain Roberts, which is substantially as follows:

We have scouted Spring River thoroughly from Carthage west down several miles below the line. We also scouted Center Creek and North Fork of Spring River to the mouth. We found no bushwhackers nor any fresh sign. On Spring River, about

seven miles west of Carthage, we found a trail where some fifteen rebels had crossed and gone north, I presume, some five or six days ago; and some fifteen miles below there we found a trail where some six mules and one horse had crossed, going north, I suppose, six days ago. On Spring River, near the mouth of Center Creek, we found two camps, and from the sign I suppose there were from six to eight had been at each camp, and from all appearances I suppose they had been evacuated some ten days ago. There is no family on Spring River west of Sly's Mills. Those families that lived on Spring River when I was there before are gone; their wagon tracks went north.

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. ROBERTS,
Captain, Commanding Scout.

The scout left Mount Vernon the 25th instant and returned 30th. Made no discoveries. The captain informs me that there has been no forage or corn put up or fed in that country that he could discover.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., March 31, 1865.*

The counties of Randolph, Howard, and Chariton will constitute the Sub-District of Howard, headquarters at Glasgow, Mo. Col. A. F. Denny, Missouri Militia, having reported at these headquarters for active service, is hereby assigned to the command of the Sub-District of Howard. Commanding officers of companies and detachments within the counties aforesaid will report direct to Col. A. F. Denny, sub-district commander.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., March 31, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. The detachment of Company M, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, stationed at Warrenton, Mo., will proceed without delay to Mexico, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of Company M for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., March 31, 1865.

Col. B. W. LEWIS, *Glasgow:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to hand you my indorsement on the paper from His Excellency Governor Fletcher and to reassure you that while I remain in command of this district I will at all times be pleased to afford you safe escorts and the best protection the means at my disposal will permit. I also inclose my indorsement upon your claim for damages sustained by the burning of your warehouse and contents by the rebel army at Glasgow in October last. The facts as set forth in your petition are substantially true, and I trust that you

may eventually recover the damages sustained. The spring time is upon us and a few more weeks, at furthest, will demonstrate whether we are to have a renewal of former troubles or that peace and quiet so much to be desired. I am fully aware that very many of our best-informed citizens and most substantial loyalists are quite apprehensive that we are to be overrun with guerrillas of the most desperate and determined character, and I believe that you, to a certain extent, share in these fears. Whether we are to have quiet or disorder rests mainly with the citizens at large. Troops alone cannot put down bushwhackers; citizens must co-operate. The national and State authorities are now in entire harmony in a vigorous effort to unite the people in a general crusade against the common enemy of mankind. I trust you will lose no opportunity to impress upon your fellow-citizens the importance of unity of effort. I fully recognize your eminent service in the past. I know how industriously you have labored to harmonize the conflicting elements and how earnestly you have exhorted your neighbors to join yourself and others in the restoration of quiet to your disturbed county. Had your advice been taken much of the woe that has fallen upon your fellow-citizens would have been arrested, but men would sow the wind. The harvest of whirlwind was certain to follow. How long will your neighbors give themselves over to strong delusions and believe lies? I will be pleased to hear from you frequently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *March 31, 1865.*

General FISK:

Thirty guerrillas crossed to this side of the river a few days ago below Missouri City. Three of them have since surrendered to Lieutenant Praul, at Liberty. He has been scouting for the party, but succeeded in getting but one. This is the only party I hear of.

H. M. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *March 31, 1865.*

General FISK:

Do I command the entire troops of the United States and Enrolled Missouri Militia in the Second District, First Division, Missouri, or not? Who does?*

I. V. PRATT,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *March 31, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General FISK:

I have promised the volunteers to elect their own officers. There are a number of men raising these companies. I have a dispatch from Captain Tiffin to-day that there are 150 bushwhackers under Cy. Gordon and Thrailkill in Clay County; also a gang of seventeen on the river in Carroll County. The Carroll organization numbers sixty-three men.*

I. V. PRATT,
Brigadier-General.

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* For answer, see April 1, Part II.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., March 31, 1865.*

I. Capt. R. J. Hinton, Second Kansas Colored Volunteers, aide-de-camp, having reported, is assigned to duty from March 1 instant.

II. Lieut. S. P. Curtis, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, having reported, is assigned to duty from March 1 instant.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1865.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	28	.....	28	28	.....	.....	New Orleans and in the field.
Department of the Gulf (Hurlbut):							New Orleans, La.
Staff	38	2	40	47	.....	.....	
Infantry	384	11,800	14,985	17,237	4	.....	
Cavalry	96	2,959	3,708	4,588	.....	3	
Artillery	108	3,934	4,747	5,163	16	86	
Total	626	18,695	23,480	27,035	20	89	
Department of Arkansas (Reynolds):†							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	37	.....	38	38	.....	.....	
Infantry	402	10,677	13,887	17,347	.....	3	
Cavalry	313	8,283	10,659	12,567	.....	4	
Artillery	38	1,384	1,552	1,810	4	71	
Total	790	20,344	26,136	31,762	4	78	
Department of Mississippi (Dana):							Vicksburg, Miss.
Staff	22	.....	22	23	.....	.....	
Infantry	136	4,056	5,245	5,920	.....	.....	
Cavalry	58	1,521	1,960	2,954	.....	.....	
Artillery	62	2,915	3,483	3,975	68	85	
Total	278	8,492	10,710	12,872	68	85	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Smith):							In the field, Ala.
Staff	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	
Infantry	686	13,953	16,823	26,608	.....	.....	
Artillery	24	665	742	887	.....	.....	
Total	715	14,618	17,570	27,500	.....	24	
Thirteenth Army Corps (Granger):							Near Spanish Fort, Ala.
Staff	25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	
Infantry	694	16,048	18,633	24,259	.....	.....	
Artillery	25	893	960	1,087	.....	39	
Total	744	16,941	19,618	25,371	.....	39	
Cavalry Corps (Grierson):							New Orleans, La.
Staff	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	
Infantry	14	374	414	502	.....	.....	
Cavalry	172	4,365	5,019	7,993	.....	.....	
Artillery	8	218	226	299	.....	10	
Total	196	4,957	5,661	8,796	.....	10	
District of South Alabama (Smith):							Fort Gaines, Ala.
Staff	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	
Cavalry	9	165	343	511	.....	.....	
Artillery	18	632	811	898	.....	.....	
Total	29	797	1,156	1,411	.....	.....	

* For organization of U. S. forces operating about Mobile covering this date, see Vol. XLIX, Part I.

† Also reported with Military Division of the Missouri, see p. 1308.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
District of Key West and Tortugas (Newton):							Key West, Fla.
Staff	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	
Infantry	58	1,057	2,160	2,813	.....	.....	
Cavalry	3	150	224	446	.....	.....	
Total	66	1,207	2,389	3,264	.....	.....	
Engineer Brigade (Bailey):							In the field, Ala.
Staff	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	
Infantry	34	1,008	1,192	1,303	.....	.....	
Total	36	1,008	1,194	1,305	.....	.....	
First Division, U. S. Colored Troops (Hawkins):							Blakely, Ala.
Staff	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	
Infantry	197	4,513	4,997	5,921	.....	.....	
Total	201	4,513	5,001	5,925	.....	.....	
Grand total	3,709	91,572	112,943	145,269	.....	.....	

Abstract from return of the Military Division of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	15	13	28	28	.....	.....	Saint Louis, Mo.
Department of the Northwest (Curtis):							Milwaukee, Wis.
Staff	43	29	79	83	.....	.....	
Infantry	31	1,044	1,550	1,643	.....	.....	
Cavalry	83	2,476	3,526	3,897	.....	.....	
Artillery	3	140	177	177	.....	28	
Orderly sergeants and hospital stewards.	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	
Total	160	3,689	5,337	5,805	.....	28	
Department of Arkansas (Reynolds):*							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	38	.....	39	39	.....	.....	
Infantry	424	11,866	15,186	19,340	.....	.....	
Cavalry	245	5,997	8,140	10,028	.....	.....	
Artillery	39	1,374	1,561	1,820	.....	79	
Total	746	19,237	24,926	31,227	.....	79	
Department of the Missouri (Dodge):							Saint Louis, Mo.
Staff	83	.....	83	89	.....	.....	
Infantry	160	5,207	6,367	8,015	15	.....	
Cavalry	401	10,922	13,954	19,262	12	29	
Artillery	21	919	1,109	1,264	6	69	
Signal Corps	1	33	34	52	.....	.....	
Total	666	17,081	21,547	28,682	33	98	
Grand total	1,587	40,020	51,838	65,742	33	205	

* Also reported with Military Division of West Mississippi; see p. 1307.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	25	.....	26	27	.....	.....
Albuquerque	3	119	143	155	.....	4
Fort Bascom	4	174	199	325	.....	.....
Fort Craig	4	111	127	164	2	13
Fort Cummings	1	34	40	51	.....	.....
Fort Marcy	1	5	6	16	.....	2
Fort McRae	2	26	38	49	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	1	99	115	160	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	5	215	237	314	.....	4
Fort Union	13	457	528	807	4	4
Union Depot	1	7	9	9	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	2	107	126	135	.....	.....
Franklin	3	147	173	217	.....	.....
Las Cruces	3	84	115	171	.....	.....
Los Pinos	.....	37	44	46	.....	.....
In the field, en route	12	351	398	443	.....	.....
Total	80	1,973	2,324	3,089	.....	.....

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 1, 1865.

Major-General POLIGNAC,
Commanding Division, Minden, La.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you hold your division ready to march to Alexandria by such routes as Lieutenant-General Buckner, commanding District of West Louisiana, shall direct.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-General BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 29, and to say that he has directed General Polignac to hold his division ready to march to Alexandria by such routes as you may direct. If you design transporting them by boats from Campti the necessary arrangements should be made to prevent delay at that point.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., January 1, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. The major-general commanding has been furnished by Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, commanding the Northern Sub-District of Texas, with his General Orders, No. 33, dated December 29, 1864, which he has caused to be printed and distributed for the information of the troops of this district. Order after order has been issued from these headquarters prohibiting those in the military service in the district from leaving the same without authority from district headquarters, yet the major-general commanding is constantly receiving notice of men of the district being in Texas without such authority. In some instances complaints have been filed of depredations committed. It is hereby ordered that no officer, soldier, or employé in the military service of the Government on duty in this district shall leave the same without authority from these headquarters. Any person violating this order will, upon notice thereof, be brought before a general court-martial, and any men of the cavalry violating the same will, upon proof thereof, be transferred to the infantry or artillery. To avoid all mistakes, whenever an officer approves a pass or furlough he will transmit it through the proper channel to these headquarters. No pass or furlough will be approved here when presented in person by the applicant, and the officer who delivers the same will subject himself to a general court-martial. In addition to the imperative necessity of this course, for the good government of the troops, it is of the utmost importance that no collision or difficulties should spring up between the troops of this district and the authorities in Texas. The major-general commanding calls on all the officers of the district to give force and efficiency to this order.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DIST. OF TEXAS, *Bonham, December 29, 1864.*

Recent thefts, robberies, and murders committed in this county by lawless men renders it necessary that our country should be cleared of all men who do not properly belong to it, or who are here from the army without proper authority. Hence, all officers commanding troops in this sub-district are ordered to use their utmost exertions to arrest all such, and if officers or soldiers return them to their commands in arrest, and if persons not officers or soldiers but owing military service to the Confederate States, send them to the nearest enrolling officer, to be disposed of by him as law and order directs. No orders, leaves of absence, or furloughs or passes will be respected unless given by authority of the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department or the commander of some district, by General Greer, commandant of conscripts, Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson, commanding Reserve Corps of Texas, or from these headquarters. And should any party be found in the brush or banded together to resist the lawful authorities they will be fired upon at once and shot as long as they resist or try to escape. Officers of the Reserve Corps will proceed at once to enforce this order in their respective districts and counties, and will as far as practicable co-operate with the enrolling officer and will report all who fail to do their

duty and prosecute all citizens who permit soldiers from the army or enrolled conscripts without proper papers to stay at or be fed from their homes or premises. Officers of the Reserve Corps being charged with the enforcement of this order, any neglect of duty by them will be promptly punished.

By order of Brigadier-General McCulloch:

B. E. BENTON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 2, 1865.

I. The general commanding having been informed that unauthorized persons are collecting the "tax in kind," it is hereby announced that only regular officers and agents on "tax in kind" duty, bonded quartermasters and commissaries, and those persons specially authorized by the officers in charge, or controlling quartermasters of States, can give valid receipts to a producer for his tithe tax. All other persons than those specified above are positively prohibited from giving receipts, which would be unjust impositions and worthless to the tax-payer. Commissaries and quartermasters serving with troops, and those purchasing supplies, can only collect tithes when specially authorized by the chiefs of their respective departments. Those who have collected any portion will receipt immediately therefor to the officer in charge of the district where the collections have been made, or in his absence to the controlling quartermaster of the State. They will strictly conform to the orders on this subject from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Richmond. This order will be published immediately by the district commanders, who will cause every officer or soldier guilty of any violation thereof to be promptly arrested.

II. Maj. J. F. O'Brien, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty in the inspector-general's department, and will report to Col. Ben. Allston, inspector-general.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, January 2, 1865.

Capt. S. D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report through you to the commanding general that Lieut. Col. Mat. Nolan, of Benavides' regiment, was assassinated at Corpus Christi. I can account for this only in one way: He was walking in company with one Mat. Fox and was met by two brothers, named Gravis, whose sister had been seduced by Fox. They were determined to kill Fox, and as Nolan was sheriff of the county and would be the strongest witness against them, they destroyed him also. The murderers had not at last accounts been discovered. Capt. S. L. Scott's company, of Bradford's regiment, will shortly start for its command. I detained them for the purpose of supplying them with cloth-

ing, of which they stood absolutely in need; in fact, was next to impossible for them to proceed to the interior in the condition in which they were. I desire also that they act as guard to the large number of prisoners I am forced to send to district headquarters. The enemy upon Brazos Island have been re-enforced by 320 men. Their force now numbers 1,600, two-thirds of whom are negroes. Since being re-enforced a party of 300 infantry and a small support of cavalry crossed over to the mainland and attacked our advance picket-line, driving them steadily back to the reserve line of pickets, who in turn drove them back. No casualties on our side; cannot say definitely as to the results to the enemy. Owing to the scarcity of corn my troops are scattered so as to procure grass. Corn is selling at such a high figure that I do not consider the resources of our Government will permit of its purchase for this command.

The most amicable relations exist between myself and the authorities in Mexico. I have negotiated a treaty with General Mejia, a copy of which I will forward to you in a few days, by which all criminals and refugees from justice on either side will be returned upon requisition, and also armed parties will be permitted to cross the river in pursuit of fugitives.

My chief quartermaster and chief commissary are both absent, using every effort to establish depots of supplies at Ringgold Barracks and San Diego (the latter seventy miles from Corpus Christi), at each of which I shall accumulate twenty days' rations for 2,000 men. I think with the full support of chief quartermaster and chief commissary of the district I will be able to supply the wants of this command almost entirely from the interior. As soon as I can get in the muster-rolls of this command I will be able to forward exact report of number of men, how armed and equipped, and such other information as will fully acquaint the commanding general with the condition of affairs upon the frontier. Many of the horses are broken down and completely worn out, and men owning them are unable to remount themselves. I am endeavoring to collect 500 mustangs to replace them, and send this stock to the rear to recuperate. Upon arrival here I found this command totally demoralized; plundering and robbery was perpetrated indiscriminately. I have checked this in a measure, and by my orders large numbers of deserters have either fled the country or been ordered to their legitimate commands. One company, Captain Chapman's, composed almost entirely of deserters who have been pardoned and assigned to duty under instructions from General Magruder, have scattered since the reception of orders for the company to report at these headquarters, being fearful as to the course which would be pursued toward them. I had no force to send in company with the order to enforce obedience thereto, but I think it is best for all such men to be driven out of the country, as they cannot be depended on in case of necessity. I have divided my command into four divisions; are commanded by Col. C. L. Pyron, Col. A. C. Jones, Col. Santos Benavides, Col. J. S. Ford.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA STATE FORCES,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Shreveport, January 3, 1865.

Governor H. W. ALLEN:

I hand herewith a report of the operations of the department under my direction for the year. The receipts from all sources have been as follows, viz:

Sales of quartermaster's stores		$119,450 11
Sales of subsistence to State officers		36,348 92
Sales to State agent for distribution to parishes overrun by enemy		251,136 16
Received from State workshops		9,550 24
Received from C. H. Ardis, quartermaster-general		110,688 20
Received from auditor of State		1,382,920 33
Received from auditor by C. H. Ardis, chief of clothing bureau		50,000 00
Received from steam-boats employed by the State for half profits		3,775 10
Received from Capt. J. K. Kilburn, assistant quartermaster		8,300 00
Received from Capt. J. C. Wise, assistant quartermaster at Alexandria		12,749 56
Difference in cash from State store		14
Total		1,984,918 76
The amount of payments has been as follows, viz:		
Amount of purchase quartermaster's stores		$272,523 12
Amount of expenditures		185,895 63
Amount of advances to officers		6,533 40
Amount of contingent expenses		5,287 81
Amount of donations of cash by order of Governor H. W. Allen		539 00
Amount of pay of troops		145,634 49
Amount of purchase of subsistence		1,212,561 14
Amount of recruiting expenses		2,112 00
Amount of advance sulphur for iron-works		150 00
Amount of advance ordnance department		3,388 17
Aggregate amount of payments		1,834,624 76
Balance on hand by last reports:		
Capt. T. W. Mieure, assistant quartermaster	$58,085 85	
Col. C. H. Ardis, chief clothing bureau	30,327 13	
Capt. W. J. Fisk, assistant quartermaster, second battalion	200 87	
Capt. A. V. Dubroca, assistant quartermaster, first battalion	94 64	
Capt. J. W. Smith (no account received)	33,486 00	
Quartermaster-general	28,099 50	
		150,294 00
Total		1,984,918 76
State store account:		
Received from military store-keepers		398,116 79
Deposited with treasurer		398,116 65
Difference		14
Ordnance cash account:		
Received cash from quartermaster-general		3,388 17
Received cash from Capt. T. W. Mieure		3,949 00
Received sales of ordnance stores		394 00
Total		7,731 17
Expenditures first quarter	$1,155 48	
Expenditures second and third quarters	6,572 00	
		7,727 48
Balance due State Louisiana		3 69

Expenditures for State guard by their quartermasters:	
Amount of pay accounts	$75,589 97
Amount of subsistence purchases	9,746 30
Amount of quartermaster's stores	49,893 32
Amount of expenses	13,136 80
Amount of contingent expenses	3,745 75
Total	152,112 14
Appraised value of property transferred to commissary of subsistence by Capt. A. V. Dubroca	64,750 00
Appraised value of property transferred to commissary of subsistence by Capt. W. J. Fisk	40,375 50
Total	105,125 50

The accompanying reports of Capt. T. W. Mieure give inventories of stock and valuation of the same, which I approve of, except the valuation of sugar, which, I think, is too high, $4.50 being in my opinion the highest market value.

Trusting that this report and the accompanying documents may be found satisfactory, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. C. WISE,

Colonel and Quartermaster-General, Louisiana State Forces.

Recapitulation by statements—quartermaster's and commissary departments, State of Louisiana.

Statement No. 1. Quartermaster's stores on hand		$167,060 80
Statement No. 2. Subsistence stores on hand		2,308,880 40
Statement No. 3. Value of means of transportation		65,042 00
Statement No. 4. Amount of stock in workshops		4,557 51
Statement No. 5. Amount of property in hands of agents and unsold		663,275 00
Statement No. 6. Amount of property transferred and not accounted for by holders		38,122 75
Statement No. 7. Amount due by Confederate Government		171,622 69
Total		3,418,561 15
Outstanding debts:		
Louis Texado, for mules, wagons, &c	$12,750 00	
Munford Wells, for purchase of sugar	184,145 00	
		196,895 00
Total		3,221,666 15

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., January 3, 1865.*

I. Whenever ordnance stores are lost or damaged in any brigade it will be the duty of each brigade, division, or district commander, at the request of his ordnance officer, or of any officer accountable for ordnance stores, to appoint as often as necessary a board of survey, to consist of three officers, to assess the value of or damage to such stores. The decision of this board, with the approval of the brigade, division, or district commander, will be final, and it will be the duty of the brigade, division, or district ordnance officer to notify the company commander to stop the amount on the muster-rolls when privates are found chargeable, and when officers are found chargeable, instead of reporting to the Secretary of War, as required by paragraph 921, Army Regulations, he will notify the brigade quartermaster or the chief quartermaster of the district to have the amount stopped at the next payment. Duplicates of such notifications will be sent to the chief of the

ordnance bureau, Trans-Mississippi Department, to be transmitted by him to the second auditor of the treasury at Marshall, Tex. A statement of all stoppages made by the board of survey against officers and men will be furnished by the brigade, division, or district ordnance officer to the brigade inspector or other officer having charge of that duty, who will see that these stoppages are actually made. The above instructions will also be adhered to in the artillery, where the board of survey will be called by the commanding officer of the troops with whom the battery or company may be serving.

II. Ordnance sergeants will remain habitually with their regiment and will keep themselves constantly informed as to the positions of the brigade ordnance train.

III. Issues of cartridges, except to cover expenditure in action will be limited to three rounds for each man per month, for the effective strength of the command. Should it appear from the property returns that the expenditure has exceeded this limit the money value of the excess will be stopped against the ordnance officer, as presented in paragraph I of this order.

IV. The chief ordnance officer of the army or district will report, within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter, any failure on the part of the officers in the command to which he is attached to make the returns required by the regulations.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JANUARY 3, 1865.—For Belton to Buckner, relative to transfer of troops to east of the Mississippi, see Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 765.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., January 4, 1865.*

I. The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 13.] RICHMOND, *December 1, 1864.*

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered by the Federal authorities at any place prior to November 25, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4, 1863, who reported at any parole camp either east or west of the Mississippi River, at any time prior to November 1, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

R. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

II. All officers and men who have been exchanged by Notices No. 12 and 13 will report for duty with their respective commands without delay.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNION COUNTY, ARK., *January 5, 1865.*

President DAVIS:

SIR: The cotton speculation on the Mississippi River has been carried on for the last ten or twelve months on a very extensive scale, under the pretense of obtaining clothing for the army, which has had, and is still having, a very demoralizing influence in the Confederate Army in the Trans-Mississippi District. In my opinion nothing but the timely movement of General Steele from Little Rock last spring, in the direction of Shreveport, ever prevented this army from becoming completely demoralized, and disbanding and going home. The same influence is at work now. The soldiers, I am sorry to say, are deserting and going home and to the enemy in consequence of the cotton speculation that is now going on on the Mississippi River, and unless there is a stop put to it I fear the consequences. Last spring a Mr. Chttisto (a considerable stage contractor) and others, sold thousands of bales of cotton to the enemy on the Mississippi River. He had, I understand, permission from General E. Kirby Smith to pass any amount of cotton through our lines and sell to the Federals, for the purpose of procuring clothing for army, cotton cards, medicines, &c. Not a suit of clothing for the soldiers, or cotton cards or medicines has ever been received that I am aware of. This fall General E. Kirby Smith has appointed Colonel Polk the head of the Cotton Bureau established on or near the Mississippi River. Colonel Parsons was ordered to report to Colonel Polk to protect the cotton trade that is carried on with the enemy. The trade is carried on, as I understand, in the following manner: Each planter or individual who has cotton to sell is first required to give or make a present of one half of his cotton to the Government of the Confederate States without any compensation, the remaining half he then has the privilege of selling to whom he pleases under the permit and protection of General Smith. Thousands of bales of cotton have recently been sold to the enemy in this way. The wagons are guarded and escorted to the river by our soldiers. The above statement I submit to you for your consideration. The whole matter can be clearly established by abundant proof. There is, I presume, a large quantity of the cotton formerly purchased by the Confederate States of America returned to Richmond as being burned. A large quantity of the cotton so returned has been stolen, and a portion sold to the enemy. There is yet remaining in the country a good portion of the cotton, which might be brought to light by a strict investigation, and unless the cotton trade is stopped I would not give the Government (comparatively speaking) much for the cotton which she owns in this country. The above statement I respectfully submit to you for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. W. McHENRY.

[Indorsement.]

True copy respectfully furnished Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, for information.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[JANUARY 5, 1865.—For Buckner to Belton, relative to transfer of troops to east bank of the Mississippi, see Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 765.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 5, 1865.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Inclosed is a copy of a letter to General Maxey, directing him to remove Gano's brigade from the vicinity of Laynesport. The scarcity of forage in the Red River Valley compels the removal of the cavalry without delay from that section of country. The supplies there should be husbanded for the support of our infantry and operations in the spring. I am led to believe that in Kaufman, Dallas, and Van Zandt Counties, near the Trinity, there is considerable forage. I will transmit all the information I can collect on this subject from the "tax in kind bureau." As soon as the reorganization of the cavalry has been effected, if not all dismounted, it must be sent to the rear, where forage and supplies can be obtained. The section suggested by me is probably the most suitable one. An officer of judgment should be immediately sent to examine the country and select a camp. Strict rules and camp regulations should be prepared, and the officer in command instructed to keep up constant drill and enforce order and discipline. The best disciplined and efficient brigade should be retained for service in the district. It can be relieved whenever the condition of the cavalry sent to the rear will admit of it. I would suggest the expediency, if practicable, of transferring the carbines, revolvers, and sabers to one or more regiments, to be drilled and employed as cavalry proper. The rest of the commands to be instructed as infantry armed with long guns, made to understand that they are in fact mounted infantry, that they are to fight on foot, and are mounted only for the purpose of moving rapidly from place to place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

[JANUARY 6, 1865.—For Smith to Cooper relative to transfer of troops to east bank of the Mississippi, see Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 764, and for Smith to Beauregard. on same subject, see Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 766.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 6, 1865.

Major-General MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of 30th ultimo, inclosing copies of your correspondence with Governor Pitchlynn upon the subject of the existing scarcity of supplies in your district, the commanding general instructs me to say that Major-General Magruder was to reorganize the cavalry of his command on the 2d instant. He has been instructed as soon as this is effected to reserve only such force as may be required for present service in his district and to send the remainder to the rear in the vicinity of the Trinity River. This will relieve in a great measure the drain made on the counties of Red River for supplies. The commanding general expects soon to be able to have your district furnished with funds.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 6, 1865.

Lieutenant-General BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that he places under your control all operations in cotton through the enemy's lines. All proposals or contracts for the introduction of supplies and the purchase of cotton will be submitted to you. Major Buckner has been directed to report to you for duty in connection with this matter. Captain Polk will be instructed to report to Major Buckner, who can control his operations in the District of Arkansas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *January 6, 1865.*

[General E. K. SMITH:]

GENERAL: Herewith I inclose to you a copy of the Texas Republican containing a lengthy communication from one Thomas C. Reynolds filled with the most gross and violent charges against myself as the commanding officer of the late expedition to Missouri. Were this but the malignant effusion of a simple individual it would be but of passing moment, but as Mr. Reynolds pretends to be the governor of the State of Missouri, and so describes himself in the communication, it assumes a grave and public character, and the interests of the State demand that the matter should be investigated. If the charges made in the communication are true, I am unfit to be intrusted with any command in the Army, and action should be had accordingly. If they are untrue, the interests of the service as well as justice to myself require that my character as an officer should be vindicated. I therefore respectfully solicit that you request Governor Reynolds, as he styles himself, to prefer charges against me, and that you order a court-martial to be convened to try the same at as early a day as the exigencies of the service will possibly admit.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 7, 1865.

I. The following officers having reported for duty in accordance with orders are announced as constituting the military court for this department: Col. Louis Bush, presiding officer; Col. Guy M. Bryan, Provisional Army, C. S.; Col. M. R. Cullen, Provisional Army, C. S.; Lieut. J. W. Hardie, Provisional Army, C. S., judge-advocate.

II. All orders heretofore issued from department headquarters relating to the pay of "bonded agents" are hereby revoked. From the 1st of August, 1864, they will receive the pay and allowances of a captain of infantry.

III. Surg. L. T. Pim, Provisional Army, C. S., is announced as assistant to the chief of the medical bureau, Trans-Mississippi Department.

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* For record of the Price Court of Inquiry, see Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 701

IV. Officers commanding companies, battalions, and regiments will report without delay to department headquarters the names and rank of the officers captured from their respective commands.

V. Paragraph VI of General Orders, No. 40, series of 1864, from department headquarters, is amended as follows: When sugar and molasses are not issued the ration of fresh beef will be one pound and a half, or of bacon three-quarters of a pound, of flour one pound and a half, or of corn meal one pound and a half.

To those who labor ten hours or more daily the ration of sugar and molasses will also be issued in addition to the above.

Paragraph II of General Orders, No. 62, series of 1864, from department headquarters, is hereby revoked.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 8, 1865.

Col. JOSIAH GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: Capt. F. Mohl is sent to you by General Huger with instructions to endeavor to effect the introduction from abroad of arms and accouterments to meet the necessities of the army in this department. The requisitions call for at least 14,000 stand of arms for the troops in the field. While the Reserve Corps remains unarmed, 25,000 stand of arms with accouterments could be well used in this department. I recommend that these arms and accouterments be purchased abroad on the credit of the first cargoes of cotton sent from this department to Fraser, Trenholm & Co. The delay will be too great if we wait until the present plan of the Treasury Department for the introduction of supplies has been put in practical operation. I understand that Alexander, Collie & Co. have a very large number of Enfield rifles in the West Indies, under a contract with our Government. Arrangements might be made for the immediate delivery here of these arms and accouterments, consigned to Major Rhett, chief of ordnance, and the agent of the Treasury for this department instructed to provide for the payment thereof.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
January 9, 1865.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL,
Paris, France:

SIR: I have the honor again to invite your attention to the state of affairs in this department. Our cause has reached a crisis to call for foreign intervention. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Emperor of the French that the security of his empire in Mexico and the interests of his own Government all demand immediate interference to restore peace and establish firmly the nationality of the Confederate States. I have formed the opinion from careful observation that in the great slave districts of this department nineteen-twentieths of the

planters would at this time willingly accept any system of gradual emancipation to insure our independence as a people. Major-General Polignac, who visits France on leave of absence, is charged with the delivery of this communication. He has been in correspondence with the Count De Morny, who urges his return, and expresses the belief that our interests abroad will be advanced thereby. General Polignac is thoroughly informed as to the existing state of affairs here, and understands fully our position. I commend him to you as devoted to our cause. He may possibly be made useful as a medium of communication with the French authorities.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 9, 1865.

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XI. Col. S. M. Baird, with his command, will repair forthwith to Nacogdoches, Tex., and report to Major-General Wharton for duty.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry, Nacogdoches:

GENERAL: Brown's regiment has been ordered to report to you. The general commanding directs me to say that from present indications your command will soon be required, and desires you to keep your command together, ready to move at a moment's notice.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, *January 10, 1865.*

[General STERLING PRICE:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: We have been greatly agitated for the last two weeks by repeated rumors of your death, by apoplexy, on the 1st of December, at Dooley's Ferry. The arrival of Mr. Early last Saturday has set our minds at ease, as he reports that he saw you on the 8th. You would have felt greatly complimented had you witnessed the feeling which these rumors created and had you heard the eulogiums which Harris and others pronounced upon you. We have not yet received a line from any of you since your return from Missouri, nor have we any authentic intelligence of your expedition. Schaumburg writes to me that you brought out about 12,000 recruits. Do have the muster-rolls made out at once and sent hither direct from your headquarters. Do not transmit them through either district or department headquarters, but send them straight here. Maclean or Shaler will attend to it. If we had them here now and under existing circumstances you would

receive your commission as lieutenant-general, certainly. There is a general desire here for the transfer to this side of the Mississippi of a portion of the Trans-Mississippi forces. I have done and shall continue to do all that I can to prevent this, as I believe that these troops can be more usefully employed there than here, but I fear that General Smith's inactivity will result in the loss to him of his troops. It is, however, most likely that the Missourians will not be ordered hither in any contingency and I hope that none others will be. But they will be ordered hither unless they are employed there. There is a strong effort being made on the part of the Louisianians to supersede Smith with Bragg, but most of the other Trans-Mississippi representatives are violently opposed to this. Many of them, probably the majority, would be glad if the President would send Joe Johnston thither, and I think that General Johnston would be glad to go, but I do not think there is much probability of the change being made. The opinion that I express uniformly is that General Smith is greatly overtasked, and that the way to remedy the difficulty is to create the office of Assistant Secretary of War for the Department of the Trans-Mississippi, and to devolve upon that office the administrative and political duties of the department, leaving to the commanding general only the purely military duties of his office. Whilst I am sure that this ought to be done, I am equally sure that nothing will be done. The truth is the people of the South have very little administrative ability, and the President has less of it than almost any other man in the South. He cannot learn the art of using other men's brains and hands. It is this want of administrative ability and the removal of Johnston, with all its disastrous consequences, which have brought us to the very verge of ruin. I cannot venture to explain to you the dangers which now threaten us. They are very great and have appalled many who have been hitherto hopeful, but they are not by any means insurmountable, and Congress is addressing itself earnestly to the task of removing or overcoming them. Both Houses were in secret session to-day upon questions of the gravest importance, and in open sessions we are perfecting bills for the thorough reorganization of the Army. The opposition to the employment of negro troops is growing weaker daily, and I think it almost certain that at least 100,000 of them will be put in the Army next spring. General Lee, whose opinions on all subjects are omnipotent, advocates the measure warmly, and the army here seems to be anxious for the experiment to be made. The simple truth is that there is no alternative for it, in the opinion of General Lee and many of our wisest men.

I inclose a copy of the consolidation bill as it passed the House to-day and also of the amendments which I proposed to it. My first section failed by only three votes. My second was amended so as to remove all restrictions upon the eligibility of officers, and I then voted against it myself. I do not like the bill and voted against it. I think the Senate will materially modify it. The currency seems to be past cure, but we have adopted a measure which may re-establish it. Vest received his credentials yesterday as Senator. General Clark and Conrow denounce the appointment bitterly as unjust to the people on the north side of the Missouri. Vest has not yet offered to take his seat. He may be refused admission, but I do not think that likely. We are all well and generally vote together and are looked upon as supporters of the Administration. They are all friends to you. I kept very quiet until the military bills came up, but have talked a vast deal upon them. Fortunately we have no reporters. Six weeks ago gold

was worth in Richmond twenty for one. It now commands over sixty for one. I fear that it will command even more than that in another week. Flour is worth $700 a barrel, &c.

Wednesday morning, January 11.—Colonel Carroll, the newly elected member from Arkansas, has just arrived. He tells us that you had not, when he left on the 14th of December, gotten together more than 2,500 of your reputed recruits. Why don't some of you write to us and let us know the truth? I place no reliance upon the verbal statements of any person as to the strength of armies, and shall never ask any action to be taken by the Government on any such statements or rumors. You all complain of the inaction of the Government here, and yet it cannot act prudently without official information as to the status of things there. You all must not expect us to act any more upon rumors of reputed organizations. Neither the President nor the Secretary of War will listen to us, and they ought not; nor ought any one else who has a grain of sense. Conrow, to whom I have shown this sentence, and who is a man of mighty good sense, says that there is no use in writing thus, as he knows from experience that it will not be regarded or attended to. I do hope that he is mistaken and that we may receive from you information upon which we may act without incurring the certainty of being set down as dupes or liars. The gloom thickens daily. I have this moment heard some facts as to the supply of subsistence for this army, which, whilst they do not alarm me, do terrify a great many. They would alarm me if I did not feel sure that when the utter incompetency of our present administrative officers becomes as evident to others as it is to me, measures radical and dangerous, it is true, but stern and vigorous, will be adopted and be found efficacious. It is right, however, that you should know that a very large number of our people are greatly alarmed and ready to seek safety in any alliance that can be made with France or even in reconstruction. I do not, however, think that their fears are well grounded. I send you extracts from the latest papers which will give you all the news that you have not probably received or which I am at liberty to communicate. I have written very fully within the last ten days to Cabell, Maclean, Parsons, and others and presume that my letters have been received by them. I have no time to write to any one else to-day, nor any more to you. Please give my kindest regards to them, to Brinker, Monroe, and, indeed, all of my friends near you. I will write to some of them in a few days. The messenger who takes this leaves this afternoon. All of the delegation desire me to express their very sincere delight that the rumors of your death were baseless. They are all friends of yours. I understand that my wife is still in Saint Louis and under military surveillance at home. I hear nothing from her directly.

Again, with the sincerest love to you and to all of my old friends, I am, faithfully, &c.,

SNEAD.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am informed by Lieut. Col. Clay Taylor, just from Camden, Ark., that two Federal boats are now on the Ouachita River en route to Camden to get cotton. I object to these boats coming up to

Camden, and have ordered them to be stopped at or near Spring Hill, La. They should be halted at all events below the Mervie Saline, as I do not wish the enemy to learn the position of my pontoons and works, which information they would most certainly get if allowed to come higher up the river, and particularly if allowed to come to Camden. This is evidently the first step toward taking possession of the Ouachita River. I have given instructions to the parties ordered to stop these boats not under any circumstances to interfere with or damage the boats or anything on them, and to strictly respect the flag of truce under which these boats are coming up the river. In accordance with instructions from department headquarters directing me to have destroyed all the cotton that was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, I have ordered all cotton east of the Ouachita River to be destroyed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Marshall, Tex., January 13, 1865.*

I. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice a soldier or person enrolled for service in the Army of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall aid or assist any deserter from the Army, or any person enrolled for service, to evade their proper commanders, or to prevent their arrest to be returned to the service, or who shall knowingly conceal or harbor any such deserter, or shall purchase from any soldier or person enrolled for service any portion of his arms, equipments, rations, or clothing, or any property belonging to the Confederate States, or any officer or soldier of the Confederate States, shall, upon conviction before the district court of the Confederate States having jurisdiction of the offense, be fined not exceeding $1,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

II. Enrolling officers are instructed to call the attention of citizens to the said act of Congress, and to collect such arms as certainly belong to the Government in the hands of citizens of their respective counties or parishes. It is not at all probable that there are any Enfield rifles, or rifle muskets in this department belonging to private individuals. They are the property of the Government, and will be seized as such.

III. Enrolling officers are enjoined to use the utmost activity and every exertion to collect these arms, and will report specifically the arms taken, with the names of the persons from whom they were taken, to the commandants of their respective States.

IV. Enrolling officers will not send conscripts to these headquarters for assignment. They must be sent to the camps of instruction.

By command of Brigadier-General Greer:

W. STEDMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, ARK., *January 13, 1865.*

Colonel JOHNSON:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of your letter of November 9, which I read with pleasure. There is no news of any interest here at this time. All

eyes are directed toward Richmond and the department on the coast east of the Mississippi River. Of the result of the raid into Missouri you have heard days ago. I regret exceedingly I cannot report favorably of the condition of affairs here; probably they will improve soon, but our army is wanting in everything save discipline to make it effective for the coming campaign. I hope for the best. By a united heart and hand we will succeed here. Our infantry of this district I think has been increased about 4,000 men by dismounting cavalry. Our force in the department is ample were it properly prepared for the field. Remember me in kindness to my friends in Richmond, and I trust the next news we get from you will be of General Lee's great victory.

Very truly, yours,

CHAS. S. MITCHELL.

Official copy respectfully furnished Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, for information.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, MISSOURI INFANTRY,
Near Washington, Ark., January 13, 1865.

Col. GEORGE G. VEST,
Member of Congress, Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: Please accept my warmest thanks for your good letter handed me on yesterday, and permit me to say I feel obliged to you for the very complimentary manner in which you chose to speak of me. I fully believe you appreciate my friendship for you, and I take this occasion to say, while you are absent I am trying to guard well your interest here. In regard to my appointment I have only to say, if my services and seniority do not entitle me to it, I do not want it, nor shall I ask for promotion, but leave the matter entirely with those who feel and know the interest of the service. General Magruder has recommended me for promotion, and I am led to believe General Smith will consider favorably my interest. Since reading your letter I have directed that complete returns be made of my brigade and forwarded, as you suggested, by some reliable person, direct. This General Magruder has consented to. In a few days I hope to be able to forward the returns. At this time I am actively engaged in reorganizing the recruits assigned to me from the dismounted cavalry of General Price's army, which, when finished, will make my command one of the most effective in the department, and should I be permitted to command it during the next campaign I will try and see that it does honor to the noble State they represent.

Parsons is now commanding the Missouri division of infantry, but will be returned to his brigade so soon as General Price returns from leave of absence. This division will distinguish itself whenever called into action. It is regarded as the best one this side of the river. Affairs here are in any other state than a satisfactory one. The great want of subsistence in this district is truly alarming. Already our forces are forced to draw their supplies and occupy Red River. By reference to the map you will see that a great part of the district on this side of the Arkansas River is not fully protected. It is true we have a small garrison at Camden and a few mounted men in that direction, but I hold that country is given up for the present. But we have the

satisfaction of knowing that it is also untenable for the Federals. I hope, nevertheless, by a united heart and hand, we will be able to destroy any army the enemy may send into the interior of the department. Our effective force against any army that may advance will certainly reach 35,000 men, and if well commanded will protect all the territory we now hold in the department. You seemed very much depressed when you wrote, but I trust ere this the invincible army of General Lee has again been victorious, and his army ready to act against Sherman on the coast. The reverses met east of the Mississippi River by our armies I hope will be cured by some masterly stroke of our troops. I hope for the best. Do write to me soon and often, and do not fail to remember me in kindness to General Clark and the delegation, also to Colonels Garland and Carroll, of Arkansas. Say to General Clark his family in Missouri were well when our troops were in that State. John Clark's family came out with him and are well. Write to me in regard to the appointment of a Senator, who ought to be appointed, since Reynolds refuses to appoint General Clark. My father and family are in San Antonio, but I look for them here soon. I will send any items of interest to you as they occur here.

Very truly, your friend,

CHAS. S. MITCHELL.

Official copy respectfully furnished Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, for information.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, January 13, 1865.

Capt. A. H. MAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward herewith an official copy of letter written by me to General Mejia, a perusal of which will indicate to the major-general commanding the necessity which called for it. Should the courts proceed in this matter notwithstanding my appeals, following the example of General Smith in a former case, I shall, in the absence of all instructions, prevent the exportation of all cotton, regardless of the nationality of the owners. I also forward a copy, with translation, of an agreement for the rendition of criminals, refugees from justice, entered into by General Mejia and myself, for the preservation of order on this frontier. Its effects have so far proved highly beneficial. Three men (who chanced also to be deserters from Jones' light battery, as well as criminals) have been returned upon my requisition, and others occupying similar positions will doubtless soon follow in their footsteps. The mistaken idea that they were returned as deserters from the C. S. Army soon gained ground in Matamoras, causing an emigration therefrom of some 200 deserters and renegades, who had been of great injury to us in inciting others to desert. The U. S. consul, I am credibly informed, addressed General Mejia a very insulting letter on the subject, stating that the United States Government had the "will and the power" to protect its citizens. This letter is said to have been returned with indorsements demanding a perusal of the consul's exequatur. I have no fear for the result. I have the honor to state that I have turned the Mexican prisoners captured from Cortina

over to General Mejia. I was induced to do this because they were almost entirely naked and I did not consider it profitable or advisable to maintain prisoners at expense of Government when there was no power to recognize them as subjects for exchange.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, January 10, 1865.

Señor General Don TOMAS MEJIA,
Commanding Nuevo Leon, Coahuila,
District of Matamoras, &c., Matamoras, Mexico:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state for your information that a few days since the judge of the district court of Matamoras notified me of the possession of certain claims by citizens of Mexico against the Confederate States; that if payment were not promptly made he should feel it his duty to issue his writs of attachment in the cases and to order the seizure of cotton belonging to the Confederate Government, and to take such other steps as would lead to the forcible collection of said debts. Under these circumstances I feel it to be my duty to urge you, if in your power, to stop any proceedings touching this subject until the matter can be laid before the Imperial Government for its consideration and decision. To enable them to form a correct opinion of the case, I will state, as briefly as possible, a history thereof, and also cite a few authorities which lead me to the belief that his honor the judge is in error as to the legality of seizing Government property. Sometime in 1863 Major-General Magruder issued an order directing Brigadier-General Bee, then commanding the line of the Rio Grande, to impress cotton to meet exigencies of the service. It seems that General Bee made a compromise with cotton owners, and accepted the use of 25 per centum in lieu of impressing the whole. This is a brief history of the origin of the claims. Your assistance is earnestly requested in arresting proceedings in the premises until His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian, can be advised of the facts and his pleasure known. The impressment law is a branch of the war-making power of the Confederate States Government, and has been so declared by the courts of different States adjudicating the same, and maintaining its constitutionality. If there were no express constitutional grant for the exercise of this power it would inure to the Government from necessity and in pursuance of the right of eminent domain and self-preservation. Vattel declares: "The right of self-preservation is paramount to all other considerations." Mr. Wheaton lays it down as a principle that "In the exercise of the means of self-defense, no independent state can be restricted by any foreign power." It can be safely affirmed that the impressment of cotton and other property by the officers and agents of the Confederate Government, duly authorized, was in accordance with law and violated no rights of owners. If the act of impressment was not in pursuance of law, it is obligatory upon the party complaining to establish the fact before a tribunal of the Confederate States having jurisdiction in the case. Should it appear that the impressment was unwarranted by law, the Confederate Government would incur no responsibility. The officer or agent transcending his powers would be personally responsible for his own wrong. If the impressment of property should be made in conformity with law, it is then the act of the

Government of the Confederate States, and no sovereign could pass upon the act, much less an inferior court, unless by express permission of that Government. Should the judge of the district court of Matamoras proceed in the face of these facts, in my opinion he would utterly violate the plainest principles of international law, and also the adjudications of the courts of the most enlightened nations. The French tribunals have decided that no proceeding can be carried on against property of any kind belonging to a foreign sovereign:

Aucune poursuite ne peut être exercée contre les biens de toute espèce appartenant à un gouvernement étranger. Il a été jugé que personne ne peut former en France une saisie arrêt sur les fonds d'un gouvernement étranger, et que les tribunaux sont incompétents pour établir sur la validité de cette saisie-arrêt.—Foelix, Droit international privé, page 164. Quoted by Wheaton, pages 152-3, bottom note.

The particular case cited—copy of certificate accompanies—was an impressment, a loan, or a spoliation. If the former, the consequences of its legality or illegality have already been discussed. If a loan, it is a debt due the party and is governed by the laws and comity of nations, and for those reasons cannot be adjudicated by a foreign court unless by consent of the Confederate States. If a spoliation committed by our own Government upon the property of a Mexican citizen, it is not a question to be decided by courts but a political question to be adjusted by the two Governments. In the event of a failure or refusal on the part of the Confederate Government to make restitution, the Government of Mexico would have the right as a dernier resort to make reprisals upon our property to indemnify it; but no such power is vested in any tribunal, much less an inferior court of that country. The right of the Confederate States to immunity with respect to their property on the high seas, in the ports, or within the territories of neutral powers arises from the principles of public comity and convenience extended among sovereigns and the presumed consent of nations, as evinced by usages and customs, and the immunity is presumed to exist as a part of civilization, and is to be allowed until expressly retracted, and this presumption is presumed to be a part of the voluntary and adopted laws of nations. It rests upon the same basis which exempts a sovereign or his ambassador from arrest or detention in a foreign country, also his ships in foreign ports, &c. The fact that the Confederate States have not been recognized by other powers does not preclude them from claiming and enjoying the immunities accorded to other nations. The law of nations accords to them the status of a sovereign. The intended sovereignty of a state does not in any degree depend upon its recognition by other states. A new state springing into existence does not require the recognition of other states to confirm its internal sovereignty. The existence of the state *de facto* is sufficient in this respect to establish its sovereignty *de jure*. It is a state because it exists.—Wheaton's Elements, sixth American edition, page 30, paragraph 6.

A nation with an organized government, with the whole machinery of the different departments in effective operation, an immense army in the field, cannot be denied international sovereignty. A nation having armed vessels upon the high seas, flying its flag from their mastheads; granting letters of marque and reprisal; capturing enemies' property, declaring what is contraband of war, whose ships enter foreign ports on a footing with other national vessels, purchase supplies, and are allowed to be repaired at public docks; whose enemy recognizes her as a belligerent by the exchange of prisoners captured upon land and sea, and in many other ways; which has sustained the shock of four years' war with a government rich in all the elements of power

and aggression, has done enough to establish a character of external sovereignty, and has a just right to claim all the privileges and immunities and courtesies accorded to sovereign powers whose flags reflect the light and the glory of centuries. The recognition of the Confederate States as a belligerent by the governments of both hemispheres imparts to their property the character of nationality and secures it from arrest, detention, or seizure while upon the soil of a neutral. Property captured by our cruisers has been respected accordingly by the great powers of Europe. This recognition of the Confederate States as a belligerent is strictly in accordance with the laws of nations and has the sanction of the civilized world. Wheaton lays it down as a principle, that "If the foreign State professes neutrality it is bound to allow impartially to both belligerents the free exercise of those rights which war gives to public enemies against each other."—Elements International Law, sixth American edition, section 7.

Now, if the Government of Mexico assumes the character of a neutral it is bound to respect equally the rights of the belligerents. Would that Government justify the seizure, detention, and sale of property belonging to the United States and within the limits of the empire under similar circumstances? It would be an anomaly to recognize the Confederate States as a belligerent and at the same time deny them the rights properly accruing from the recognition. Allow the principle that the property of a State may be seized for the satisfaction of creditors by virtue of a writ from any court because it may be upon foreign soil would be ruinous. Then a British bondholder could attach the funds of Mexico in the branch of the great national bank at Paris, or seize upon the supplies for the Imperial army, whether stored at Hamburg, Amsterdam, or Liverpool. The assumption that non-recognition divests property of national character and exemptions would be attended with like inconveniences and dangers to the public interests of the State owning it. Under this rule an American bondholder could attack and ultimately sell cannon, ammunition, clothing, or provisions purchased and paid for by the Imperial Government of Mexico and found anywhere without the territories of the Emperor. The commerce now being carried on by the Confederate States through their authorized agents and their citizens with Mexico was established by the consent of the Mexican authorities and guaranties of protection were given. The right to seize upon property of the Confederate States for the satisfaction of creditors was not claimed and would not have been accorded by the agents or representatives of the Confederate Government. The exercise of that right now by Mexico would be an act of bad faith. The Confederate Government has done and will do all in their power to satisfy the demands of all their creditors. These suggestions are presented for consideration with an assurance on the part of the Confederate Government that you entertain for them and the cause they are fighting for the most friendly feeling of neutrality, and that your powerful influence will be exerted in their behalf in preventing the consummation of acts which cannot promote the interests of either Government. The evidences of wisdom, moderation, and far-seeing statesmanship which have characterized the Imperial Government are but so many guaranties that the Confederate Government can rely with confidence upon the Emperor for a decision based on a love of justice and a profound veneration for the great principles involved.

I have the honor to renew my assurances of regard and esteem. Your very obedient servant,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2—Translation.]

MATAMORAS, *December 19, 1864.*

Having exclusively in view the prompt administration of justice, the generals commanding the lines of both frontiers have agreed, in order to obviate the crimes committed within their respective territories and jurisdictions, mutually to deliver over persons accused of crimes under certain circumstances, and which are enumerated in the following articles:

ARTICLE I. They agree that when a requisition is made in the name of the generals themselves or through the agents intrusted with the administration of criminal justice in the districts or sub-districts (partidos) of the frontier, they will mutually deliver over persons accused of the crimes enumerated in the following articles, committed within the jurisdiction of the party making the demand, and which criminals have sought asylum in or are found within the territory of the other.

ART. II. They will be delivered in pursuance of the foregoing article on proper application being made for the persons accused as principals, auxiliaries, or accomplices of any of the following crimes, viz: Homicide, voluntary, including assassinations, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; assault, with intent to commit murder; mutilation; incendiarism; rape; kidnaping, defined as arresting and carrying off, either by force or under false pretenses, a free person; counterfeiting, including the forging, making, or introducing knowingly or putting into circulation false money, bank bills, or other current paper, with the intention of defrauding any person or persons whatsoever; the introduction of or fabrication of instruments for making counterfeit money; the appropriation or peculation of public funds, or the appropriation of the same, with the pretext of a revolution in the frontier States; theft, robbery, defined not only the taking from the person of another by force or criminal intent, goods or money of whatsoever value, either by violence or intimidation, but also he who commits a breach of trust, abusing the confidence or trust placed in him prior to his transgression; housebreaking, meaning thereby the going to and entering the house of another with criminal intent; cattle stealing and larceny; the taking of effects or movable goods of whatever value.

ART. III. All expenses of detention and extradition which arise from carrying into effect the preceding arrangements will be allowed and paid by the authority of the territory in whose name the requisition has been made.

ART. IV. The articles of the present confidential arrangement will be by no means applicable to crimes of purely a political nature; neither will it comprehend the return of fugitive slaves, nor will it be applied to persons who have committed crimes prior to the 1st day of November of the present year in which this arrangement has been entered into.

ART. V. None of the parties are obliged, under the present arrangement, to deliver over their own citizens.

ART. VI. Notwithstanding the conveniences which to the parties arise from the execution of the present arrangements and the probability the parties making them have that in due time they will be formally accepted by their respective Governments, elevating them to solemn treaties, the present, therefore, has no official character, but made purely in confidence between the undersigned commanders, notwithstanding they, in compliance with their duty, privately and reservedly participate, to their Government what they have done in this

matter, and reciprocally on both sides of the Rio Grande they oblige themselves to execute and comply with it from this date, and continue the same until expressly advised that their acts in the premises are disapproved by their respective Governments.

ART. VII. Requisitions made on this city will be directed as before designated, but those necessarily made at other points on the line of the frontier will be exclusively made on the military commanders named by the respective generals, who will carefully instruct them previously, in conformity with this arrangement.

Done in the city of heroic Matamoras, on the 19th day of December, 1864.

TOMAS MEJIA.
JAS. E. SLAUGHTER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 5th instant (5147) has been received. I had reorganized Shelby's and Cabell's brigades, and have ordered Shelby to Red River County, Tex., before your letter was received. As I have explained to you in my letter of the 11th instant, I expect to send Shelby north of the Arkansas River to bring the absentees from the army now scattered in that section of the country; consequently it is necessary for him to go to some point like Clarksville where supplies can be had, and he can have his horses shod, and make the necessary preparation for the anticipated expedition. In order to carry out your instructions to burn the cotton east of the Ouachita River, and further to obstruct the communication of the enemy via Arkansas River, from Pine Bluff to Mississippi River, which is now in daily use, and if a favorable opportunity should arise, to take possession of Pine Bluff, also to subsist the cavalry, I have ordered General Clark to establish his command in Union County, Ark., near the Louisiana line and in rear of Pigeon Hill, Ark.; also Brooks' command I have stationed near the Arkansas River, with orders to obstruct, as much as possible, the navigation of the Arkansas River, between Little Rock and Fort Smith, which I deemed of great importance. In order to carry out my views in regard to Shelby's expedition north of Arkansas River, and to carry out your instructions, I deem it impracticable to send the cavalry to Dallas, Kaufman, and Van Zandt Counties, as they would then be 200 miles farther off from the points where I wish them to operate. General Shelby will not take over 1,500 cavalry with him on his expedition. All the rest not required for immediate use here can be sent to Titus County where, by the list submitted to me by the department commander, there appears to be 20,000 bushels of tithe corn and 38,000 bushels in Upshur County, the next county to it.

The counties of Van Zandt and Kaufman have only 14,000 bushels of corn; the county of Dallas has very little corn also. Instead of these, which are proposed by the department commander before he saw the list of counties with tithe corn, I respectfully request that should Shelby not be allowed to remain in Red River County, that he be subsisted in Titus and Upshur, except that portion which I propose to send north of Arkansas River. The enemy appears to be concentrating troops at Little Rock, a very small garrison being reported at Pine Bluff, and

Fort Smith being either evacuated or left with a small garrison. I think also that his veteran infantry are being sent down the Mississippi River, and that he proposes an invasion with his cavalry into Northern Texas, either by this route or the Line road. The remainder of Shelby's cavalry cannot consequently be safely sent farther than Red River, Titus, or Upshur Counties. I inclose you a letter from General Shelby, complaining that the officer at Clarksville refused to issue supplies to his troops. In view of the facts that the corn, fodder, and other supplies in Sevier County, Ark., have been used by troops not belonging to this district, and also that a large quantity of subsistence stores, which had been accumulated at Laynesport for the use of General Price's army, was taken and consumed by Gano's command, and which, if they had not been taken, would have been ample to supply Shelby for a considerable time, I would respectfully ask that these officers be instructed to issue to General Shelby's command such supplies as may be required. I have no engineer to place in charge of the works on Red River. Captain Mackey, Engineer Corps, is here, and as he is thoroughly acquainted with the country, I desire that he should be retained here to take charge of this work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you distribute the recruits of your command at once to the different companies. You will arm them and make them ready with ammunition and equipments, as far as you can, for the field at once. Hold three brigades in readiness to march at a moment's warning to Dooley's Ferry and Fulton, each bringing all their axes, spades, &c., for working upon fortifications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. F. FAGAN,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order General Shelby to hold his command in hand to advance by way of Fulton, get ammunition there, and proceed to the front via Washington to meet the enemy. If he hears of the enemy via the Line road he will cross at Laynesport, if possible. The ammunition is at Fulton, say 90,000 rounds of all kinds. It must be sent at once to Shelby by empty wagons returning to Clarksville. You will get ammunition for Clark's and Cabell's brigades from Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, ordnance officer of this district. A battery for each division of cavalry will be turned over ready for service with appropriate ammunition at once by Major Magruder, chief of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General SHELBY,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I sent you an order yesterday, by direction of the major-general commanding, to impress what beeves you could find in the counties of Red River and Lamar, and to send them here without delay. He requests me to-day to write that 1,000 beeves are required here at once; that the line of the Ouachita, including Camden, will have to be evacuated; that his troops have been several days without beef, in consequence of the failure of the department officers (over whom he has no control) to furnish beef; that it requires about 600 beeves a week to furnish this army, and that there must be a surplus on hand of at least 1,200 beeves to enable this army to subsist in front even a week in case of an advance; that by the greatest and perhaps fated neglect of those whom he cannot control this district is on the verge of ruin, and that therefore he is compelled in order to save it, even temporarily, under the present system, to impress beef in Texas whatever may be the consequence; but that you will therefore select your most suitable officers and men and endeavor to persuade the farmers to sell, and only impress when the beeves cannot be obtained by purchase. The impressment law must be followed strictly. The major-general commanding is informed that there are many beeves in Hopkins County, Tex. You will get, therefore, 400 from each of the counties named, or apportion the number to each county, according to what may be its estimated capacity to furnish. Funds will be sent you, if possible, to pay upon the spot. As soon as 150 beeves are obtained send them, and push the matter as rapidly as possible. Consult some patriotic citizens as to the beeves in the three counties named (Lamar, Red River, and Hopkins). Tell them that there is preparing a great raid from Little Rock for Northern Texas, as far as the major-general commanding can judge, and that the beeves can be returned to them, if they desire it, as soon as the officers at Shreveport can obtain them. Send your unarmed men (good herdsmen) for the beeves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 15, 1865.

Major-General MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: In consequence of the threatening attitude of the enemy in front of this army, the major-general commanding has directed me to say to you that as the department commander some weeks since directed him to take command of Gano's brigade in case an emergency should arise which would require their services to repel the enemy from this district, that you will direct the commanding officer of that brigade to hold his command in readiness to move in this direction at short notice, prepared to meet the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., January 16, 1865.

The following letter, received from department headquarters, is hereby published for the information and guidance of the officers of this military district; a compliance therewith is required:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant-General's Office, Shreveport, December 30, 1864.

Maj. W. H. HAYNES,
Chief Clothing Bureau:

MAJOR: I am directed by the general commanding to say that in making the uniform frock coats in future you will be guided and governed by the regulations prescribed for the "uniform and dress of the Army," published in General Orders, No. 9, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, series of 1861, and the plates accompanying said orders. In the matter of trimming the regulations cannot in all cases be carried out, but as to the length of the coat, it can always be done, and must be. You will give the necessary orders to meet the requirements of these instructions to the several officers of your department; and any deviation therefrom will subject the delinquent party to trial by court-martial, and removal from the position he may occupy. The district commanders will each be furnished with a copy of this letter.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 31, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Maxey, commanding district of Indian Territory, for his information, and who will see that these instructions are fully carried out in his district.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, January 16, 1865.

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V. Brigadier-Generals Roane, McNair, and Hawthorn will hold their brigades in readiness to march at a moment's notice to Dooley's Ferry and Fulton, each bringing all their axes, spades, &c, for working upon fortifications.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

J. J. GAINES,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I wrote you a few days since that Fort Smith was being evacuated, and that it would not be well to send up any considerable number of troops for its occupation and defense; first, because of the want of supplies; secondly, most of the troops ought to be kept in

hand for the spring campaign in Arkansas and Louisiana. Nevertheless I think some portion of Maxey's Indian troops and a few white troops raised in that country should, if they can be supported, occupy such forts as may have been abandoned in that region of country. The object of my letter of the 9th instant (No. 73) was to guard in time against the removal of the main body of Maxey's troops too far from the District of Arkansas or Louisiana to take part in the battles next spring.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I should have mentioned in my letter of yesterday, on the subject of withdrawing Colonel Lyles and his command from north of the Arkansas, that since my letter No. 34, Fulton, January 5, 1865, informing you that I would order General Shelby north of the Arkansas to bring out the commands remaining there, I have thought it better from recent indications of the enemy, who is concentrating his cavalry at Little Rock, to retain General Shelby on this side of the river; hence my recommendation of General Jeff. Thompson for the purpose of performing the duty on which I had designed sending General Shelby, provided General Smith sees proper to send General Thompson on that service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, January 17, 1865.

* * * * * * *

XXIV. Paragraph IX, Special Orders, No. 4, dated January 4, from these headquarters, is so modified as to read as follows:

The regiments of Lyles, McGhee, and the unattached company of Earle in Northeast Arkansas will remain in Northeast Arkansas, and will constitute a brigade, to be commanded by Col. O. P. Lyles. All other troops are ordered forthwith south of the Arkansas River. The commanding officers of Dobbin's, McCray's, and Freeman's brigades, now north of the Arkansas River, are hereby directed to take immediate steps to collect the men belonging to their respective commands, and will proceed with the portion which they may have collected, by the 1st of March at furthest, to such points on the Arkansas River as may in their judgment be deemed best and cross them to this side of the river. This order must be strictly obeyed, and these officers will report to these headquarters with such men as they may have with them, or alone if they cannot get the men, in accordance with the above instructions. In consequence of the alleged scarcity of forage and supplies on the various routes, it is suggested that the men be sent south in parties of 100 to 150 strong, under officers of firmness, industry, and vigilance.

From information recently received and since the publication of Special Orders, No. 4, dated January 4, 1865, it would seem best that they should cross Arkansas River west of Little Rock. Couriers will be sent in advance advising the major-general commanding of the date of leaving their encampment, and stating about what time they will reach the Arkansas River and when they have crossed the river. Should these commands be crossed at a point below Pine Bluff they will proceed directly to Pigeon Hill and take post, announcing to these headquarters their arrival at that place. Should they be crossed above Little Rock they will proceed to Fulton and take post, announcing their arrival. The commanding officer of each detachment, as soon as they cross the Arkansas River, will report by letter to Major-General Fagan or to these headquarters. All officers or men who remain north of the Arkansas River in violation of this order are hereby declared deserters, and will be treated accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 22, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

This order was captured in Arkansas by a citizen scout from Cape Girardeau.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

By H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Vols. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(In the absence of the general.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, January 19, 1865.

I. In accordance with paragraph VII, Special Orders, No. 18, District of Arkansas, ordering the detaching of two brigades of this division for the purpose of finishing with the utmost rapidity the works at Dooley's Ferry and Fulton, Brigadier-General Roane with his brigade will proceed without delay to Fulton, and Brigadier-General Hawthorn to Dooley's Ferry, for the object above specified. These brigades will remain at these points during the winter, unless otherwise ordered by district commander.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

J. J. GAINES,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of copy of your instructions to Brigadier-General Shelby of January 9, 1865, directing him to take possession of the cantonment at Laynesport, &c.; also copy of your letter to General Maxey, of January

16, 1865, and to say that the instructions contained in those letters are unauthorized, and you will revoke them forthwith. The cantonment at Laynesport will remain under General Maxey, and he has been so instructed. If you deem it necessary to move any cavalry into the interior of Texas, you will order one of the brigades under your command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., January 21, 1865.*

Hereafter no leave of absence will be granted by district commanders for a longer period than thirty days, unless upon certificate of disability, and in the case of medical officers satisfactory evidence must accompany the application that proper medical attendance has been secured for their commands during their absence. Applications for extension of leave of absence from a medical officer must be made through the chief medical officer in the district of the branch of service to which the applicant belongs. No leave of absence exceeding seven days will be granted to a medical purveyor without reference to the chief of medical bureau.

II. During the temporary absence of Capt. John E. Garey, chief quartermaster, Maj. W. H. Haynes, quartermaster, will take charge of his office.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. GREER, *Chief of Conscript Bureau:*

GENERAL: You have been instructed by telegram of this date to order out the Reserve Corps in the counties of Texas on and south of the thirty-second degree of latitude and north of the San Antonio River and east of the twenty-first degree of longitude, and the general commanding directs that these men be instructed to bring with them all the arms they may be able to collect. When assembled they will be placed in command of Brigadier-General Robertson and ordered to report to General Walker. The general commanding wishes you to expedite with all the energy possible the collecting of these troops and preparing them for active service. The emergency is pressing, as the movements of the enemy indicate that a powerful attempt will be made on the Texas coast.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. H. FORNEY,
Commanding Division, Minden, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to say you will hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

When moved you will pass through this place and go in the direction of Houston. Boats have been ordered to Minden to transport your division. Further and fuller instructions will be sent you to morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to write you as follows: The movement of the enemy's troops down the Mississippi and the concentration of a large force at New Orleans, with other information received, indicate an intention on the part of the enemy immediately to assume the offensive. An effective force of at least 30,000, including A. J. Smith's corps, from Nashville, is available for this purpose. An attempt in force is about being made against either Mobile or the Texas coast, while a formidable naval expedition ascends Red River. Keep your command in readiness to move promptly, as circumstances may require, either toward Houston, Sabine Pass, or Natchitoches. The roads, especially that toward Houston, should be examined, and provision made for crossing streams, so that your march may be as expeditious as possible. Major-General Walker will be instructed to notify you of the enemy's appearance on the coast. You will be directed to march to the support of General Buckner or of General Walker, as may be determined by the movements of the enemy's land forces. Forney's division is ordered to Texas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. H. FORNEY,
Commanding Division, Minden:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move your division as rapidly as possible to this place. You will select for the artillery battalion under your command two batteries to accompany the division to Texas. These two batteries should be carefully chosen with a view to their efficiency for service and the condition of the horses. I am also instructed to inform you that three boats have been ordered to Minden to assist in transporting to this point the heavy baggage and the two batteries of your command. The road through the Red River bottom is certainly impracticable for loaded wagons and probably so for empty ones. Such as cannot be transported in the boats had better be sent here by way of Bellevue and Benton. The road from Fillmore to Bellevue, by way of Mr. Hutchinson's, is in good condition. Three hundred Enfield rifles now here will be turned over to the unarmed men of your division upon its arrival at this place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER, *Commanding District of Arkansas:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy are concentrating forces from Arkansas and Nashville at New Orleans. From the strength of this force it is evident they intend immediate operations against either Mobile, Galveston, or Red River, and at the same time will move a naval force up Red River. He has ordered Forney's division to Texas to be in position to move either to Houston or Natchitoches. He has directed that Churchill's division be moved to Minden, where they will occupy the winter quarters of Forney's division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 22, 1865.

Major-General CHURCHILL, *Commanding, &c., Lewisville, Ark.:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will move with your division immediately to Minden, La., and occupy the winter quarters erected by General Forney's command. He also directs me to inclose copy of confidential letter to Major-General Magruder.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Move so as to avoid crossing Lake Bodeau.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen S. B. MAXEY, *Comdg. District of Indian Territory:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy are concentrating a large force in New Orleans, drawn from their troops in Arkansas and Tennessee. Their movements indicate immediate operations against either Mobile, Galveston, or Red River. He anticipates that a movement will be made at the same time by a cavalry force from Little Rock and desires that you will keep your force well in hand to co-operate with the troops in Arkansas against such movements.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c., Houston:

The concentration at New Orleans of formidable force and preparations made indicate immediate offensive operations. Your coast or Mobile probable objective point. The position at Galveston is untenable against powerful land attack, assisted by fleet. Prepare to evacu-

*See next, *ante*.

ate and withdraw garrison when combined attack is made with force too strong to be resisted successfully. Guns and garrison must not be lost. Strengthen defenses at Houston. If necessary, impress requisite slave labor. Confer with the governor by letter. Forney's division has been ordered to your support and moves, by Shreveport and Crockett, to Huntsville. Wharton's cavalry corps is held in readiness to respond to your or General Buckner's call as enemy's land force present themselves on your coast or in Red River Valley, not to be called for till enemy's infantry in force develops itself. Reserve Corps of Texas ordered out and to report to you, with General Robertson. Put yourself in communication with General Robertson.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c., Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to write you as follows: Reliable information has been received of the movement of a large body of the enemy on transports down the Mississippi, and of the concentration at New Orleans of a formidable force of all arms. Preparations indicate immediate offensive operations and Mobile or the Texas coast as probable objective points. A naval expedition up Red River seems also to be contemplated, possibly to be accompanied by a land force. If the expedition fitting out at New Orleans is intended for the Texas coast, Galveston or Sabine Pass will be the first points of attack. Important to us as is the possession of both these ports, with the limited means at our disposal they are untenable against the attack of an expedition of combined land and naval forces, so formidable as that represented as preparing at New Orleans. You have been telegraphed to-day to be prepared for the evacuation of Galveston, and the removal of its guns and garrison, should the land force brought against it be too formidable for successful resistance. The greatest energy should be employed in strengthening the position at Houston, where in the event of an invasion from the coast you will receive the support of Wharton's and Forney's divisions. Brigadier-General Robertson has been directed to report to you with the Reserves of Texas, which have been ordered to rendezvous with such arms as they can bring. You can direct their concentration at Houston or such other point as you may deem advisable. You should give directions for the disposition of the unarmed men; they might be employed on the fortifications until they can be armed. Inclosed for your information is a copy of a letter of instructions to Major-General Wharton.* He is in position to move to the support of either General Buckner or yourself, but the commanding general does not wish him committed to either line of march until the development of the enemy's plans shows conclusively the point at which his heavy infantry column is to be employed. Forney's division with two batteries of artillery should pass through this place on the 26th instant, and should reach Huntsville on the proximo, where it will remain until further orders.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See January 21, p. 1337.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January 23, 1865.*

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XXXIII. Col. Smith P. Bankhead, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed without delay to headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, and will report to General E. K. Smith, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to call your attention to his letter of yesterday, informing you of the concentration of the enemy's forces at New Orleans. The movements of the enemy require the immediate concentration of the disposable force of the department. He therefore directs that you will send Gano's brigade forthwith, by way of Marshall and Henderson, to Rusk, with orders to report to Major-General Wharton for instructions. General Wharton will be informed of these orders, and instructions as to their final destination will meet them at Rusk or on the road.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, January 23, 1865.

Brigadier-General HAWTHORN,
Commanding Brigade, Dooley's Ferry:

GENERAL: You will move with your brigade to-morrow morning without delay to this point.

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *January 23, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Colonel Douglas, the chief engineer of the Trans-Mississippi Department, leaves here in the morning to return to Shreveport, and although I have heard nothing direct from you in response to the communications I have made to you from time to time, still I will not permit the occasion to pass without informing you that I am yet alive. Your orders of leave to me were until further orders, with certain verbal explanations which, I presume, you recollect, but have not had the power of fulfilling. Should you march into Missouri this coming spring with the intention of occupying permanent position in that State I should be pleased to be informed of the fact, and to receive the orders to return that you assured me should be sent upon that con-

tingency, whenever it happened. I regard a movement into Missouri in heavy force as essentially necessary to everything in this direction. That diversion should be made in order to hold engaged the power of the Northwestern States, and to relieve General Lee of that much pressure here. The earlier it is made the better. We have both been contending for this view of the case for more than two years. Richmond and Petersburg in all probability will have to be abandoned in the spring as necessary to the preservation of Lee's army. Do what we will now, much territory will have to be given up for the same reason. Nevertheless, if Kirby Smith and yourself march to the Missouri River in force, occupying the power of the Northwestern States in their self-protection, and Lee's army can be maintained and preserved twelve months longer, we shall gain independence. The Northern Government is as apprehensive of the future as the Government of the South, and the people of the North are as tired of the war as we are. In the first place, a cotton famine now threatens all the maritime and manufacturing nations embracing the North; then again the financial system and public credit of the North, sustained so far only by straining every resource, will break down, as the New York Herald has continually predicted for some time past; again, Mr. Lincoln, after the 4th of March, can no longer be regarded by foreign nations as the foreign agent or representative of the Southern States, they not having participated in his re-election by the States North as they did in 1860, and the European powers only having made treaties of recognition with the original States by name and not within the States of the after confederation, or with those of the still later United States as a unit or in general terms. And again in the midst of all these circumstances of embarrassment, the Washington Government, under a prolongation of the war for another year, will be compelled to resort to an enforced draft that will lead to civil commotions inevitably. In Grant's present army there are only from 18,000 to 20,000 voters; the rest are aliens and negroes; but foreign recruitment with the North is now pretty well over. I can now, in the midst of all the gloom and despondency around me, consequent upon our recent disasters, and in anticipation of the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, see my way, for the first time since the war opened, to a successful end, provided the Government and country remain firm, and Missouri is invaded in force, and Lee's army is maintained and preserved.

Fort Fisher, at the entrance of the Cape Fear River, has fallen after a desperate resistance, but Wilmington is still defended. Fort Fisher, which, in the first instance, as Admiral Porter says, was reduced by bombardment into a pulp, was afterward blown to atoms by the accidental firing of the magazine by Yankee negroes in search of provisions, with lighted candles, killing 200 of the victors. The obstructions in the river and other defenses must still be overcome before Wilmington falls. Sherman will occupy the winter in efforts to take Charleston and Wilmington and Branchville. In the spring I am quite sure he will join Sheridan in the Valley to sweep down upon Lynchburg and the Danville railroad, thus destroying and holding our only remaining line of supply here, and forcing Lee to an evacuation. Our authorities are preparing for the probable result by removing machinery, &c. The Congress calls for Lee as generalissimo, with full powers in respect to our armies, for the restoration of Joseph E. Johnston to command, and for cabinet and other changes. Secretary Seddon has already resigned. It is not known precisely who will take his place, but Breckinridge and Kemper are talked of, and Cobb, of Georgia, it is thought, will take the seat of Benjamin. The legislature of Virginia has unanimously backed

the Congress. The consolidation act will be passed in a day or two with many modifications and alterations from the bill as first reported. These are so numerous that we do not know yet what it will be. The question of putting our slaves in the service has been debated for two months without decision, but General Lee has written a letter saying it must be done, and at once, as absolutely necessary to our future struggle, and I presume the thing will now be done. Slavery having been regarded as a domestic matter with the States has caused the trouble, but as property the Government may undoubtedly impress them; and so it will be decided, I think. The time has come that is to decide our fate, and everything should be done and surrendered to the cause. Life, property, and honor are all lost by submission as fully as by subjugation. I send you a copy of the Enquirer containing the call upon me for the State senate and my reply to it. Perhaps you may find time to glance over them. My election, I am assured, is quite certain. Nevertheless, do not let this interfere with the request I have made to you to call upon me at the right time to go with you into Missouri. Old Cooper and myself have been at war ever since I reached Richmond, but I have at last, I believe, whipped him out of his boots and breeches, and I understand the Congress calls for his removal among the rest. My health is perfect and I no longer dissipate since my children have joined me.

I beg to be remembered to all of your military household, and believe me still, warmly your friend,

JOHN TYLER,
C. S. Army.

P. S.—The public journals and Madame Rumor have had you dead, circumstantially, twice in the last four months. The country rejoices that you yet live.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, January 24, 1865.

Brigadier-General PARSONS,
Commanding Brigade, Fulton, Ark.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general to say that you will move your brigade without delay to Lewisville. Upon your arrival at this point you will find other orders awaiting you for your guidance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. GAINES,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, January 24, 1865.

I. Major Upshaw, commissary of subsistence, will immediately take possession of the corn belonging to Roane's brigade, now in store at Camp Lee, for the manufacture of meal for the troops of this division.

II. The following details will be ordered to report immediately to Major Upshaw for fatigue duty, viz: Brigadier-General McNair, one lieutenant and twenty-five men; Brigadier-General Tappan, one lieutenant and twenty-five men.

III. Paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 16, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked. The detail ordered to report at the saw-mill near Spring Hill will rejoin their commands at once. This order will be sent to Spring Hill at once, to Mr. W. H. Smith, in charge of the mill, in order that these men may be relieved and return to their command to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

J. J. GAINES,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 25, 1865.

W. G. HALE, Esq.:

SIR: Learning that you will shortly visit the city of Mexico as the agent of wealthy merchants in Matamoras, in order to obtain if possible from the Imperial Government greater facilities than now exist for the entrance of Confederate vessels into Mexican ports contiguous to the Rio Grande, and as the important matters which you will thus have in charge will necessarily bring you into frequent official intercourse with the highest authorities of the Mexican Empire, I have deemed it advisable to avail myself, to some extent, of your services during your visit. The relations of the Confederate States with the French and Mexican Governments are at present, for various reasons, of the most interesting character. It is very desirable that the most perfect understanding should exist between them. You will doubtless be able to obtain much valuable information, not only as to the popular sentiment in that Empire, but also learn the views, purposes, and future policy of the Imperial Government in reference to the C. S. Army. Communication from you on these points will be received with great interest, and will be forwarded to His Excellency President Davis for his information. I need scarcely inform you that, as the military commander of this department, I am simply charged with the duty of its defenses, and have no authority to clothe you with any official character whatever; yet I deem the establishment of liberal commercial regulations, such as you desire, as of the utmost benefit. Nothing tends more than these commercial ties to promote, preserve, and cement friendship and alliances between nations, and I earnestly hope that your visit will tend to render stronger the relations of friendship now existing between the two nations, and be but the initiatory step to the institution of negotiations, through agents properly accredited, having the same and even more enlarged and liberal objects in view.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 25, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Alexandria:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith some confidential communications, signed "P."* Mr. P. has been notified that the sole

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* Not found.

control of cotton is in your hands. The commanding general desires that you should attend to the matters referred to by this correspondent and answer his letters. Your attention is especially called to the proposed line of couriers from Monroe. The general commanding has received prompt and reliable information from that source.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry, Nacogdoches:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that Debray's brigade has been added to your command. Bee's brigade (late Gano's) is also en route to report to you. Arrangements have been made by which you will receive 1,200 Enfield carbines from Navasota. I am further instructed to say that a brigade of four regiments, or a division of two brigades of three regiments each, should be organized from your command, to be armed and to serve as cavalry. The regiments for this service should be selected with a view to their fitness for that arm. If one brigade is only thus organized, Brigadier-General Debray should be assigned to the command. It was the intention of General Buckner to have equipped his brigade as cavalry. Two of the three regiments have been drilled for the purpose and are already tolerably well instructed. It has become necessary to withdraw the cavalry of the District of Arkansas from the Red River Valley into Texas. General Buckner is sending his cavalry to the rear. In order to save the country from being consumed by the host of mounted men in the service, the commanding general will soon be forced to reduce their number by at least one-half. He desires you to impress upon your officers the absolute necessity for such a course and the probability of its being resorted to at an early day. The general commanding would be glad to have your views as to the best means for effecting this object, not only in your own command but in the cavalry generally. He proposes when the reduction is made to leave all four brigades of mounted troops under your command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry, &c., Nacogdoches, Tex.:

GENERAL: The commanding general instructs me to say to you that information he has just received leads him to believe that the expedition fitting out at New Orleans is intended to operate against Mobile; but he is not yet satisfied that such will be its destination.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has ordered Gano's brigade to Nacogdoches, Tex., and that it will be necessary for you to render assistance to Major-General Maxey should the enemy attempt a raid to Northern Texas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[JANUARY 25, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 18, District of Arkansas, announcing operations on the Arkansas River, see p. 16.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 26, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that Lieutenant Walsh has just crossed the Mississippi River and states that it is practicable by concert of action to cross the arms now at Brandon, Miss. The commanding general directs that you place an officer in charge of this important duty and again undertake to cross the arms. Captain Montgomery, assistant quartermaster, was, upon the capture of Major Springer, sent to this department for the purpose of taking charge of the line of communication in this department. Captain Montgomery makes his headquarters at Vernon, La., and has a cavalry force at his disposal to assist in keeping up communication. Lieutenant Walsh was sent by Captain Montgomery to the Cis-Mississippi Department for the purpose of ascertaining if arrangements had been completed there. The line is now ready to work with system, and the general commanding suggests that you will take advantage of it for the purpose above mentioned. Lieutenant Walsh will be ordered to call upon you in person, and if you desire it will be directed to report to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 26, 1865.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c., Houston:

Telegram received. The island must not be evacuated before an enemy comes. If the attack is made by combined land and naval force too strong for resistance, the garrison, at least, can be saved. If the expedition from New Orleans is destined for Mobile no attack will be immediately made at Galveston. Improve the time and strengthen garrison with all your disposable means.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, January 26, 1865.

Col. R. G. SHAVER, *Camden, Ark.:*

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Churchill to direct that you, assuming command of Davie's regiment, as well as your own, will move your command without delay to Minden, La., there to report to these headquarters. These instructions are based on paragraphs XII and XIII, Special Orders, No. 25, headquarters District of Arkansas.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

C. E. KIDDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, January 26, 1865.

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IV. Brigadier-General Roane, with his brigade, will move on Saturday morning at sunrise for Minden, La. The brigade will take the Shreveport road. Nine miles from Lewisville the command will take a left-hand road, and one mile from this point a right-hand road.

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By command of Major-General Churchill:

C. E. KIDDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., January 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a letter from Major-General Magruder, commanding District of Arkansas, to myself, bearing date 19th instant, and my reply thereto, bearing date 27th instant; also copy of a letter received from him this morning, dated 15th instant, and my reply thereto. These letters are forwarded because General Magruder, as you will observe, announces his intention of forwarding a copy of his letter of 19th instant to department headquarters, and I desire that the whole correspondence shall be filed there. I also inclose copy of my letter to him of 15th instant, to which he refers in his letter of the 19th. Conscious that I have but done my duty fearlessly, I am perfectly willing and anxious that the department commander or the President, as General Magruder intimates, be possessed of and decide the case upon the record. It is exceedingly difficult for me to keep up with this correspondence. After requesting me on the 6th to hold the command in readiness to co-operate with him, he orders the brigade commander on the 8th to move to Van Zandt County, on the Trinity, which, however, he states was a clerical error, and on the 15th reiterates his request of the 6th. In the meantime the matter is settled by General Smith, by letter of 23d, ordering the brigade to Rusk to report to General Wharton. Such correspondence is doubtless annoying to the department commander, as it certainly is to me, and my reason for sending at all is that, in view of the notice he serves of an intention to file his letter, I desire to file all, both his and mine, connected with the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, January 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 6th instant, requesting Gano's brigade to be held in readiness for active service in view of concentration of troops at Little Rock, just received. The inclosure (copy of report signed John P. Bull), dated 6th instant, shows that General Thayer had arrived at Little Rock, and that his troops were expected on Saturday and Sunday; that two regiments arrived on Saturday morning and the remaining arrived during Sunday. I should think you would get a positive statement from Colonel Brooks, who, I am informed by you, was sent to operate on the river between Fort Smith and Little Rock. I inclose, as requested, a copy of effective strength of Bee's brigade. Recently Hardeman's battalion was sent to Bagby's brigade and Martin's regiment to Northern Texas, temporarily, thus materially depleting the present effective strength. Officers have been ordered to report to you for definite instructions as to route and country between the Ouachita and Arkansas Rivers you desire them to examine. By the same mail I was surprised to find a communication from you to the commanding officer of Gano's brigade, directing him to move the brigade to Van Zandt County, Tex., which order seems based on decisions or orders of the general commanding the department. I am at a loss to understand this irregular course. I have no such instructions from General Smith, and from my knowledge of General Smith I am satisfied there must be some misapprehension, as he would certainly direct me to issue necessary orders to that brigade or send his orders through me. I shall ask General Smith what his wishes are, as it is utterly impracticable for me to hold the command ready to move north, as you request, on the 6th and at the same time move it south, as you request, on the 8th. Information strictly reliable received from Pine Bluff as late as 3d instant shows their commissariat well supplied and is being constantly increased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, Ark., January 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Comdg. District of Indian Territory, Fort Towson, C. N.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 15, 1865, in which you state in effect that you have received a letter from him directing the commanding officer of Gano's brigade "to move his brigade to Van Zandt County, Tex.," and that it is utterly impracticable for you [to hold] the command ready to move north, as he requests, on the 6th instant and at the same time move it south, as he requests, on the 8th; and in reply he directs me to state that the words "Van Zandt County" was a clerical error occurring in the office. It should have been "to some point on or near Red River, above Clarksville." With this change you will perceive that there is nothing inconsistent or impracticable suggested by his letter alluded to. On the 6th instant he requested

the commanding officer of Gano's brigade to hold himself in readiness to move north. On the 8th instant he received a copy of a communication from General Smith to you directing that Gano's brigade "should move to some point on or near Red River, above Clarksville." It was proper to obey this order as soon as possible, not only because General Smith ordered it, but because the want of forage in my district made it absolutely necessary. Nevertheless, in view of the enemy's preparations at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, he considered it due the public interest to request that you would not move your troops to a distance too remote for co-operation, but that you would keep them as near the Arkansas line as supplies would permit.

From the tone of your communications to him and to department headquarters, concerning the affairs of the district he has the honor to command, he fears that he may not expect that hearty co-operation so essential to the interests of the country. When Colonel Gurley, commanding Gano's brigade, stationed in this district, after having been informed of General Smith's wishes as to the removal of that brigade, and in defiance of the Sixty-second Article of War, refuses to obey the orders of his superior officer, General Shelby, to afford protection to public property of the same description as that which had been lost under similar circumstances in this district not long since, and gave as a reason that he had received your orders to obey no one except yourself, General Smith, and the Secretary of War, the major-general commanding deems it his duty to take such steps as will vindicate military discipline and punish willful violation of law, if he has to appeal to the Chief Magistrate of the Government to sustain him in his efforts to uphold discipline and to punish insubordination. The major-general commanding desires me to state further that General Smith having directed you to co-operate with him, it is his duty, which he shall always perform with pleasure, whether appreciated by you or not, to give you such information as he may be able to obtain of the movements of the enemy. You state that you think the commanding general could have received information from Colonel Brooks. Of course he could have received information from him had it been possible to communicate with him, but we have no accounts of him whatever, although he marched a month since to the Arkansas River with positive orders to report every week. It is feared that his couriers, as well as those sent to him, have been cut off. The major-general commanding has sent a company to force their way to him. The major-general commanding is informed that a large number of wagons, mules, quartermaster's and commissary stores have been arriving for some weeks at Pine Bluff and Little Rock, and such stores continue to be accumulated. A copy of this communication will be sent to the commanding officer of the department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., January 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th instant, written by Maj. M. M. Kimmel, assistant adju-

tant-general. You say that "the words 'Van Zandt County' were a clerical error occurring in the office." The words in your letter addressed to "Commanding Officer Gano's brigade," from "headquarters District of Arkansas, near Fulton, January 8, 1865," are as follows:

The commanding general has directed me to say to you that the commanding general of the department has decided that the forage and other supplies in vicinity of Laynesport, Ark., is necessary for the support of this command *and in consequence has ordered your brigade to move from Laynesport to Van Zandt County, on the Trinity.*

The italics are mine. Of course, I could not have known that the words "Van Zandt County, on the Trinity" were by clerical error used for those contained in the letter of the department commander, of the 5th instant, to me (No. 5141), in which I was directed to order the brigade "to some point on or near Red River, above Clarksville, where supplies and forage can be obtained." I had no means of knowing that you did not mean precisely what you said.

In your communication to which this is a reply you say:

When Colonel Gurley, commanding Gano's brigade, stationed in this district, after having been informed of General Smith's wishes as to the removal of that brigade, and in defiance of the Sixty-second Article of War, refuses to obey the orders of his superior officer, General Shelby, to afford protection to public property of the same description as that which had been lost under similar circumstances in this district not long since, and gave as a reason that he had received your orders to obey no one except yourself (myself), General Smith, and the Secretary of War, the major-general commanding deems it his duty to take such steps as will vindicate military discipline and punish willful violation of law, if he has to appeal to the Chief Magistrate of the Government to sustain him in his efforts to uphold discipline and punish insubordination.

I do not know whether you design the above for Colonel Gurley or myself. It is due to Colonel Gurley to say that whilst he properly [holds] himself amenable to my orders as his immediate superior officer in his communication of 17th instant to General Shelby, whilst declining to recognize General Shelby's authority over him, his brigade, or the property in his charge, he held the following language:

I have no apprehension of any attempt to destroy public property. The present condition of this command as to subordination and discipline warrants me in assuring you that public property in our hands will be taken care of. Should it be necessary, however, for the protection of property, I would willingly yield you full control of this entire brigade for that purpose.

The correspondence between General Shelby and Colonel Gurley on the above subject discloses no sentiment on Colonel Gurley's part in conflict with the above. On the contrary, everything he has written that has come to my knowledge coincides therewith. I can only speak of the written correspondence, as I have not seen Colonel Gurley since the question was raised and have no reason to believe he has expressed a sentiment conflicting with the above. If the above is designed for me I have the honor to say that I have no wish to influence the action General Magruder may see fit to take. I discharge my duty conscientiously, in strict accordance with the laws and orders as I understand them, and hold myself amenable to my commanding officer for the manner in which I perform my duty, and I am at all times ready and willing to have the most rigid scrutiny and investigation of my official conduct on this or any other question. You further say:

The major-general commanding desires me to state further that General Smith having directed you (me) to co-operate with him, it is his duty, which he shall always perform with pleasure, *whether appreciated by you (me) or not,* to give you (me) such information as he may be able to obtain of the movements of the enemy.

I believe your records and files will prove that I have not been derelict in this particular. The part italicized I pass by. Your letter indicates that you take exceptions to my reference to the information you might obtain from Colonel Brooks. What I said was precisely this:

I should think you would get a positive statement from Colonel Brooks, who, I am informed by you, was sent to operate on the river between Fort Smith and Little Rock.

The statement of John P. Bull was from information not of his positive knowledge. Colonel Brooks was where he could know of his own observation as to these movements. Movements about Fort Smith are of deep interest to this district as well as yours, and I suggested a source of information that would leave no doubt. This is what the sentence was designed to mean, and does mean, and nothing more. What I say I say plainly. I think if you will read my letter of 15th instant you will be satisfied that upon this point the sentence can justly bear no other construction. As a matter of course it was impossible for me to have known that communication with Colonel Brooks was interrupted. You say that you fear you may not expect that hearty co-operation so essential to the interests of the service. I believe the records of the country, as well as of the State of Arkansas, prove that I have "co-operated" with the troops in that State with some good results. I shall never fail, general, to obey the orders of my commanding officers, nor will I fail to protect, as far as in my power, the rights of any command intrusted to me. Whilst I jealously guard my own rights, I will not infringe upon those of others. Having been ordered to co-operate with you, I shall do so cheerfully and to the best of my ability, and regret that any necessity should have arisen for this correspondence.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

I am advised by you that you will furnish a copy of your letter to the general commanding the department. A copy of yours and this response will be forwarded by me to complete the record.

MAXEY.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., January 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Washington, Ark.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your letter (No. 1319), written by Maj. M. M. Kimmel, assistant adjutant-general, bearing date January 15, requesting (in consequence of the threatening attitude of the enemy on your front) that the commanding officer of Gano's (now Bee's) brigade be directed to hold the same in readiness to move in the direction of Washington at short notice, prepared to meet the enemy. In reply I am directed to inclose a copy of letter from department headquarters bearing date 23d,* by which it will appear that he was directed to order that brigade to move forthwith to Rusk (Cherokee County, Tex.), via Marshall and Henderson, and report to Major-General Wharton.

* See Boggs to Maxey, p. 1340.

In compliance with the instructions contained in said letter, I am further directed to say, marching orders have been given that brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 30, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call the attention of the War Department to the necessity of prompt action upon the papers which have been forwarded from this department recommending the retirement of officers on account of disability. The efficiency of many of the commands is becoming seriously impaired and the evil increases daily. From the difficulty in communicating with Richmond, it has not been deemed advisable to forward the muster-rolls. Many of the papers have been returned with the indorsement that no such officer is known. This is a great hardship and should be remedied if possible. I would suggest either that I be empowered to retire officers, subject to the decision of the War Department, or that the department will act upon the recommendations. The papers are never allowed to go forward without the indorsement of the intermediate commanders, which is of itself evidence of the position of the officers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry, &c., Nacogdoches, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have carefully considered the question of reorganizing and reducing the mounted force. The necessities of the country as well as the best interests of the service require its immediate and material reduction. It is greatly in excess of its proportion to the other arms of the service; it numbers more than half the whole army in the department and its further maintenance has become an impossibility. I expect, general, your co-operation and assistance in effecting the end desired. I propose reorganizing your command, leaving you two divisions of two brigades each, one of cavalry proper and one of mounted infantry. I intend that your regiments shall be kept up to a minimum of 400 effectives, and you will be allowed to recruit them to that number. Including Brown's regiment and Bee's (late Gano's) brigade, you have in your command twenty-one regiments or battalions. Retaining twelve for your reserve corps, there remain nine to be dismounted, which I propose shall be organized into a division of two brigades, to be commanded by Bee or Steele, as they may decide. I shall make three regiments the standard of brigade organization for cavalry throughout the department. Debray must command one of the cavalry brigades; he has two regiments already in part armed and drilled in

that arm of service. You should select your regiments for the cavalry proper, for their horses and for their drill and adaptability of the men for that arm. I will give no positive rule by which the regiments to be dismounted must be selected. I believe it would be most just and recommend to you that the regiments longest in service be continued mounted, except in case of superior qualifications in discipline, conduct, and efficiency as cavalry in the junior regiments. The division commanders will be Bee, Steele, and Major; the brigade commanders, Debray, Gano, Hardeman, and Lane for the mounted brigades. The commanders for the dismounted brigades will be determined by the regiments composing them. I leave to you the details as to time, place, and the manner of effecting this reorganization. The Government will require the mules for transportation and at least 500 horses for the artillery from the dismounted regiments. I promise they shall be paid for from the first funds received in the department. In organizing your two cavalry brigades, collect all the revolvers of your command for their use. The revolver is not needed for the mounted infantry, and it with the saber is sufficient for light cavalry, and especially if the flank companies are armed also with rifled carbines. I have 1,000 sabers at Houston which I can give you, also equipments for the carbines which were ordered to be turned over to you. Let me know your wants and be moderate. I will endeavor to supply you. You can telegraph me, and give me your views if you differ from me. I am determined on the reorganization and reduction of the cavalry; the time and manner only are questions that admit of consideration. It is important that it should be carried into effect by you with as little delay as possible. You know the necessity of increasing the garrison at Galveston, and as the division taken from your command is to be added to the force on that island, you will see the importance of promptly and successfully dismounting and effecting its organization.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: In replying to your letter of the 14th instant the commanding general directs me to say that he cordially approves of your sending General Shelby to collect and bring out the Confederate soldiers scattered in Northeast Arkansas. He believes if any one can accomplish it that officer will do it effectually. The concentration of the enemy's forces at New Orleans is favorable for the attempt. The great difficulties to be encountered will be from the inclemency of the season and the overflowing of the streams. If General Shelby is not sent the commanding general considers Brigadier-General Thompson as the best officer to substitute. An objection to this is that his legal right to command might be questioned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, Houston:

GENERAL: I have written General Wharton directing him to dismount nine regiments of his command, to be organized into a division of two brigades. I propose giving the command of this division to General Steele, and directing him to report with it to you, to assist in the defense of Galveston. I have determined upon reducing the cavalry force throughout the department. Already has it been partially accomplished in Arkansas, and I wish your assistance and co-operation in effecting it with the troops under your command. Gillespie's, Anderson's, and Bradford's regiments should be dismounted and made part of the garrison at Galveston. I leave to yourself the time and manner, and only impress upon you the necessity and importance of promptly and successfully carrying it into effect. These three regiments you will organize into a brigade, which, with that at Galveston to be commanded by Col. A. Smith, will form a division for General Hawes. I shall endeavor to strengthen your means of defense at Galveston by increasing its garrison, but so apparent is the natural weakness of the position that I am daily more strongly convinced of the impracticability of making a successful defense against an attack in force. The recent fall of Fort Fisher, the only remaining stronghold on our coast, except Galveston, is an additional evidence of the impossibility of contending against the heavy armaments the enemy can concentrate for the attack of a position. Galveston must not be evacuated until the enemy have developed an intention of making a combined land and naval attack in force. The position is of too much importance to be given up until the last moment. A show of strengthening it should be made, whilst secretly preparing for the evacuation. The garrison must be saved in all events; the guns and material if practicable. The re-enforcements from the dismounted cavalry in your district will enable you to strengthen the garrison and to improve and hold the work at the bridge, so as to cover the withdrawal of the troops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, January 30, 1865.

Capt. A. H. MAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state, for the information of the major-general commanding, in reply to confidential letter, No. 4731, department headquarters, November 30, and letter of July 30, to Major-General Magruder, and No. 333, district headquarters, current series, that I had not replied to the two first as I have been, and still am, endeavoring to collect data on which to base a report and exact history of this command, the necessity of the country, &c. When it is recollected that this command was composed entirely of wild bands of men, scattered from San Antonio to this point, and utterly regardless of orders, and without the means of complying with them if they had desired to do so, the major-general commanding will form some faint idea of the difficulty of obtaining the desired information. The whole object of this

command in the western country I have conceived to be to protect and keep open the trade with Mexico, the necessity for which increases with an increased vigilance of the enemy in blockading our ports. When Galveston falls, as it may, it will then be our only source from which all the articles required to be purchased from abroad can be obtained. The question is, how can this best be effected? So long as the enemy can be kept on Brazos Island it will be too expensive, as well as inconvenient for him, to keep a corresponding force, which can alone be effective in injuring this trade. Should he be allowed to occupy Brownsville or Corpus Christi, he will have by spring excellent grass, and an opportunity of moving as large a portion of his troops as he may deem necessary. His force at present amounts to 1,600 infantry, 250 cavalry, 1 battery of artillery, and I am credibly informed that they are attempting to increase their cavalry force. To hold this force in check my force is about 1,500 effective men; 170 are in Northern Division under Colonel Pyron; a portion stationed at Camp Verde guarding country against depredations of Indians, daily occurring; another portion stationed at Eagle Pass, guarding trade in that direction, as also protecting the country against Indians. The disturbed condition of country in Mexico, as well as on this side of the river, will not, in my opinion, admit of the reduction of one man from this duty. On the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass to Edinburg, a distance of 280 miles, I have a force of 200 men. This force is also engaged in protecting trade and watching bands of banditti in Mexico. From this latter I have been constantly in alarm since my arrival here, for fear they would be induced by the Yankees to make a raid through the country, capturing cotton and carrying it to Corpus Christi or Padre Island, the practicability of which can easily be seen by the map. Deducting the force required for the above and I have but 1,100 men for the purpose of watching this point, Corpus Christi, the coast, and scouting the country for jayhawkers, bands of deserters, &c., west of Guadaloupe.

In accordance with orders, I have been busily engaged in ferreting out men belonging to other commands and sending them forward. The difference between the cost of a bale of cotton crossed at Rio Grande City and one brought down on this side is $16.50. The difference upon imported articles will, of course, be the same. If this position is abandoned no one will be willing to haul on a line as low as Rio Grande City, and the trade will necessarily have to go to Laredo or Eagle Pass, which would almost double this amount, and at the price at which cotton ranges now would effectually put a stop to the trade; besides, if the forces are withdrawn the country will become filled with bands of deserters, jayhawkers, &c., which will require an army to remove, and the number of deserters from the armies in the east joining these hordes will be more than equal to the number of troops drawn from here. It is evident to me that by using my force as above stated I shall do more toward strengthening the army in the interior than by sending the small force here to their assistance. But this is a question for the decision of the commanding general, and not for me. I shall therefore issue the order immediately for Giddings' battalion to proceed to obey his orders. I do not send Showalter's regiment, as I do not know whether it is the general's intention for that to go. The same may be said of the battery, as in letter to General Magruder this regiment never was referred to as a part of Colonel Ford's command. However, no time will be lost, as the roads at present do not admit of the movement of troops, and by the time they can get off the general will have had time to inform me of

his views. If the latter troops are left I may possibly be able to hold this point, but it is exceedingly doubtful. As soon as this reduction is known the country will be abandoned by the citizens. One other point of view, which with the Confederacy in a different condition I would not make, is this: That I believe fully one-fourth of the command ordered east will desert. Had we plenty of men I should say let them go. These are the men, in a great measure, from whom we are to expect depredations, and I would not even be surprised if they joined the enemy. The other day when some deserters were returned to me by General Mejia, in accordance with an arrangement made with him, 300 deserters are said to have left Matamoras, 125 of whom are known to have fled to the enemy at Brazos. In view of all I have said, I do not believe you could increase the garrison at Galveston, even if you should order my whole command in this district, more than 600 or 800. Finally, I would suggest to the commanding general that I be permitted to retain my present force in this district; that no more recruits shall be received. If the plans which I have already inaugurated succeed, the question of supplies can be set at rest. I shall hold the remainder of the troops ready to move, awaiting the answer of the general by next mail.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Abstract from field return of the Defenses of Galveston, Brig. Gen. James M. Hawes, C. S. Army, commanding, for January 30, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.
	Officers.	Men.	
Staff	8	.....	8
Bradford's regiment (cavalry)	19	344	419
Timmons' regiment (infantry)	14	231	294
Cook's regiment (heavy artillery)	17	409	601
2d Texas Volunteer Infantry	12	222	314
8th Texas Volunteer Infantry	13	227	276
Dege's light artillery	4	94	120
20th Texas Volunteer Infantry	20	588	712
Pyron's regiment (cavalry)	14	102	133
Total	121	2,217	2,877

[JANUARY 31, 1865.—For Davis to Smith, assigning the latter to the charge of military operations on both banks of the Mississippi River, &c., see Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 124.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 31, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. P. MACLAY:

GENERAL: The question of the legality of your appointment has come up in such a form that I am satisfied it will have to be tested, if

you remain at present in command of the brigade; should it thus be presented it may be impossible for me to sustain you. The papers in regard to your appointment, and of others made at the same time, have been presented to the President in such form that a categorical answer must soon be given. Until such an answer has been received, I do not think it is advisable that you should reassume command. I send you a sixty days' extension of your leave, and, if a favorable answer is received before its expiration, you will be at once returned to duty. I regret the necessity that compels me to a course of action which is alike mortifying to you as well as myself, but when I assigned you to duty I had every reason to believe from the President's letters and indorsements that he would sustain me in the course taken; that action you, as I, know was without the authority of law at the time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 31, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inclose you the accompanying copies of telegrams* from Major-General Parsons, commanding at Camden, and to say that this information, taken in connection with the report from Major-General Gardner that the enemy was concentrating a force at Vicksburg for service in this department, would seem to indicate that they intend to operate on the Ouachita River and to occupy Monroe.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from post return of Sabine Post, Capt. K. D. Keith commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Staff	5	.....	5	8
Ragsdale's battalion	10	182	237	381
Detachment Bates' regiment	4	124	159	269
Detachment Spaight's regiment	1	45	58	128
Detachment Baird's regiment	1	52	64	89
Total	21	403	523	875

* Not found.

Abstract from return of the Eastern Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Paul O. Hébert, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff	2	.....	.....	3	3
Post of Houston	13	.....	.....	13	13
Speight's regiment Texas volunteer infantry	18	437	437	567	1,010
Post of Crockett	1	9	9	11	11
Post of Navasota	2	.....	.....	4	5
Post of Anderson	3	.....	.....	4	4
Post of Sabine	3	1	1	6	8
Ragsdale's battalion Texas cavalry	9	182	182	237	381
Detachment Bradford's Texas cavalry	4	49	49	53	73
Fourth Regiment Arizona Brigade (Daly's company)	1	52	52	64	89
Gillespie's Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry	6	76	76	120	423
Detachment Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry	.....	5	5	12	43
Capt. B. F. Fly's company cavalry	2	40	40	42	50
Detachment Thirteenth Texas Infantry	3	124	124	159	269
Post of Hempstead *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anderson's Texas cavalry *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menard's company cavalry *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beazley's company cavalry *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	67	975	975	1,295	2,382

a No returns.

Abstract from return of the Central Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Staff	8	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....
McCord's regiment Frontier Cavalry	15	117	117	210	445	.....	.....
13th Texas Infantry	25	601	601	710	965	.....	.....
Dunn's company unattached cavalry	2	38	38	46	83	.....	.....
Goode's company unattached cavalry	2	24	24	29	74	.....	.....
Smith's company, Gillespie's regiment	2	35	35	40	67	.....	.....
Hughes' company, light artillery	4	67	67	88	99	.....	4
15th Field Battery, Seventh Battalion	2	52	52	62	76	.....	4
5th Field Battery, Seventh Battalion	3	44	44	70	95	.....	4
Total	63	978	978	1,263	1,914	.....	12

Organization of troops in the Central Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, C. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1865.

Thirteenth Texas,
Dunn's cavalry company (unattached),
Goode's cavalry company (unattached),
Smith's cavalry company,
Hughes' battery,
} Col. Joseph Bates.

Frontier Cavalry Regiment, Col. James E. McCord.
Nichols' battery, Capt. William H. Nichols.
Welhausen's battery, Capt. Charles Welhausen.

Abstract from return of the Northern Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff	7	.....	.....	17	19
Border Regiment	41	564	564	680	862
Barry's battalion	18	226	226	354	501
Post of Tyler	30	457	457	698	1,025
Post of Waco	4	22	22	41	86
Post of Bonham	3	67	67	179	251
Post of Sherman	1	.....	.....	24	24
Post of McKinney	2	.....	.....	52	56
Post of Rusk	5	18	18	136	143
Post of Dallas	3	.....	.....	68	68
Total	114	1,354	1,354	2,249	3,035

Abstract from return of the Western Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. James E. Slaughter, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Staff	7	1	8	8	.....	.....
Northern Division (Col. C. L. Pyron)	32	149	217	363	.....	.....
Eastern Division (Col. A. C. Jones)	9	118	149	223	.....	.....
Western Division (Col. S. Benavides)	13	224	279	456	.....	.....
Southern Division (Col. John S. Ford)	48	660	812	1,419	.....	.....
Fort Brown (Capt. O. G. Jones)	11	174	257	334	.....	6
Total	120	1,326	1,722	2,803	.....	6

SHREVEPORT, *February* [*1,*] *1865.*

Hon. ROBERT ROSE,
Shreveport:

SIR: Your request to cross the Rio Grande on private business in Mexico is most cheerfully granted. The proper officer has been directed to furnish you the necessary official evidence of this permission. I avail myself of so favorable an opportunity through you of expressing to the authorities of the Imperial Government the deep interest that I take in all that concerns the prosperity and welfare of their people, and at the same time I desire you to convey to them the sincere pleasure and gratification which I feel in the assurances received from so many sources of their generous sympathies and friendly dispositions toward the Government which I have the honor to represent as the military chief of this department; also to assure them of my ardent desire to cultivate and extend still further the amicable relations already existing, and which I trust will continue to exist between two coterminous nations having like aims and pursuits, and perhaps the same great and glorious destiny. Having entire confidence in your patriotism, intelligence, and knowledge of foreign intercourse (you having heretofore

been connected with the former Government of the United States in a diplomatic capacity), and wishing you complete success in the object of your present visit, I invoke for you there the consideration due your well-known character and high social position here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

SHREVEPORT, *February* [*1,*] *1865.*

Hon. ROBERT ROSE,
Shreveport, La.:

SIR: Whilst in the city of Mexico I desire you, on some fitting occasion, to make known to His Majesty the Emperor, that in the case of unexampled catastrophe to our arms and the final overthrow of the government which I have the honor to represent as the military chief of the States west of the Mississippi River, an event I do not now apprehend, but which yet may possibly occur in the future, it is my fixed purpose to leave my native land and seek an asylum in Mexico. Bred to the profession of arms, having such education in my profession as the best military schools in the United States offer, with the benefit of foreign travel and some experience, such as is acquired by the command of armies actively engaged in the field for more than two years, it is my desire still to continue in the exercise of the profession of my choice. Having some knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, and having been on duty at one period on the Mexican frontier, my humble services and such influence as I could exert might be rendered available to His Majesty's Government. I therefore authorize you to tender them to him in the possibility of the contingency above alluded to. The national antipathy that would exist in the minds of many citizens of the Confederate States to those of the North, together with their intelligence, endurance, and daring as soldiers, might, in contemplation of possible collision between the Imperial Government and the United States of the North, render very desirable such a corps of Southern soldiers as might be induced by the offer of liberal terms to colonize the Empire, and thus greatly strengthen it. Should you find that this offer and the accompanying views are not wholly inappropriate to be alluded to, you will please tender my services to the Emperor, and at the same time assure him of my heartfelt wish for the eminent success of his reign, and the honor, welfare, and happiness of his people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 1, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of telegrams* received from Maj. Gen. M. M. Parsons, at Camden, since those transmitted to you on yesterday. The commanding general directs me to say to you that you must expect a movement up the Ouachita. The country the

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*Not found.

enemy are marching through is so destitute of supplies they must establish a base. The only route from Pine Bluff is via Monticello and Hamburg, Ark., and Bastrop, La., to which point there is a ridge road, gravelly and in good order. From Bastrop to Monroe the road is very difficult and at this time almost impracticable. Forney's division, now here, will be retained at this point till further developments. Inclosed for your information is also a copy of a dispatch sent to-day to General Parsons.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 1, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that when you find the enemy are likely to occupy the country about Monroe you will instruct your cavalry before retiring to burn all the cotton liable to fall into their hands, especially that held by Calderwood and others suspected of disloyalty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 1, 1865.

His Excellency H. FLANAGIN,
Governor of Arkansas, Washington, Ark.:

GOVERNOR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo is received. The movement of Churchill's division to Minden, La., places it in a better position for the defense of Arkansas, partially relieves the upper portion of the valley of Red River from the drain they would make on it for supplies, and facilitates a more rapid concentration to oppose an advance of the enemy from any quarter. I have no fears that a movement will be made from Little Rock, by the Little Missouri, toward Washington and the upper Red River Valley. No more egregious folly could be committed by the enemy. Almost impracticable in summer, it would be impossible at this season. The garrisons on the upper Arkansas have been reduced, and troops from the enemy's command in that district have been sent down the Mississippi to New Orleans. The concentration of a force near the mouth of the Arkansas and at Vicksburg, with information received, indicate that the enemy intend operating on the only good and feasible line open to them from the District of Arkansas by a march through Monticello and a combined movement to occupy Monroe, La., and the lower Ouachita. The enemy have concentrated a force of some 25,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry at Morganza, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans. Information induces me to believe that an expedition is now projected against Mobile, but that in the spring the whole force will be thrown against this department. The preparations

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* See p. 1361.

being made point to one of two lines of operation, either from the Texas coast or up the valley of Red River. Churchill, at Minden, will have comfortable winter quarters already constructed, and is in position there to meet an advance from every point from which Arkansas can be threatened. I am making every effort to check the trade in cotton with the enemy. I some time since instructed General Magruder to burn all the cotton east of the Ouachita. On the 11th ultimo he wrote as follows:

In accordance with instructions from department headquarters, directing me to have destroyed all the cotton that was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, I have ordered all cotton east of the Ouachita River to be destroyed.

Material for clothing has been and is being sent to Arkansas to be made up for the troops. Large amounts of clothing have already been distributed, and trains are bringing supplies from Mexico as rapidly as the great distance to be traversed will allow.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, February 1, 1865.

I. Major-General Magruder assumes command of the District of Arkansas.

II. Major-General Fagan will resume command of the cavalry of the district.

III. In addition to his present duties, Maj. C. B. Moore, quartermaster, is charged with that of inspector of the quartermaster's department for the District of Arkansas. He will proceed to visit the office of each officer of the quartermaster's department in the district, and make minute and critical inspections of all matters pertaining to the quartermaster's department. He will receive definite instructions from the chief quartermaster of the district and will make detailed reports to him at the close of each inspection as to the efficiency of the various officers, the condition of their books and accounts, and all information that will be of benefit to the quartermaster's department.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. M. M. PARSONS,
Commanding at Camden, Ark.:

If the enemy's intention to occupy Monroe is fully developed send the steam-boats in Ouachita to Red River, placing a trusty officer first on board each, with orders to destroy without fail if liable to capture. If impracticable to send them here, have them at Camden, where their destruction can, if necessary, be surely accomplished.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., February 2, 1865.*

I. For the purpose of enforcing General Orders, No. 57,* series of 1864, from department headquarters, enrolling officers are directed to inspect the rolls of detailed men employed in the Government establishments in their districts. Officers in charge of these establishments will, upon application of the enrolling officer, furnish the rolls and exhibit the orders detailing the men.

II. Application for the revocation of any special order must specify the paragraph, number, and date of the order.

III. In order to facilitate the supply of forage and subsistence to detachments of the Reserve Corps, officers of the tax-in-kind service will direct their agents in charge of depots to supply, as far as practicable, the requirements of such commands as are on duty, taking the requisitions and receipts of the officer in command for the forage and subsistence issued to them.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 2, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that he had ordered nine regiments of Wharton's command to be dismounted and placed at General Walker's disposal for the defense of his district. Wharton's command will then consist of two divisions of two brigades each. Each brigade will be composed of three regiments, which will be kept recruited up to a minimum of 400 effective men. One of Wharton's divisions will be armed and equipped as cavalry proper and instructed as such; the other considered and used as mounted infantry. The general commanding desires to be informed whether you have yet dismounted Harrison's regiment. The horses are much needed for your batteries.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 2, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches, La.:

GENERAL: I inclose a copy of a telegram† just received, which confirms the previous intelligence that the enemy are moving toward Monroe. The commanding general instructs me to say that this movement must be delayed, if not interrupted by the bad weather. If the rains which have fallen here lately have extended through the section in which the enemy are reported it will be impossible for their artillery and heavy wagons to move. You must make the best disposition with

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*See Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 1021. †Not found.

he means at your disposal to oppose the enemy's intention, which is evidently to establish himself at Monroe and open communication with the Mississippi, making the Ouachita his base of operations for a spring campaign. All your disposable cavalry should be thrown in his front. By placing obstacles in his march he may be delayed in a country where the impracticability of the roads and the scarcity of supplies may alone cause a failure of his expedition. The general commanding proposes ordering Forney's division to Mansfield or in the vicinity of Natchitoches, as you may deem the most advisable. The commanding general deems the latter point probably the better, as the troops would have a shorter distance to march should they be required to move to Texas to the support of General Walker.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Since writing the above additional information has been received from a reliable scout, which the commanding general believes to be correct. A copy of his dispatch is inclosed.*

J. F. B.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Washington, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a telegram† sent to Major-General Parsons, at Camden, which is transmitted to you for your information. The commanding general instructs me to write you that he is convinced that the present movement of the enemy has Monroe for its objective point, and the occupation of the lower Ouachita; and that Major-General Churchill, at Minden, is in the best possible position. The enemy cannot operate against Camden in force or move at this season from Pine Bluff on any other than the ridge road via Monticello, Hamburg, and Bastrop. If Parsons' division is at Camden the garrison there is sufficient. It is difficult to subsist even that force, and to supply a larger one at this time would be impracticable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: The commanding general instructs me to inform you that in consequence of the movement of the enemy in the direction of Monroe, La., Forney's division will be retained in this vicinity, awaiting further developments.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found. †See p. 1361.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., February 3, 1865.*

Under the regulations of overland commerce with Mexico, established by the President on the 3d of August, 1864, and published in General Orders, No. 77, series of 1864, from department headquarters, all carriers engaged in the exportation of cotton and tobacco west of San Antonio or Goliad, Tex., and leaving either of those points after the 1st day of February, 1865, must have clearance papers for their wagons or other vehicles from the deputy collector of customs at one of these places, viz, from Mr. Samuel Sampson, at San Antonio, or Mr. John N. Rose, at Goliad. Any such wagons or vehicles with cotton or tobacco moving westward from either of these places after the 1st day of February, 1865, without such clearance will be liable to seizure under the ninth and tenth paragraphs of the regulations. The military commander of the Western Sub-District of Texas will cause the same to be executed in accordance with the said regulations.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camp Magruder, February 3, 1865.*

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V. Captain Sleeper will send out daily a scout from his company with instructions to arrest all men found committing any depredations upon the citizens in this vicinity; also all men absent from their commands without the written permission of the brigade commander. All men so arrested will be brought, under guard, to these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Churchill:

C. E. KIDDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 4, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches:

GENERAL: I recommend to your favorable consideration the proposition of Maj. John Adams, whom I have known since my arrival in this department as a patriotic, liberal, and true man. The proposition to take out the 1,000 bales which are exempted from taxation by the Federal Government should, I think, be judiciously accepted. It will bring safely back into our lines one of the Washington boats, and may be made the means of placing them in Red River.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 4, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 28th ultimo, with the accompanying plan for making available the cotton within our lines, has

been received. In reply thereto the commanding general instructs me to say that the first paragraph as proposed should be modified as follows: Permits, in duplicate, for the passage of ——— bales of cotton through our lines, to be issued by the commander of the District of West Louisiana, the holder of said permits to present one of them with $50 in specie or approved sterling exchange (for each bale) to the bonded agent or commissioned officer, who shall be appointed for that purpose at district headquarters, and who shall give a corresponding receipt for the money. On the presentation of the receipt and of the duplicate permit to an officer at the outpost, appointed to receive the same, the cotton authorized by the permit will be allowed to pass through our lines. The officer receiving the bonus and the officer at the outpost will each make weekly reports to district headquarters of their transactions, these reports to be consolidated and forwarded monthly to department headquarters. The moneys received for bonus by the bonded officer or agent at district headquarters will be turned over by him immediately to the C. S. depositary, to be placed to the credit of the War Department. The commanding general thinks this change advisable for several reasons. It simplifies the transaction and enables you to keep it under control. The points through which cotton is permitted to pass should be limited. It might well be confined to passage on boats down the Red and Ouachita Rivers. Trade with the enemy is prohibited by law, and can only be justified upon the plea of the extreme necessities of the army, the responsibility resting entirely with the commanding general. Therefore, there should be a thorough system of checks established and measures taken to show clearly that the moneys received have been properly accounted for, and should go into the Treasury, to be drawn out by warrant under the usual restrictions of that Department. The preamble of your draft, I am also instructed to say, should be changed so as to represent that the pressing wants of the army create a military necessity for rendering available for supplies the cotton near the enemy's lines. The necessities of the people cannot create a military necessity justifying a violation of the law. In other respects the plan submitted by you is approved by the commanding general.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Magruder, February 4, 1865.

Major BLOCHER,
Commanding Artillery Battalion:

MAJOR: Major-General Churchill directs that you move your battalion at once to this place and occupy the quarters erected by the artillery battalion attached to Major-General Forney's division. He further directs that upon your [arrival] you report in person at these [headquarters for] instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. KIDDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Magruder, February 4, 1865.

Major BLOCHER,
Commanding Artillery Battalion:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding division directs me to say that owing to the difficulty of procuring forage at this point, you will not move your battalion to this camp, but will remain in your present encampment until further orders.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. E. KIDDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Washington, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 27th ultimo is received. The general commanding directs me to say that he is unable to understand your views as therein expressed, your communication not being clear or concise either as to the present or proposed organization of commands, and the strength of each. Complete returns of every regiment should have accompanied your letter. The present organization, as the commanding general understands it, is unsatisfactory, retaining in service seventeen regiments and two battalions, a larger force than the necessities of your district require, and a much greater one than can be subsisted, mounted. The commanding general has directed the dismounting of nine regiments of Major-General Wharton's command, and he is reducing the mounted force of the Districts of Louisiana and Texas. It is impossible longer to maintain a large cavalry force in this department. If a sense of justice and of patriotism does not satisfy the men that the interests and necessities of the country all demand its reduction they are valueless as soldiers. Three regiments are sufficient for a brigade of mounted men. A greater number is cumbersome and cannot easily be foraged in one locality. You can retain the organization proposed, two divisions of two brigades each, but the brigades must be reduced to three regiments each. This will leave twelve regiments mounted; the remainder should be immediately dismounted. Inclosed is a copy of a letter addressed to Major-General Wharton upon the subject of the reorganization of his command.* If you adopt the plan recommended to General Wharton, and concentrate the revolvers and cavalry arms in one brigade, you may have sufficient to arm it effectively as cavalry proper. Your requisitions for any deficiency will be filled if possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. F. FAGAN,
Commanding Cavalry, &c., District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The commanding general instructs me to reply to your telegram of this date, as follows: General Buckner has been directed

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* See January 30, 1351.

to throw all of his available cavalry in front of the enemy moving toward Monroe. The commanding general does not believe that it is practicable even for cavalry to operate now. The only road passable for troops, if there be one, is the ridge road, by Monticello, Hamburg, and Bastrop, upon which the enemy are reported to be advancing. To operate on their flank it will be necessary to move through bottoms and low country, which now must be impassable. Wagons cannot be used. There is little or no forage or subsistence in that section, and, with but little hope of effecting anything, the horses would be broken down and lost and the command rendered unfit for service in the spring. Though anxious to reduce the cavalry, the commanding general does not wish them all dismounted nor to have it done in that way. He has just received information that Bee's brigade, near Laynesport, cannot move in any direction because of swollen streams and impassable roads. They are as yet unable to obey the first order sent them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS, STATE OF TEXAS,
Brenham, Tex., February 4, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Houston, Tex.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose list of battalion and regimental commanders called into the field by recent orders from headquarters Bureau of Conscription, as also a copy of said order. By it only two companies of Lieutenant-Colonel Shannon's battalion will take the field, his battalion being divided by the thirty-second parallel of latitude. Major Schmitdz has only three companies moving, for the same reason. The organizations are just being completed. Blank muster rolls have been sent out to them, with orders to send them in corrected, as those heretofore received do not give a correct data as to the number of men actually present. This information will be forwarded to district headquarters as soon as received. The recent heavy rains will prevent the concentration of the battalions, for what length of time will depend upon the weather. The streams are too much swollen to be crossed with any dispatch, and some can hardly be crossed at all when very high. If the rain promises to continue I will get the battalions of De Witt, Bean, and Schmitdz over on the east side of the Brazos if possible before it rises. I had selected the west side, opposite to Hempstead, for them. I am having the regimental and battalion commanders to recommend some suitable person for assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries of subsistence, requiring each to send up the bond required by law, and when received will forward them by special messenger to department headquarters. In the meantime I will give to these parties a certificate stating the facts and authorizing them to act until their applications can be acted on by the proper authority If their acts cannot be acknowledged in foraging and subsisting and procuring the necessary articles to keep them in the field, I respectfully ask of the major-general commanding to assign for the time such officers as are necessary to act until the action of the proper authority can be had on their bonds. If neither of these courses can be taken it will be impossible to keep these troops in the field. I respectfully ask for instructions from the major-general commanding at his earliest convenience. I inclose

the bond of Mr. Milby, recommended by Major Kennard for assistant quartermaster of his battalion, for indorsement of the major-general commanding district. A regimental morning report will be forwarded as fast as the regiments and battalions arrive at camp, and full muster-rolls as soon as they can be made out.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Reserve Corps.

[Inclosure.]

List of regimental and battalion commanders of the Reserve Corps of Texas now in the field.

Name.	Where encamped.	No. of companies.	Remarks.
Col. James W. Barnes	Plantersville	10	
Maj. C. C. De Witt		4	En route for Hempstead.
Maj. E. M. Bean		4	Do.
Maj. John R. Kennard		3	En route for Houston.
Maj. K. B. DeWalt		5	En route for Danville, Montgomery County.
Maj. J. Schmitdz		3	En route for Hempstead.
Lieut. Col. W. B. Wall		6	En route for Plantersville.
Lieut. Col. W. R. Shannon		2	En route for Hempstead.
Capt. J. F. Spears		2	En route for Houston.

NOTE.—In the battalion commanded by Major Kennard there is sufficient material for five companies, and they are being organized as rapidly as possible.

J. B. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Reserve Corps of Texas.

[FEBRUARY 6, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 3, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, announcing General Robert E. Lee as General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States, see Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 1205.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 6, 1865.

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XIII. Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to General E. K. Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, for assignment to appropriate post duty, or with any administrative department.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inclose the accompanying papers for your information. The commanding gen-

eral directs that you send any available cavalry you may have in the direction of Monroe, La., to watch the enemy in case he should attempt a raid from that point. Instruct the commanding officer of these troops to put himself in communication with Colonel Harrison, commanding Louisiana Brigade, or whatever officer may command it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Under date of January 11, 1865, you write that, "In accordance with instructions from department headquarters, directing me to have destroyed all the cotton that was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, I have ordered all cotton east of the Ouachita River to be destroyed." The commanding general desires to know whether or not this order has been carried into effect. Information he has received induces him to believe that it has not been executed, although no official intimation to contrary has been given by you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication (C 109) of the 2d instant, with inclosures, and in reply I would state that Major-General Magruder was telegraphed on the 4th instant not to divert Bee's (Gano's) brigade from the orders it had received from department headquarters, directing it to repair to Texas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, TEX., *February 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.:

Inclosed I send you a map* of Texas showing the different subdivisions of Major-General Walker's district. The Northern Sub-Division (1) is commanded by Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch; the Eastern Sub-Division (2) is commanded by Brig. Gen. P. O. Hébert; the Central Sub-Division (3) is commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, and the Western Sub-Division (4) by Brig. Gen. James E. Slaughter. The counties west of sub-divisions one, three, and four, fifty in number, are by an act of the Texas legislature exempt from conscription. No soldier is secured from this broad extent of country, and having no soldiers or officers enforcing conscription there, it offers a hiding

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* Omitted.

place for deserters, and in this way holds out, perhaps, an inducement to men to forsake our cause. I send you a tabular statement of the commands of this district, but, for reasons you will understand, do not now inform you of their location. This is a corps organization only on paper. The effective total of the entire command is—*

The above act of legislature was passed December, 1863, and a State force ordered to be organized to defend the frontier. This force is only a paper organization, and General Walker has to send Confederate forces there to protect these counties when necessary. I shall go to Galveston soon and inspect all troops there and all others in this district. I would thank you to send me a copy of all general orders since June, 1864, care of General E. K. Smith. I shall not pay attention just now to the posts out of my line of travel, until I furnish you the history of the troops. Do I act as you wish in this respect? If not please notify me, as I desire to fully comply with your wishes. I sent you through General Smith my report of Wharton's cavalry, which I hope will give you satisfaction.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. F. MASTIN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Organization of Third Army Corps (District of Texas, &c.), commanded by Major-General Walker.

SECOND TEXAS INFANTRY DIVISION, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. P. O. HÉBERT.

Brigade.	Regiment.	Commander.
6th Texas Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. P. O. Hébert, commander.	8th Texas Infantry Regiment	Col. A. M. Hobby.
	13th Texas Infantry Regiment	Col. Joseph Bates.
	Spaight's Texas infantry regiment	Col. A. W. Spaight.
	Ragsdale's Texas cavalry battalion	Lieut. Col. S. G. Ragsdale.
	Beazley's Texas cavalry company (unattached).	Capt. W. H. Beazley.
5th Texas Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes, commander.	2d Texas Infantry Regiment	Col. A. Smith.
	20th Texas Infantry Regiment	Col. H. M. Elmore.
	Timmons' Texas infantry regiment	Col. B. Timmons.
	1st Texas Heavy Artillery.	Col. J. J. Cook.
	Texas battalion light artillery	Capt. A. E. Dege.

THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. THOMAS F. DRAYTON, COMMANDER.

7th Texas Cavalry Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter, commander.	2d Texas Regiment, cavalry	Col. C. L. Pyron.
	Baird's regiment, cavalry	Col. S. M. Baird.
	Anderson's regiment, cavalry	Col. T. S. Anderson.
	Benavides' regiment, cavalry	Col. S. Benavides.
	Welhausen's light battery	Captain Welhausen.
	Hughes' light battery	Capt. R. J. Hughes.
	Jones' light battery	Capt. O. G. Jones.
	Nichols' light battery	Captain Nichols.
9th Texas Cavalry Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch, commander.	Sweet's battalion, cavalry	Col. G. H. Sweet.
	Brown's regiment, cavalry	Col. R. R. Brown.
	Bradford's regiment, cavalry	Col. C. M. Bradford
	McCord's regiment, cavalry	Col. J. E. McCord.
	The Border Regiment, cavalry	Col. J. Bourland.
	McFarland's company, unattached cavalry.	Capt. A. McFarland.
	Bones' company, unattached cavalry	Capt. J. W. Bone.
	Dunn's and Goode's company, unattached cavalry.	Capts. B. F. Dunn and H. H. Goode.
	Wilson's company, unattached cavalry	Captain Wilson.
	Rutherford's company, unattached infantry.	Capt. A. A. Rutherford.
	Hopkins' company, unattached infantry	Captain Hopkins.

* An unintelligible cipher is here omitted.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Magruder, February 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. MCNAIR,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: Major-General Churchill directs that during his absence temporarily you assume command of this division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. E. KIDDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 7, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: You were informed by letter No. 5510, February 2, that instructions had been given to dismount nine regiments of Wharton's command. The commanding general directs me to say that he desires these regiments to be made efficient as infantry with as little delay as possible. He anticipates some trouble in dismounting them, much more in disciplining them. He believes that both objects will be best accomplished by the presence of some old and tried infantry regiments which can be distributed among the newly organized brigades, sustain their commanders, and offer an example to the dismounted regiments. He proposes ordering King's brigade to Houston (where the cavalry will be dismounted), and with the regiments of that brigade to reorganize three new brigades, each composed of infantry and dismounted cavalry. Brig. Gen. James E. Harrison, just promoted by the President, will command one of these brigades, Brigadier-Generals King and Steele the other two; the latter, as senior, to command the division. The promotion of Colonel King has not been approved by the President. By this arrangement he will be retained in command of a brigade. The elements of order which will be infused throughout this new organization will, the general commanding hopes, render the division effective for service in the field by the opening of the spring campaign. The commanding general regrets the necessity which induces him to remove King's brigade from your command, but believes that it will ultimately result in benefit to yourself, as he is convinced that when the division is made efficient the enemy's movements will call it to the District of Louisiana. This plan for strengthening General Walker may prevent the necessity of sending Forney's division from your command. Churchill's division also is at Minden in position to support you. The commanding general suggests the importance, whenever you feel able to accomplish it, of adding another brigade to Polignac's division by dismounting four regiments of Louisiana cavalry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry of Nacogdoches, Tex.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that he has ordered Brig. Gen. James E. Harrison to proceed immedi-

ately to your headquarters. General Harrison is fully possessed of the views of the commanding general and he desires you to consult him, believing that he will be of assistance to you in dismounting the regiments of your command which are to be converted into infantry. The inclosed extract of a letter of this date,* addressed to General Buckner, will explain the organization which the commanding general hopes to effect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, and to say that you are not under the orders of Major-General Magruder, and will therefore proceed at once to obey the orders from these headquarters directing you to report with your command to Major-General Wharton, at Nacogdoches, Tex. Should you have reached Lewisville you will proceed via Shreveport.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[FEBRUARY 9, 1865.—For Lee's General Orders, No. 1, headquarters Confederate Army, assuming command of the military forces of the Confederate States, see Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 1226.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ultimo, and desires me to say he regrets you do not see "any particular service you can be here (there) longer." Your duties as an administrative officer are very extensive, and the manner in which you have conducted those duties has done credit to yourself and been a source of great satisfaction to him. The necessities of the service may at any time strip one district of its best troops and throw the mass of troops into another district, but this should not interfere with the administrative duties connected with a district.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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* Not found as an inclosure, but see next, *ante*.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., February 9, 1865.*

I. Capt. E. M. Bacon, assistant quartermaster, Provisional Army, C. S., having reported to these headquarters, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 289, paragraph XIX, headquarters Department Trans-Mississippi, Shreveport, La., November 18, 1864, is hereby announced as chief paymaster of the District of the Indian Territory, and will be respected as such. Captain Bacon will immediately enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *February 9, 1865.*

Col. J. E. MCCORD:

Information from the frontier, deemed reliable, goes to show that the recent difficulties with the Indians on the Concho were in all probability the result of imprudence and folly on the part of our own people, and that the Indians were friendly and committing no depredations upon the settlement. I therefore consider it, under all the circumstances, judicious to suspend your march to the frontier until we can obtain further information. I deem this necessary, partly in reference to information I have to-day received from New Orleans, that the Yankees are on the point of sailing with a formidable force for the coast of Texas, as is believed. You will therefore confine your preparations to your frontier expedition, but do not march until further orders. In the meantime send me by special express, if necessary, any information of importance throwing light upon the condition of the frontier which you may receive.

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 10, 1865.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to Your Excellency the following official papers for your information in reference to an organization of frontier State troops in Texas who are solely under the control of the State authorities: First, a copy of the law of the State of Texas under which they were organized; second, a copy of a joint resolution passed by that State in reference to them; third, general order of Brigadier-General Greer in reference to these troops; fourth, my instructions to Major West;* fifth, correspondence between Major West and the governor of Texas; sixth, Major West's report to me;† seventh, my order to Brigadier-General Greer; in all eleven inclosures. His Excellency Governor Murrah informs me that he has corresponded fully with the War Department on this subject. It thus becomes unnecessary for me to give any detailed history of this State organization further than to say that it contains not less than 4,000 able-bodied men, of whom two-thirds may safely be estimated as liable to conscription; that they are

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* Here omitted, but see Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 986. † Not found.

scattered along an Indian frontier, which could be securely guarded by one-fourth their number, aided as they could be by the Reserve Corps from all the frontier counties. They are also held by the State in direct violation of the enrollment acts, and to that extent those acts are practically nullified. I sent Major West, assistant adjutant-general, of my staff, to confer with Governor Murrah and the legislature, then in session, with a view of securing these men to our armies. The legislature declined the inclosed propositions offered by me, and as I cannot force these persons into Confederate service without a collision with the State authorities, and as the governor informs me in one of his letters (inclosed) that the Senators from Texas intended laying the matter before Congress, I have agreed with His Excellency the Governor to defer all further action until your determination in the matter was received. I now most respectfully ask for instructions as to the enrollment, assignment, &c., of conscripts from the frontier counties of Texas, now connected with the State organization.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CHAPTER XXXVI.—An act to provide for the protection of the frontier and turning over the frontier regiment to C. S. service.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas*, That all persons liable to do military duty who are at the passage of this act bona fide citizens of the following line of counties, and all counties lying north and west of said line, to wit, Cooke, Wise, Parker, that part of Johnson west of the Belknap and Fort Graham road, Bosque, Coryell, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Bandera, Medina, Kendall, Atascosa, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, and Maverick, shall be enrolled and organized into companies, not less than twenty-five or more than sixty-five men, rank and file.

SEC. II. That it shall be the duty of the governor, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause the counties designated in the preceding section to be divided into three districts, as nearly equal in territory and population as may be, in each of which districts he shall appoint a suitable person, with the rank and pay of major of cavalry, who shall be the ranking officer of the district to which he is appointed, and which officer shall be charged with the organization of the men subject to duty in his district, and with the control of the companies when organized and the defense of the same, as provided herein, and under such other regulations as the governor may prescribe.

SEC. III. That the commissioned officers of each company of fifty men or more shall consist of one captain and two lieutenants; if less than fifty men, two lieutenants. The non-commissioned officers shall consist of one sergeant and one corporal for every ten men.

SEC. IV. That each member of a company shall be required to keep himself furnished with a suitable horse, gun, and ten days' provisions, and all necessary equipments (including ammunition).

SEC. V. That no person who is not an actual resident in good faith of the frontier district, herein specified, at the passage of this act shall be a member of the organization provided for by this act; and it shall be the duty of captains of companies, and of the commanding officers of the several districts, to exclude non-residents of the frontier district from membership in said organization; and in case of doubt, strict and full proof under oath shall be required to the satisfaction of the officers.

SEC. VI. That the companies organized under the provisions of this act shall be required to keep at least one-fourth of their number in the field in actual service, making equal divisions of time; and the officers commanding districts shall have the power and authority to order out the whole force, under such restrictions, regulations, and requirements as the governor may devise, for the control and management of the organization herein provided for.

SEC. VII. That every officer and private of each of said companies shall before entering upon duty be required to take an oath before some one authorized by law to administer oaths, that he will use his best endeavors to arrest and deliver to the nearest C. S. authorities, every person reported or known to him to be a deserter either from the State or C. S. Army, and also all persons from the interior counties who are avoiding conscription or draft service.

SEC. VIII. That the pay of officers and privates while engaged in actual service, as provided in the sixth section of this act, shall be as follows, to wit: Captains, $3 per day; lieutenants, $2.75 per day; sergeants, $2.50 per day; corporals, $2.25 per day; and privates, $2 per day, and no other pay or allowances shall be made to officers or privates than the per diem as above provided.

SEC. IX. That any officer or private willfully failing or refusing to perform his duty, or guilty of any other offense, shall be reported by one of the commissioned officers of his company to the district officer, whose duty it shall be to order the sitting of a court-martial, to consist of not less than three nor more than five commissioned officers, who shall proceed to hear the evidence, and shall acquit or convict as the merits of the case may demand; and in case of conviction the court may assess such punishment as is prescribed by the rules, regulations, and articles of war for the Army of the Confederate States: *Provided*, If any person convicted of a minor offense be of conscript age he may, at the discretion of the court, be delivered to the nearest officer of the Confederate States for service in the Army of the Confederate States.

SEC. X. That it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint such person or persons as he may choose to draw from the proper authorities of the State the fund appropriated for the pay of the men organized under this act, such person or persons so appointed to give bond or security for the faithful performance of the duties required of them; the payments to be made to the men as often as once in every four months.

SEC. XI. That it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general to furnish the companies organized under this act with necessary amount of ammunition, upon proper requisitions made by the commanders of the several districts.

SEC. XII. That the governor shall, upon the completion of the foregoing organization, turn over the frontier regiment with all the equipments to the C. S. service, provided the Confederate commander will account to the State for all property so turned over at its proper value; otherwise the governor shall make such disposition of said property as shall best subserve the interest of the State. Any law conflicting with this provision be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. XIII. That the governor shall cause to be made such other regulations for the government and control of the organizations herein provided for as he may deem necessary, to the end that the force so provided shall be made as effectual as possible to defend the frontier, and should Confederate troops be kept on the frontier, and in the event that the enemy should invade any portion of the State near the frontier, the governor shall have the power to order the commanders of such

districts as may be contiguous to the scene of danger to take the whole or part of their respective forces to participate in repelling the enemy; but in no event are such forces to be kept away from their own proper field of operations for a longer time than one month, unless such forces are used against an Indian enemy.

SEC. XIV. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, December 15, 1863.

Official copy.

H. P. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Texas, That the governor be, and he is hereby, required to discharge from service in the frontier organization all persons now embraced in said organization who were not bona fide citizens of the frontier on the 1st day of July, 1863.

Approved, November 15, 1864.

STATE OF TEXAS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Robert J. Townes, secretary of state of the State of Texas, do certify the above to be a true and correct copy of the original now on file in my department.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of my department to be affixed at Austin this 22d day of November, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

R. J. TOWNES,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40.

HDQRS. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTS,
TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Marshall, March 12, 1864.

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III. Conscripts in that portion of the State of Texas defined in Special Orders, No. 10, current series, from this office, who have been enrolled are allowed to form temporary organizations for the defense of the Texas frontier. The commandant of conscripts for Texas will cause them to be organized into companies in the Confederate service, and will permit them to remain at home whilst their presence is necessary for the protection of the frontier. He will require the muster-rolls of said companies to be returned to him, and will forward them to these headquarters. Whilst in service on the frontier the companies will receive neither pay nor allowances as soldiers.

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By command of Brigadier-General Greer:

W. STEDMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

AUSTIN, TEX., *October 19, 1864.*

Governor P. MURRAH:

SIR: By the special direction of the general commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, I have the honor to call your attention and

through you that of the legislature of Texas, to the subject of frontier protection in connection with the enrollment acts of the Confederate Congress. It is highly important that there should be a distinct understanding between the State and the Confederate authorities on this subject. By the enrollment acts above referred to all male residents of Texas, between certain ages specified, are declared liable to military duty in the Army of the Confederate States. Certain classes of persons named in another act, for reasons of public policy, are exempted from service. There is, however, no exemption of any one by reason of his geographical locality. Those on the exposed coasts of Texas, upon its turbulent Mexican frontier, together with those on the Indian frontier, and in the interior of the State are alike called upon for military service. The law was intended to operate alike on all persons in the State liable under its terms to military duty. A system has been adopted by the State for the protection of the frontier that precludes the possibility of enforcing the conscript act without producing a disagreeable conflict between the State and Confederate authorities. By this system the State retains, at a great and unnecessary expense to her, in the service, as the commanding general is informed, over 3,000 men liable to service in the Confederate Army. These men should at once be transferred to the Confederate service. The State by holding them practically sets at naught the enrollment acts of Congress and (without intending such consequences) invites deserters and others anxious to evade their duty to their country to repair to these favored counties, and thus the number of persons who are screened from Confederate service are daily increased until now it would probably not fall short of 4,000 men. These men surely cannot all be needed for frontier protection. One-fourth of the number, it would seem, would be ample, and if so the remaining three-fourths are an enormous and unnecessary drain upon the resources of your State. Besides, it is the duty of the Confederate Government, and not of the State of Texas, to protect the Indian frontier, and the commanding general directs me to say that after these conscripts have been enrolled and turned over to the Confederate States he will at once order the old frontier regiment back, or if other troops are preferred, then a like number of other mounted troops will be ordered there to guard the frontier and in addition the Reserve Corps within the counties named will be at once organized and will act as a support to the mounted regiment that may be doing duty on the frontier. By this means the dissatisfaction in other parts of the State at the unequal operations of the conscript law will be allayed. A large force, more than sufficient for the purpose, will be left for the protection of the frontier; an expenditure of over $3,000,000 annually will be saved to the State, and an effective force of not less than 3,000 men added to our army in the field. Under the circumstances the commanding general indulges the sanguine hope that Texas, prompted alike by prudent self-interest and patriotism, will accede to his wishes and thus rid herself of an enormous debt, and at the same time swell the depleted ranks of our army.

I have the honor to be, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, November 23, 1864.

Maj. C. S. WEST:

SIR: Your note, dated Austin, November 18, 1864, has been received, and in reply I have to say that the communications referred to as addressed by yourself to me, at the instance of General Smith, were placed before the legislature, as you requested, together with a special message from me on the subjects embraced in the communications.

* * * * * * *

The joint resolutions furnished you was the only action taken upon the subject of the frontier organization.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. MURRAH.

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HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 10, 1865.

His Excellency P. MURRAH,
Governor of Texas:

GOVERNOR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your various communications with regard to the frontier organization and to state to you that in accordance with the statements made to you by Maj. C. S. West in November last the whole matter has been referred to the President for final action. Your communication of November 29, complaining of a breach of this understanding as to the frontier troops, was evidently written by you under a misapprehension of the facts. No such order as you complain of has ever been issued from department headquarters, nor was any such order issued by Brigadier-General Greer. Colonel Martin, misconceiving the effect of an order from Brigadier-General Greer as to the disbanding of certain local companies, issued the order of which you complained. So soon as it came to the knowledge of the general commanding it was promptly revoked, before the receipt of your communication on the subject. A copy of his letter to Brigadier-General Greer was forwarded to you at once for your information by Colonel Bryan. Another is herewith inclosed. You need not fear a breach of this agreement on the part of the department commander. He will await the pleasure of the President. He has, however, urged upon him the impropriety of retaining on the Texas frontier so large a body of men liable to conscription when their services are so much needed elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, November 23, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH:

SIR: Your letter of October 21 in relation to the frontier organization has been received. Major West, of your staff, will inform you of the action of the legislature upon the subject. Your views on that subject were placed before that body, but they refused to interfere with the existing laws of the State on that subject. The organization

stands, therefore, as before and under the same authority. I hope this will lead to no conflict between the State and Confederate authorities. Allow me to suggest to you, as a matter of policy, that this organization should not be interfered with by the Confederate military authorities until the future action of Congress upon the subject shall be known, as the Senators in Congress from this State have promised to have this subject definitely settled during the present session.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. MURRAH.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., December 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. GREER,
Chief of Bureau of Conscription:

GENERAL: I inclose you two letters on the subject of the frontier organization, which I wish you would return with your remarks. Also send me the digest of the orders, instructions, and State laws on the subject. You will immediately countermand any orders given for the enrollment and conscription of the men in the frontier organization. The order was not made with my knowledge or sanction, and to the governor has the appearance of a want of candor and good faith on my part.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 10, 1865.

General FLORENTINO LOPEZ,
Commander in Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of November 5, 1864. It afforded me great gratification to learn that our coterminous frontier on the Rio Grande was to be commanded by so gallant and enlightened a soldier as yourself. Permit me in the sincerest manner to assure you that the kind and liberal sentiments which you have been pleased to express in favor of our struggling nation are in the highest degree gratifying to the authorities of our Government, and I have had the honor of forwarding to His Excellency the President your communication to myself, knowing how earnestly he desires to cultivate the most agreeable and friendly relations with the Imperial Government of Mexico, and how fully he, as the supreme head of our Confederation, reciprocates the sentiments you have so kindly expressed. I have not the power, under our laws, of constituting Maj. F. Ducayet an agent to act fully in the capacity which you indicate, but I have performed every act in my power to secure his selection by placing his name before His Excellency the President with the strongest recommendations in his behalf. It is due to you that I should here offer to you my excuses for the apparent neglect with which your kind communication has been treated until this time. This neglect, however, existed only in appearance; it had no foundation in reality whatever. Your letter, owing to the great distance, the many water-courses, and the great uncertainty of the routes of travel between this point and the city of Monterey, did not reach me until many weeks

after you had penned it, and in fact until near the close of the past year, at a period when my whole time was filled with the military preparations to meet our vindictive enemy, who seems to threaten this department with another invasion. This, I trust, will explain to you in the most satisfactory manner the cause of my long delay in replying to your letter. Permit me, general, in conclusion, to offer you my fullest assurance that every effort will be made on my part and on the part of all my subordinate officers to reciprocate most fully the many kindnesses and courtesies so uniformly extended by you both to the civil and military functionaries of our Government, and, if possible, by our acts to cause the friendly relations now existing to become still more cordial and to increase in strength every day.

I have the honor to remain, general, with sentiments of the highest esteem, your most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 10, 1865.

Señor J. M. AGUILAR,
Superior Political Prefect, Monterey, Mexico:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your gratifying communication of November 5, 1864. Let me assure you that your warm expressions of sympathy in behalf of our noble cause were received by me with the most heartfelt pleasure. I have also caused your letter to be laid before His Excellency the President, to whom such manifestations of friendly interest by distinguished officers of foreign Governments cannot be but agreeable. Your communication would have been answered at an earlier day, but it was many weeks after it was written before it was received by me, and the engrossing nature of my military occupations have not always allowed me the time that I might desire to devote to those things which would be agreeable to me. To this and to no other cause attribute my silence, and accept my apologies. Your exceedingly complimentary allusion to the Hon. John A. Quinterro, the agent of our Government at Monterey, is gratifying in the extreme, and it is to be hoped that he will continue in the future as he has in the past so to conduct himself as to secure the friendship and esteem of those officers of the Imperial Government with whom he has been officially connected, and also to possess in the fullest degree the confidence of his own Government. I have not the power to fully clothe Maj. F. Ducayet with the agency for which you so warmly recommend him, but I have used every exertion to secure the position for him, and trust soon to be successful.

With the hope that the friendly relations now existing between our Government and that of the Empire may grow still stronger, and with my kindest wishes for your own health and prosperity, I remain, with sentiments of the highest respect, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 10, 1865.

I. All communications addressed to department headquarters should state distinctly the post-office, county, and State to which answers are

to be directed. Neglect of this simple matter often causes much delay, and compliance with the above rule will enable the department to give prompt attention to all questions submitted for decision.

II. The transfer of detailed men from the employment of the officer to whom they are ordered to report, unless made by the authority granting the detail, is strictly forbidden, and any officer making such transfers will be held to a rigid accountability.

III. Maj. George A. Gallagher, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty at department headquarters.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., February 10, 1865.*

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VI. Colonel Martin, with his regiment, will relieve Colonel Bourland from duty in the Northern Sub-District of Texas.

VII. Colonel Bourland, with his regiment, will proceed forthwith to Nacogdoches, Tex., and report to Major-General Wharton.

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By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

P. B. LEEDS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY 11, 1865.—For General Orders, Nos. 2 and 3, headquarters Armies of the Confederate States, relative to the pardon of deserters, &c., see Vol. XLVI, Part II, pp. 1229 and 1230.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 11, 1865.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed communication from Maj. W. H. Haynes, acting chief quartermaster for this department. The service here is virtually without funds. Under the act of Congress approved February 16, 1864, published in General Orders, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, No. 30, series of 1864, every article impressed must be paid for at the time of impressment. The credit of the Government is now so low, owing to its failure to pay its heavy indebtedness represented by certified accounts, that farmers and others absolutely refuse to sell to it. They already hold its unpaid certified accounts for large amounts and naturally do not wish to credit it any longer. The tax collector is at their door threatening summary proceedings against their property unless they pay their taxes, and at the same time they hold the certificates of indebtedness of the Government for double and treble the amount of taxes. These things are of daily occurrence, and spread discontent and dissatisfaction widely among our producers at home. The legislatures of the States have passed stringent laws against illegal impressments; the impressing

officers have no money, and can only proceed in violation of law. If they attempt this they will be resisted by force and prosecuted in the courts of the country. All these evils arise from the want of funds. This want is pressing and urgent in the extreme, and the great necessities of the department, the importance of the subject as connected with the efficiency of the Army, render it necessary that I should again thus strongly and truthfully present this matter, even at the hazard of being considered importunate. Estimates of indebtedness have been sent forward. The Hon. P. W. Gray, the C. S. Treasury agent for this department, has been appealed to in vain. This department is practically without funds and without the means of procuring them. I send this by the hands of Lieut. D. H. Cooper, jr., aide-de-camp, in the hope that the suggestions in the inclosed letter of Major Haynes may be adopted, and the sum of at least $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 be sent for the quartermaster's department at once. The pay department is in the same deplorable condition. Many troops in the field have not been paid a dollar in sixteen months; some not a dollar in nearly two years. The entire indebtedness of the pay department for bounty, clothing, money, and pay proper is over $50,000,000. Half that sum in pay funds would greatly relieve the soldiers and improve their efficiency. I request that you will bring this matter to the consideration of the President.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER TRANS. MISS. DEPT.,
Shreveport, La., February 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I beg leave to call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that this department is without sufficient funds to meet its current expenses, without which much inconvenience and annoyance must necessarily arise, and which will culminate in an almost total suspension of its operations, unless the difficulties can be speedily overcome. The recent law of Congress, as published in General Orders, No. 30, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, March 7, 1864, places it beyond the power of the officers of this department to purchase even by impressment, lately our main reliance of securing necessary supplies of quartermaster's stores in the department, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract, or by purchase in the open market with certificates of indebtedness or certified accounts. Something, then, should be done to obviate these troubles, and I suggest to the general commanding, if it is impracticable for the Hon. P. W. Gray, agent of the Treasury, Trans-Mississippi Department, to meet demands upon him, the expediency of sending an officer of this department direct to Richmond with estimates for this office, now on file in the adjutant-general's office; and to avoid delay it is recommended that the officer be instructed to communicate with the Department at Richmond from the first telegraph or signal station, stating our necessities, and if possible procure orders on the nearest depository for funds, to be returned here without delay in the hands of a special messenger. I will also allude to the fact that the certificates of indebtedness placed at the disposal of this office were of a character that almost precludes their use, 80 per cent. being in the large sums of $1,000 each. This should be corrected, if it is expected

at the Department that any beneficial result is to accrue from the use of such funds. It is with great difficulty these certificates are paid out at all, the people demanding a currency receivable for taxes, though if small bills, say of the denomination of hundreds, were furnished, it would give more satisfaction, and might be appropriated to a good advantage. As matters now stand, a planter, in accepting these certificates of so large a denomination, does it under a conviction that the Government is doing him a great injustice, and feels aggrieved that he is not paid in a different character of funds. In my judgment, it is of vital interest to the department commander that he take steps to insure, if it be practicable, the arrival in his department of the best class of currency. The outstanding debts of this branch of the service alone will, in my opinion, reach the enormous sum of $20,000,000, a large proportion of which is due since the organization of the district or department. Scarcely a farmer is to be found on our thoroughfares who has not one of these "promises to pay," and under a misapprehension of facts charges, very naturally, to inefficiency on the part of officers of this department these troubles, and when one of them attempts a purchase is coolly told to pay up old scores, when certified accounts will again be received. We cannot use certified accounts; cannot use the large size certificates of indebtedness; cannot impress; have no currency; the army is in want; it cannot be supplied, and the general commanding has, in a few words, our condition. Strong, energetic, immediate, and continuous action is required on this subject until the remedies are obtained. Not less than $1,000,000 monthly will suffice for current expenditures.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYNES,

Major and Acting Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, February 11, 1865.

Hon. P. W. GRAY,

C. S. Treasury Agent:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you the within communication from Major Haynes, acting chief quartermaster for this department.* This truthful statement of the deplorable condition of that department for want of funds I deem it my duty to call to your especial attention. The failure of the Treasury Department to furnish the funds necessary to pay the debts of the Government has, in a great measure, destroyed its credit. Practically, nothing can now be bought in this department on the promise of the Government to pay. The Government has failed to fulfill its promises for want of funds. The obtaining of supplies by purchase and voluntary sale to the Government is virtually at an end. Impressment, then, is the only means left. Under the act of Congress of 16th of February, 1864, articles must be paid for at the time of their impressment. This cannot be done without money. The want of funds thus effectually cuts off the Government from obtaining supplies in any mode known to the law. The necessities of the service are great. It is my duty to call attention plainly to these matters. I trust if you have not the means of furnishing funds to fill the different requisitions made upon you by

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* See Haynes to Boggs, next, *ante*.

legal modes, you will at least resort to some temporary expedient for the purpose of restoring the lost credit of the Government, in order that supplies may be obtained from some source. Cannot a temporary loan be negotiated, or cannot you, by a timely and patriotic appeal to the different executives, use the State credit until you can obtain funds? Cannot the certificates of indebtedness be made available to the citizens in payment of their taxes for the present at least? In short, can there not be some means resorted to by which money can be obtained for the use of the Government? I urge these things upon you as agent of the Treasury Department, impelled by a keen sense of the immense responsibility resting on both of us in this matter, and with the hope that you will communicate, at the earliest moment, with the Treasury Department, and either receive from them sufficient funds to serve our purpose for the next twelve months or else obtain authority to issue notes here in such denominations and such quantities as the exigencies of the service render imperatively necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 11, 1865.

Hon. L. T. WIGFALL,
C. S. Senator, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of two letters of mine, on the want of funds in this department, the one to Mr. Seddon, the other to the Hon. P. W. Gray.* These statements of the embarrassments of this department arising from the want of funds are there truthfully made. The evils are not exaggerated; they are real, existing, and imminent. The estimates of indebtedness have been forwarded. I have addressed you on these subjects before; their importance requires me again to urge you, if possible, to see the Secretary of War and also the Secretary of the Treasury, and induce the latter to send to the Hon. P. W. Gray at least $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 at once. This want of funds is also sensibly felt by the people at large. The tax collector is importunate and demands, under threats of summary proceedings, their taxes. They have not the money to pay them, whilst they hold the certified accounts of the Government which, if paid, would enable them to meet this demand. From this springs discontent and dissatisfaction among the people. Please consult with the other representatives from this section of the Confederacy and enlist them all, if possible, in a common effort to secure funds at once for this department. It is vitally important that we should have them. If there is no bonded officer of this department there to receive them, they can be sent at once by some proper bonded officer. I have written to your colleague on this subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

(Same to Hon. W. S. Oldham, C. S. Senator, Richmond, Va.)

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* See p. 1381, and next, *ante*.

HOUSTON, *February 12, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Commanding Western Sub-District:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, and to reply that in view of the threatening aspect of affairs on the Rio Grande, that for the present and until further orders you can retain all your forces on the Rio Grande. I hope with them you will be able to hold Brownsville. A well-known merchant of New Orleans, who was in Havana about the 4th of this month, sent word by the Wren, which has just arrived, that Jack Hamilton was about to sail from the mouth of the Rio Grande with three regiments, with which, added to the force now at Brazos Santiago, it is his purpose to push up the river to Brownsville and Rio Grande City, in order to cut off the cotton trade. Without this information it would seem not impossible that something of the kind is in contemplation, since on any other supposition it would seem unnecessary to keep the troops on Brazos Island there any longer. Together with this raid upon Brownsville, it is highly probable that the attack, long threatened, upon Galveston will be made simultaneously with the advance upon Brownsville. I inclose you a letter to Mr. Perkins, requesting him to send Lieutenant Lane in pursuit of the absconding depositary, Palmer. Use every effort to have this man recaptured and brought back. Lieutenant Lane is represented to be a man of persevering determination and incorruptible honesty. I fear, however, if Palmer has not already been apprehended he has embarked for Europe or Havana; if not, you can doubtless, under your late conversation with the Imperial authorities, procure from General Mejia an order for Palmer's extradition.

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., February 13, 1865.*

I. The following order is published for the information of the department:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, October 8, 1864.*

The following will supersede General Orders, No. 76, present series, which are hereby revoked:

I. All details heretofore granted under authority of the War Department to persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years are hereby revoked, and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for detail will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in the service of the Government as artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill (and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection, and forwarding of indispensable supplies for the Army and Navy) will be continued in their present employments until their respective details are revised.

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By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. In accordance with the above order, all details of men who do not hold certificates of medical boards showing unfitness for service in the field are revoked, with the following exceptions: Men detailed from department headquarters on the ground of justice, equity, and necessity, where that ground still exists and is stated in the order of detail; clerks who are experts and whose services are indispensably necessary,

not exceeding one for each officer, except in the bureaus at Marshall, Tex., and those in the service of the Post-Office, Treasury, and Adjutant-General's Departments; men detailed in field service, in which class is embraced those constantly engaged in collecting cattle, horses, and mules, and in hauling indispensable supplies from one post to another; artisans, mechanics, and persons of scientific skill in the service of the Government; contractors with the Government whose personal services are certified by the chief of the department with whom they have contracted to be indispensable to the execution of their contracts and whose individual attention is given thereto.

III. Officers are not permitted to relieve men regularly detailed to them. When they wish details revoked application must be regularly made, stating the reasons.

IV. Men whose details are revoked for misconduct or neglect of duty will not be again subject to detail during the remainder of their term of service.

V. No detailed man will be furloughed unless he has a certificate of a medical board or is recommended by the officer with whom he is serving for extraordinary skill and attention to duty.

VI. Able-bodied agriculturists who are detailed from department headquarters, and whose details are hereby revoked, will be allowed until the 1st of May, 1865, to renew their applications. If they are not redetailed by that date enrolling officers will send them to their commands without delay.

VII. Men detailed as mechanics, artisans, or persons of skill, other than those in the service of the Government, will be allowed until the 1st of May, 1865, to have their details renewed. If not renewed by that time they will be sent to their commands.

VIII. Leaves of absence and furloughs granted by Brig. Gen. H. T. Hays, Provisional Army, C. S., for thirty days, will be respected.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., February 13, 1865.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., January 26, 1865.

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IV. In compliance with instructions from department headquarters contained in letter 5217, dated January 10, 1865, Capt. B. W. Marston is hereby authorized to organize a battalion or regiment of white troops out of the Indian division, to be permanently attached to the Indian district.

In organizing the above command Captain Marston will be guided and governed by the instructions contained in the letter above referred to, and the district commander's indorsement thereon, together with the agreement as set forth in General Stand Watie's to these headquarters, No. 23, dated January 21, and the district commander's indorsement upon it, and the acts of Congress and orders from the War Department will be observed in organizing and completing said battalion or regiment, which will be done with as little delay as practicable, and report thereof made to these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I may be found for the present at these headquarters.

B. W. MARSTON,
Inspector-General Cooper's Division, District of Indian Territory.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. TRANS MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., February 14, 1865.*

I. The following-named officers are charged with the manufacture and repairs of field transportation and the supplying and recruiting of mules and artillery horses in their respective districts: Maj. Ed. A. Burk, District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, office at Paris, Tex.; Maj. A. S. Morgan, District of Arkansas, office at Washington, Ark.; Maj. D. N. Speer, District of West Louisiana, office at Natchitoches, La.; Maj. Samuel Robinson, District of Indian Territory, office at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation. They will report to and receive their instructions from Maj. C. D. Hill, chief inspector of field transportation, Trans-Mississippi Department, and are relieved from the control of the district commanders. All requisitions for field transportation must be made by chief quartermasters of districts upon Maj. C. D. Hill, chief inspector, and none of the officers named will issue unless the requisition has his approval.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., February 14, 1865.*

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XIII. Brig. Gen. Stand Watie will relieve Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper in the command of the division of Indian troops in the District of Indian Territory. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper is assigned to duty as superintendent of Indian affairs in the District of Indian Territory.

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By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

P. B. LEEDS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Natchitoches, February 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Should it not be deemed proper by the War Department to assent to my recommendation of the promotion and assignment to the Louisiana division of my corps of Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays or Saint John R. Liddell, I respectfully request, if the assignment can be appropriately made, that Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson be ordered to report to me to command the Louisiana division formerly commanded by Major-General Polignac.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 24, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded and recommended.

My return and communication to the War Department exhibit the necessity for assigning competent division commanders to duty with the troops in this department. Major-General Stevenson has been previously applied for by me.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. H. COOPER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, and to say that the proposed expedition of General Shelby and yourself cannot be undertaken at the present time. Instructions have been received from the War Department assigning you to duty in command of the District of the Indian Territory. He will act upon the order and has requested the War Department to revoke it. Your letter of June 30, 1864, was forwarded to the War Department, with the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
July 31, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond.

Brig. Gen D. H. Cooper cannot perform properly the duties of a general officer and superintendent of Indian affairs.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

Pickler's battalion will be retained in the Indian Territory, and Wells' regiment will march with Bee's brigade. He regrets there are no funds in the department for any purpose, and would be glad to order what is necessary to meet the indebtedness if there were any from which to order. The supply of arms in this department is not sufficient to meet its wants, and their distribution must depend upon the most pressing wants of the service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Shreveport, La., February 15, 1865.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President:

MY DEAR SIR: At the request of many citizens of Louisiana I write you this. It is their ardent desire that Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays should be promoted and assigned to duty in this department. There is at present a division of Louisiana troops in this State without a major-general commanding. I have therefore the honor to join with the good people of my State in urging upon you their request. The

officers and men of the division to which we wish him assigned are especially anxious to have him as their commander. As no officer in the Confederacy has distinguished himself more on the battle-field or deserved better of his country, this promotion would meet the cordial approbation of every Louisianian.

Very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY W. ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 15, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Natchitoches, La.:

GENERAL: Governor Allen goes to your headquarters for the purpose of arranging definitely with you a plan of operations by which he can export cotton for the State of Louisiana. Whilst the principle is clear that the State cannot claim the privilege of exporting cotton through our lines, I will confirm any arrangement made by you with Governor Allen, reserving the privilege of canceling all contracts or agreements and closing our lines to the exit of all goods whatsoever at any time I find it necessary to do so. I inclose you a copy of my letter to Judge Gray, in which I asked for his co-operation and support in the utilization of cotton near your lines. I have as yet received no answer, and I understand that Judge Gray will be violently opposed to any plan permitting cotton to pass our lines, and he claims that his failure to provide supplies under the President's regulations will be consequent upon the decline in the value of cotton arising from the opening of the trade through our lines. I find that strong opposition is being made by others, and if Judge Gray opposes me I shall close the lines entirely to the egress of cotton. I informed Major Adams, who showed me his agreement made with Major Haynes, that he must take no steps in carrying it into effect until I had heard from Judge Gray. I would recommend that you approve no other agreement of a similar nature, until the matter is definitely settled, as they are all liable to revocation at any moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, February 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. M. M. Parsons, commanding Camden and its defenses, will in addition to his present duties assume command of the District of Arkansas during the temporary absence of Major-General Magruder.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder:

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 16, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inclose herewith the application of Colonel Yager to take his regiment to the Cis-

Mississippi Department, and to say that upon a similar application from officers of General Wharton's command he returned the following answer:

The department commander is anxious to cross troops to the east side of the Mississippi River. He knows and has experienced the difficulties to be encountered in effecting it. He believes that it is now impracticable, but if accomplished it can only be done by the individual consent and co-operation of the men comprising the command. If any regiment, brigade, or division can be found in which a majority of the men are willing to cross the Mississippi and will give their individual efforts to make the attempt successful, General Wharton is authorized to transfer officers and men, filling up the commands that desire to go from the regiments which are to remain, and transferring those who do not desire to go to the regiments which remain behind.

He directs me to say that these are his views upon the subject, and that you are authorized to act in accordance therewith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, La., February 16, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,

Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will order Colonel Likens with his regiment to report to Major-General Wharton at Hempstead, Tex. He is determined to dismount a large portion of the cavalry, and to prevent complaints has selected regiments from each command and has taken those most recently organized. Likens' is a new regiment and will be dismounted. Bagby's old regiment, the Seventh Texas, will be ordered to report to you in place of Likens'. He desires to know to what point you wish the Seventh Texas ordered, and he will send telegraphic instructions for it to move at once. As an additional reason for ordering the Seventh Texas to you, he desires me to say that as Bagby's appointment has not as yet been confirmed, his own regiment should constitute a portion of his command. He has also directed that the regiment of Col. Peter Hardeman be dismounted, and desires that you will order it to report to Major-General Wharton, at Hempstead, unless it is now in the vicinity of Crockett, Tex., in which case he will send telegraphic instructions from here. In reply to your letter concerning the disposition of King's brigade, he desires me to say that he had determined to order King's old regiment (now in Forney's division) to Hempstead for the same reason as mentioned in the case of the Seventh Texas, in order that it might constitute a portion of his command; King's regiment will be replaced by Chisum's regiment, which he intends to dismount, and is now en route for this place; that he desires to break up the present brigade commanded by General King and distribute the regiments in the third brigade formed by dismounting the cavalry, of which General King will command one and General Harrison the other, the old regiments of each being placed in their respective brigades. He desires me also to say that you can move Forney's division to Natchitoches whenever you wish to and he will replace it here by Churchill's.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding, &c., Houston:

Your dispatch concerning expedition for Brownsville is received. Information from New Orleans states that 5,000 men have sailed for Brazos and forty-odd thousand troops are concentrated at New Orleans and additional troops are still passing down Mississippi River. All boats on Mississippi are being impressed and concentrated. It will therefore be impossible to re-enforce the command at Brownsville. If not able to repulse enemy, the force at Brownsville should fall back up the river.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Magruder, February 16, 1865.

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III. Major Blocher with his artillery battalion will move at once to Collinsburg, or the vicinity of that place, where he will encamp and remain till further orders, reporting direct to these headquarters.

IV. Information having been received from the chief of artillery Trans-Mississippi Department, that funds for the purchase of fodder for the artillery horses of this division could be obtained at Shreveport, Major Blocher, commanding artillery battalion, will at once send his quartermaster to that place to receive such funds as will be turned over to him for the object above specified.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

C. E. KIDDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 17, 1865.

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VII. Paragraph XI, Special Orders, No. 8, current series, from these headquarters, is revoked. Lieutenant-Colonel Sims with his battalion of mounted infantry will proceed to Bonham, Tex., and report to Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch.

VIII. Paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 37, current series, from these headquarters, is revoked. Colonel Martin will proceed forthwith with his regiment to Hempstead, Tex., and report to Major-General Wharton.

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By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

P. B. LEEDS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 17, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches, La.:

GENERAL: A portion of the cavalry which are to be dismounted having reached Marshall, Tex., the general commanding has directed them

to be halted there, and directs me to say that he desires you to order Brigadier-General King with any one regiment of his brigade, except the Fifteenth Texas Infantry, forthwith to this place. He intends to send General King with the regiment selected and the Eighteenth Texas Infantry from Forney's division to Marshall to form a brigade with the dismounted regiments, which brigade he will attach to General Forney's division. The remaining regiments of King's brigade, under command of the senior officer present, will be sent forward to Hempstead. As the dismounting of the cavalry will not take place until their arrival, the general commanding directs that they may be sent as soon as possible.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Nacogdoches:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will proceed to Hempstead, Tex., with your whole command. After assembling at that point you are directed to dismount nine regiments, viz, Baylor's, Chisum's, Martin's, Terry's, Col. Peter Hardeman's, Wells', the Twenty-ninth (De Morse's), Twenty-third (Gould's), Thirty-fifth (Likens'). Chisum's regiment will be dismounted at this place and assigned to Forney's division in place of the Eighteenth Texas Infantry, which will be ordered to one of the brigades formed of the dismounted regiments. Wells' and De Morse's regiments will be dismounted at Marshall, Tex., where they now are. One regiment of the brigade at present under the command of Brigadier-General King will be ordered to Marshall, which, with the Eighteenth Texas Infantry and the regiments dismounted at that point, will constitute a brigade, to be commanded by Brigadier-General King. The remaining regiments of King's present brigade will be ordered to Hempstead, Tex., to be distributed among the brigade formed by the regiments dismounted there; the Fifteenth Texas Infantry to be assigned to Brigadier-General Harrison's brigade. Brigadier-General Major will command the other brigade formed of the dismounted regiments and King's present brigade. Major-General Maxey will be assigned to the command of the division. The remaining cavalry regiments will be formed into a corps of two divisions, to be commanded by yourself. The divisions will be constituted as follows:

First Texas Cavalry Division, Brigadier-General Bee commanding—First Brigade (Brigadier-General Debray commanding): Twenty-sixth Texas Cavalry (Debray's regiment), Thirty-second Texas Cavalry (Woods' regiment), Brown's regiment, Texas cavalry. Second Brigade (Brigadier-General Lane commanding): Lane's regiment, Madison's regiment, Fifth Texas Cavalry (Colonel McNeill's regiment).

Second Texas Cavalry Division, Brigadier-General Steele commanding—Third Brigade (Brigadier-General Steele commanding): Twelfth Texas Cavalry (Colonel Parsons), Twenty-first Texas Cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel Giddings), Thirty-third Texas Cavalry (Colonel Duff), Waller's regiment, Texas cavalry. Fifth Brigade (Brigadier-General

Hardeman commanding): Fourth Texas Cavalry (Colonel Hardeman), Thirtieth Texas Cavalry (Colonel Gurley), Nineteenth Texas Cavalry (Colonel Watson), Morgan's Texas cavalry.

Should causes arise which would make it desirable to do so, you are authorized to make changes in regiments to be dismounted and consequent changes in the organizations, reporting these changes to these headquarters, that the final organizations may be determined upon and announced. Under no circumstances will the dismounting of the nine regiments finally selected by you be delayed. The infantry division formed will be ordered to report forthwith to Major-General Walker, and you will, upon the completion of the organization of your corps, report by letter or telegraph to these headquarters for instructions.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 18, 1865.*

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Confederate States of America:

GENERAL: The existing crisis seems to invite the expression of our opinion touching the combination of those elements of strength which remain in a measure undeveloped in our Trans-Mississippi domains. I have therefore the honor to propose: First. That prompt and energetic measures be taken to bring into the field such warriors as the civilized and semi-barbarous Indian nations, viz, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, may be still enabled to furnish us the complements of their effective strength, thus adding a probable contingent of between 15,000 and 20,000 warriors to our armies. Second. That measures be promptly taken to employ the Comanche Nation and other cognate tribes, viz, the Sioux, Blackfeet, Pawnees, &c., now hostile to the Federal power, as an appropriate and energetic contingent, numbering probably some 20,000 warriors, who, when stimulated by adroit emissaries, would carry terror throughout the western border as far as the Canadian frontier. Third. That measures be promptly taken to induce the Mormons (ever strong adherents to States' rights doctrines) to initiate predatory warfare along the Pacific border, stimulating the trans-mountain Indians to active co-operation, thus neutralizing the military resources of those distant States known to be lukewarm in the present aggressive warfare, and thereby gaining time, which is to us an important element of defense. Fourth. That encouragement be given by prompt and efficient diplomacy to emigration from the neighboring Mexican States for enrollment as an active contingent for field service. This should embrace the valley of the Rio Grande, including New Mexico. The present condition of Mexico favors this important object, enabling us, probably, to draw largely from those disaffected political elements hostile to the present dominant power, especially if we pursue some well-considered and systematic policy on the question of the Monroe doctrine. Fifth. That measures be immediately taken to organize and take into the field one-fifth of the effective slave population of that department, changing the tenure of their service from slavery to peonage, thus protecting the slave and industrial interests and meeting the existing military necessities of the country.

The troublesome question of eventualities in the minds of many is readily met by the impending necessity of retaining a mercenary army in time of peace, which would absorb the remnants of the servile element whenever peace shall dawn upon the nation. Thus may we combine the reserve corps of those States, the slave force, the Indian force (semi-civilized and savage), the Mexicans and Mormons, in strength sufficient to retain complete military possession of that department, enabling General Smith's army to move promptly into Tennessee, and thus co-operate with the armies of the east to meet and roll back the bloody tide of fanaticism now threatening to engulf us. With such armies wielded under the inspiration of a magnanimous will, there is much reason to believe that the impending abolition crusade may be stayed, or else, indeed, that we may define and mark our boundaries of eternal hatred as high as heaven and as deep as hell, as a memorial in the annals of mankind of a grand effort by a proud and gallant people to defend their firesides and their civil liberties as they inherited them from their revolutionary fathers. The deep interest felt by me in the success of our arms constitutes my excuse for thus tendering observations on the military resources of that distant though important field, founded on a long period of military service along that extensive Western frontier, rendering me in some measure familiar with those elements of strength, as well as geographical outlines noticed in this memorandum.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

As the subject-matter of this letter takes a wide range and involves questions of state, I am compelled to submit it for the consideration of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., February 20, 1865.*

I. The establishments for the manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, are constituted department depots, and are placed in charge of the following officers: Houston, Tex., Capt. E. W. Taylor, assistant quartermaster; Huntsville, Tex., Maj. W. D. Beard, quartermaster; Mound Prairie, Tex., Maj. J. J. Busby, quartermaster; Gilmer, Tex., Capt. A. U. Wright, assistant quartermaster; Shreveport, La., Capt. J. W. Bossert, assistant quartermaster. These officers will report to and receive their instructions from Maj. W. H. Haynes, Chief of Clothing Bureau.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ROSS' BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Deasonville, Miss., February 20, 1865.

Lieutenant-General SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: Authority has been obtained to furlough one-half of my command and send officers and men to Texas, to recruit and fill their

depleted ranks by compelling the return of absentees and deserters from the brigade. I therefore respectfully solicit your authority for my officers to recruit their regiments and an order compelling the deserters from my command to return. I have evidence establishing the fact that Lieut. Col. O. Steele, commanding a cavalry battalion in Texas, and many other officers of similar grade, are harboring deserters from my brigade and holding them to duty with their commands. Such conduct will eventually break up the organizations of troops from the Trans-Mississippi Department, and I respectfully invite your attention to this matter, knowing that you recognize the necessity of keeping these men on this side of the Mississippi River. No power on this side can keep them faithful when they feel certain that they can go home and serve with other commands and elude punishment by taking shelter under the authority of some regimental commander near their families, where they incur no danger and endure no hardships.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ROSS' BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Deasonville, Miss., February 20, 1865.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding Department [District] of Texas:

GENERAL: I have been authorized to furlough one-half of my command and to send officers to the Trans-Mississippi Department on recruiting service, and to bring back absentees and deserters from the Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-seventh Texas Regiments and Willis' battalion. The opinion prevails here that deserters from the Trans-Mississippi troops serving in this department are encouraged in Texas, and that the authorities there cannot or will not apprehend and return the offenders to their proper commands. Men therefore desert with impunity and attach themselves to regiments and batteries nearer their homes, where no danger is incurred and few hardships endured. And I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that officers in your department are harboring and protecting such deserters and refuse to send them back to their proper commands. Among this number I will instance Lieut. Col. O. Steele and Colonel Gould, both of whom, I believe, command Texas regiments in your department.

The attention of the War Department has been directed to the matter by the lieutenant-general commanding this department and it is hoped the proper remedy will be applied. Something must be done to deter Trans-Mississippi troops, serving east of the Mississippi River, from deserting and going home (where they have heretofore been allowed to remain unmolested) or all such organizations will be broken up. I am confident you will feel and acknowledge the importance of giving the officers from my command all the assistance in your power to enable them to recover their men. And I respectfully solicit the exercise of your authority to compel officers who are holding my men to duty to release them and drive them back to their proper commands, and to prevent any who may hereafter desert from taking refuge at home or in your department.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., February 21, 1865.*

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III. Maj. Gen. S. B. Maxey is relieved from the command of the District of the Indian Territory and will report in person at department headquarters. In relieving General Maxey from his present for more important duties, the general commanding takes occasion to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which he has discharged the various and laborious duties of that district.

IV. Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper is assigned to the command of the District of the Indian Territory.

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By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

P. B. LEEDS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 21, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches:

GENERAL: I have just had an interview with Major Venable, commanding the forts at Alexandria, from which I am convinced that the guns in position there will be of but little avail against an attack of the enemy's iron-clad boats. If the works at Grand Ecore can be prepared in time, I suggest for your consideration the propriety of concentrating all our heaviest guns at that point. This will give us a strong battery to fight iron-clads, and which may have support from a land force, impossible at Alexandria. If four of the heaviest rifles are taken from the works at Alexandria, the guns that remain will be sufficient to close the river against transports, while their removal will not materially diminish the length of the siege to take the place. This suggestion is made for your consideration; if you approve it no time is to be lost in making the change. At all events I should like to have your views on the subject. If by sending forward additional teams to assist in transporting the heavy guns from Sabine town they can be gotten sooner to Grand Ecore, I recommend that it be done at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[FEBRUARY 22, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 4, headquarters Armies of the Confederate States, promulgating instructions for promoting the efficiency of troops in action, see Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 1249.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry, Nacogdoches:

GENERAL: I have directed the dismounting of nine regiments from your command. The reduction of the cavalry has become a measure of

absolute necessity and will be made to fall equally upon the troops of the different States of the department. The proportion of cavalry is greatly in excess over the other arms of service. Their horses are consuming the breadstuffs of the country. Already have we been forced back in search of forage to the inland streams of Texas. If continued mounted they would soon be driven from the country without an effort on the part of the enemy. All good and true men must recognize the necessity for this reduction. The law authorizes it and every patriot will readily acquiesce. The regiments dismounted by you will be organized into a division of infantry and sent to the support of the garrison at Galveston. I could have ordered these regiments temporarily dismounted and have placed them on the Island of Galveston, but I preferred dealing with them as men, as soldiers, and as patriots, believing that a manly appeal would convince them of the justice of the measure forced upon me by necessity. I promise that the horses taken for the Government shall be paid for from the first funds received.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you order the brigade of Missouri infantry now at Washington, Ark., to Collinsburg, La. He also directs that you will forthwith relieve the Missouri brigade now at Camden by 1,000 of your cavalry command and order that brigade to Collinsburg, La. The cavalry ordered to Camden will be dismounted and their horses left in rear, where they can be foraged. General Dockery has been directed to send 600 of the Reserve Corps to Camden as a portion of the garrison. When this command shall have reported at Camden for duty you will relieve 600 of the 1,000 cavalry, which you are directed to send to relieve the Missouri brigade. A copy of the instructions to General Dockery is herewith inclosed.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 22, 1865.

Brigadier-General DOCKERY,
Commanding Reserve Corps, District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you order 600 of the Reserve Corps to report to Major-General Magruder at Camden, Ark., for garrison duty at that place. He desires that you select this garrison with a view not to interfere with the agricultural interests of the country. They should be as well armed and equipped as possible and will serve as infantry. They should not be permitted to keep horses at Camden.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See next, *post.*

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c., Houston:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has determined to dismount a large number of the cavalry regiments in this department, and has given the inclosed letter* of instructions to Major-General Wharton, directing him to dismount nine regiments of his command. He desires that you will render General Wharton assistance, if he requires it. So soon as the dismounted division is organized the cavalry command will be ordered from Hempstead. The march of Bee's brigade having been delayed by high water, he will dismount the regiments of that brigade at Marshall and form them into a brigade to be attached to Forney's division.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Magruder, February 22, 1865.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 20th instant at hand and contents noted. The artillery of this division is now encamped at Rocky Mount, twenty-eight miles from Shreveport, on road thence to Camden. From its present camp the artillery would be able to move to Shreveport at any time it might be needed. If, however, it be still deemed necessary for the guns, &c., to be sent to Shreveport, I will instruct Major Blocher, commanding, accordingly.

Awaiting further instructions on this subject, I am, general, very respectfully,

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Major-General.

[FEBRUARY 23, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 8, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, relating to the employment of the reserve forces, see Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 1251.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, February 23, 1865.

Capt. A. H. MAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, for the information of the major-general commanding, and in reply to his confidential letter, No. 385, to inclose copies of my letter under date of February 8, with reply dated 9th, my letter of February 13, and reply of 14th to and from General Mejia, commanding Imperial forces upon the Rio Grande. He will perceive from these that upon receipt of the first information I took such steps to secure the detention of Judge Palmer as were in my reach until I could gather positive information on which to base a formal demand. I inclose

* See Smith to Wharton, p. 1396.

a copy of letter also, received last night, from Hon. J. A. Quinterro, C. S. commissioner at Monterey, which will show what steps have been taken in this matter. Lieutenant Lane and party leave to-morrow morning on the mission indicated in the letter of the major-general commanding. I secured from General Mejia an order for Judge Palmer to be taken to such point above Camargo as he (Lieutenant Lane) might indicate, where he would be turned over to the C. S. forces and taken to San Antonio. I have hopes of the success of our efforts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, February 8, 1865.

General TOMAS MEJIA,
Commanding, &c., Matamoras:

GENERAL: Inclosed I have the honor to submit two official extracts from the San Antonio Herald. One an editorial, the other an extract of a letter from Judge Palmer to the editor for publication. The general supposition and impression is that Judge G. W. Palmer, who is C. S. depositary at San Antonio, has decamped with a large amount of Government property. His family reached Matamoras last night in a private stage chartered for the occasion. He is at Monterey. From remarks which his wife and family have uttered, it is supposed that they intend proceeding to the City of Mexico. I have not as yet succeeded in procuring sufficient proof of his guilt to warrant me in demanding his return. But I respectfully request that you issue such orders to the commanding officer at Monterey as will secure his detention until the necessary proof of his guilt can be obtained and the demand be made. It is evident, as you will see by the extract inclosed, that he can be no friend to your Government, or he would not have published in his paper information, gleaned by him from General Lopez in private conversation, relative to the feeling of the Imperial Government and its officers for our Government.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MATAMORAS, *February 9, 1865.*

General J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Commanding Sub-District of Texas, Brownsville:

GENERAL: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of the note, No. 239, dated yesterday, which contained two extracts from the San Antonio Herald regarding Judge Palmer, who is justly suspected of having fled from the Confederate States with considerable funds. By a special mail, which I send to Monterey to-day, I have written to General Lopez to have great vigilance exercised over this said Palmer until you can collect with certainty the data that may prove his guilt. Still, in case he should succeed in getting to Mexico, it would not be difficult to effect his capture in San Luis Potosi, or in Queretaro.

Accept, general, the assurances of my great appreciation and profound esteem,

TOMAS MEJIA,
General, Commanding Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Tampos.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, February 13, 1865.

General TOMAS MEJIA,
Commanding, &c., Matamoras:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day received the accompanying writ for arrest of Judge G. W. Palmer from the Hon. Thomas J. Devine, judge C. S. district court, Western District of Texas, issued to the C. S. marshal, and in accordance with the arrangement entered into between us for the "rendition of criminals and refugees from justice," I have the honor to demand his return to me for examination and trial. When last heard from he was at Monterey.

Please accept, general, the assurance of my most profound esteem,

JAMES E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

MATAMORAS, *February 14, 1865*

General J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Commanding Western Sub-District of Texas, Brownsville:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Conformably to the first information which you gave me of the crime and flight of Judge Palmer, I notified General Lopez, in order that he should watch him in Monterey, also informing the Hon. Agustin Quinterro of the circumstances, that he might not lose the said judge from his sight. By virtue of your last note regarding this business, in the next mail, which leaves this city on the 16th instant, I will direct General Lopez to give orders to secure the arrest of Palmer and have him brought to Piedras Negras, from whence he will be given up to the military authority of the Paso del Aguilor, or any other contiguous point which you may designate. This arrangement would be preferable, in order to avoid the alarm and unfavorable interpretations which, under the pretext of these captures, the Yankees and other covert enemies of the Empire may spread over the commerce of Matamoras. I think, moreover, that it would be better to proceed in this manner, while in the meantime I may receive from Mexico news of the Emperor having sanctioned the extradition treaty.

Please accept, general, the assurances of my sincere friendship and high consideration.

Your most obedient servant,

TOMAS MEJIA.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

MONTEREY, *February 19, 1865.*

General J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brownsville:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communications of the 12th and 13th instant, and in reply I have the honor to inform you that George W. Palmer, C. S. depositary at San Antonio, left here for the interior on the 28th ultimo. He is accompanied by Maj. John F. Bryant, of the Confederate Army, and Adolfo Mennet and D. L. Wilson, of Texas. They left this city during my absence at Matamoras. Having learned on my arrival here that Palmer was at Saltillo, I immediately called on General Lopez and requested him to order his arrest. He sent Colonel Bar-

ructa on Sunday last, the 12th instant, who returned on Tuesday evening, the 14th, reporting not to have found him. With this date a requisition for the arrest of Palmer and Bryant has been issued to the authorities of San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, the City of Mexico, &c., with instructions to send the aforesaid parties to this city in case their arrest is made. Palmer's wife and daughters are still at Paschal's hotel. They have been ordered by the authorities not to leave the city. Mr. F. L. Paschal, formerly of San Antonio, had some funds in his possession said to have been left with him by Judge Palmer. He was brought before General Lopez, and being threatened with arrest, he produced a draft in favor of Palmer for $1,600, drawn by William Stone, of Eagle Pass, payable by Louis Coindreau, a merchant of this city. Also a draft for $3,120.75, drawn by Sappington & Owings at Eagle Pass on P. Milmo of this city, payable to said Palmer. This draft is dated January 18, 1865, and accepted by said P. Milmo, who now refuses to pay it, on the ground that it is not indorsed by Palmer. Mr. Coindreau paid yesterday his draft for $1,600, and said sum is deposited with the political prefect. Mr. Palmer's wife who is accompanied by one Mr. Fisher (formerly a clerk of Sappington & Owings), has employed a lawyer in order to get possession of said money and draft. She was, no doubt, advised by Paschal, whom I suspect of being more friendly to thieves than to his native country. Mr. Sappington is here. He claims to be a warm friend of the Confederacy, yet he has not shown much interest in recovering the money said to be owed to Palmer. Most of the Americans now in this city are men who, after having left the Confederacy not to render military service, seem to be keeping their arms to the elbow in the most disgraceful transactions. Speculation in cotton has quite demoralized our people on this frontier. I have hopes that Palmer may yet be arrested. You may depend, general, that everything in my power will faithfully be done to bring Palmer to justice. The miscreants who sympathize with him in this place, and will no doubt turn to be my enemies, can at no time intimidate me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. A. QUINTERRO.

C. S. TREASURY AGENCY, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI,
Marshall, Tex., February 24, 1865.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Department Headquarters, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Your letter, with inclosure, of the 11th was only received on the 20th instant. I am fully aware of our alarming and calamitous condition. It is faithfully described by you, and must now overwhelm us unless the Government provide relief. After the best reflection I can bestow I despair of being able to devise any means by which our vast expenditures (numerically at least) can be sustained for even a limited period. The temporary expedients which you suggest I might resort to for the purpose of restoring the lost credit of the Government are outside of my authority, but I should regard it as patriotic in such an emergency to assume responsibility could I thereby accomplish so desirable an object; but if I assume the power to borrow money, from what source could I obtain even a temporary loan? Were I to declare the certificates of indebtedness receivable in payment of taxes it might be attended with seeming benefit, but it should be a substantial one to

justify such a step. It would do us more harm than good, and is inadequate to accomplish a partial relief. I agree that an appeal should be made to the executives of the States. They would do what they can to assist us, and should know [how] to prepare for the worst. It is due to them to be apprised of our extremity. Through their joint efforts something might be accomplished. We have no other help in the absence of timely provision by the General Government than that to be derived from these States and the patriotism of their citizens. Besides, the cause is their own; a failure to sustain the army would be their overthrow. I have, as requested by you, freely communicated our condition to the Secretary of the Treasury and inclosed to him a copy of your letter. I herewith inclose to you an open letter, which I trust you will be able to dispatch at once by special and reliable messenger to Richmond, earnestly pressing upon the Secretary the importance of promptly supplying the department with funds. As long ago as the 30th December last, upon the receipt of your letter of the 27th of December by Maj. S. K. Hays, stating an arrangement by which Major Hays was to undertake the transportation of funds from Richmond, I gave to that officer a similar letter to the one now inclosed to Mr. Trenholm, urging upon him the importance of the subject. I also gave him a letter of introduction recommending him as an officer worthy of confidence in the business, and had hoped, as indicated in my reply to you by Major Hays of same date, that the arrangement would be successful in transmitting funds, but I have since learned that he was afterward employed upon other duty. I have still hope that the Government couriers, Messrs. Ewell & Co., will shortly arrive with some addition to our funds, but must say that I do not expect a sufficient amount by them to meet, even for a short time, the military necessities of the department.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

P. W. GRAY,
Agent Treasury, Trans-Mississippi Department.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 24, 1865.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say to you that in assigning Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson to the command of the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas he would suggest that the troops of that sub-district be organized into two brigades, to be commanded, respectively, by Cols. T. H. McCray and Archibald S. Dobbin. The question of rank between these two officers is settled at department headquarters by recognizing the claim of Colonel McCray to precedence, as just and legal. If it be practicable to cross the troops from the Northern Sub-District to the east side of the Mississippi, the commanding general directs you to order it to be done immediately. Our necessities there are urgent, and it is his desire to re-enforce them by every means in his power. The commanding general also directs that you take measures for bringing south of the Arkansas River all troops who may remain in Northern Arkansas as soon as the season will admit of it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., February 24, 1865.*

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II. The following order from department headquarters is published for the information of all concerned.*

By virtue of the foregoing order, the duties of district commander and superintendent of Indian affairs, which have for the last fourteen months been discharged by the undersigned, will upon the arrival of Brigadier-General Cooper be turned over to that officer. In leaving the district the undersigned returns his grateful acknowledgments to the army and people of this district, and of the Northern Sub-District of Texas, from whence his supplies have been drawn, for their support of his administration. He feels that he has discharged his duty, and that the troops of the district have done gallant and good service since he has been in command. As superintendent his duties have been onerous and complicated. He has used every exertion in his power, with the limited means at his command, to relieve the necessities of the unfortunate but patriotic refugee Indians. He has conferred freely with the civil authorities of the different nations in alliance with the Confederacy, and has done all in his power to suppress lawlessness. His record as district commander is made and he abides by it. The undersigned would earnestly impress upon every officer and soldier and upon every citizen of the district the absolute necessity of harmonious and united action. With this success cannot be doubtful; without this disasters will certainly come. It is his deliberate judgment that the prospects of ultimate success were never brighter than at this moment. What we now need more than all things else is a united and bold front. For the good of the service, which is your own good, the undersigned would earnestly impress upon all the absolute necessity of upholding and sustaining the new district commander in the arduous and complicated duties that will devolve upon him. No man will more heartily rejoice at his entire and perfect success than the undersigned. His success will be the success of the cause and of the people.

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

His Excellency P. MURRAH, *Governor of the State of Texas:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor calling my attention to a communication addressed to you by General J. B. Robertson touching the furloughing of the Texas brigade, serving with the Army of Northern Virginia, and expressing your own desire that the command should be permitted to return to Texas for the purpose of recruiting, &c. Deeply sensible of the continued and important services rendered by that gallant and veteran band, it would have been most gratifying to me to accord with your views in allowing them to return to their homes where they might recuperate and again rejoin the Army of Northern Virginia, to render additional service to their country. To this end your letter was referred by me to General Robert E. Lee. For your information I give you the answer of General Lee in his own words:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency President Davis.

I should be much gratified to comply with the request of Governor Murrah, could I do so consistently with the interests of the service. But small as the Texas brigade

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* See Special Orders, No. 45, Trans-Mississippi Department, p. 1396.

is, it cannot be spared now. It contains some of the best troops in the army, and its loss would be severely felt. The campaign is just opening, and our want of men is so great that even a smaller number than the Texas brigade could not be spared. The only way I can see to allow them to go home, is to send some other troops from Texas to take their place. I should be much gratified to see the brigade recruited to a division, but to send it away now would be very injurious to the service.

R. E. LEE.

I trust the reasons assigned by General Lee for non-compliance with Your Excellency's request at this time will prove satisfactory.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 26, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 24th instant. General Forney informed me Wednesday evening that he had been ordered with his division to Natchitoches. On Tuesday and Wednesday last Chisum's regiment of cavalry, escorting Federal prisoners from Tyler, arrived at Shreveport. Forney had been instructed to dismount this regiment and add it to his division. In my interview with him Wednesday evening I instructed him to delay his march until the dismounting of Chisum's regiment had been effected. He informed me that this would occasion no material delay, as the streams were up and the roads in such condition that his command could not move. There was no order issued from this office and no instructions other than those given by myself in the interview with General Forney Wednesday evening. This regiment was dismounted yesterday, and Forney has instructions to march in obedience to orders from your headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 26, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER MARTIN'S REGIMENT:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you will change the march of your regiment and proceed to Marshall, Tex., as rapidly as possible, and report to Brigadier-General Bee.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 27, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: Major Buckner's communication from Monroe of 21st February with your indorsement is just received. The steamer Barkman was

burned in the Bartholomew. The Fletcher and Morgan Nelson have by telegraph to Camden been ordered to Monroe, where they will be at the disposition of Major Buckner for the purpose of procuring corn. The Ouachita country above the Louisiana line is absolutely stripped of forage. To maintain that line the garrison at Camden is compelled to supply itself from the lower Ouachita and its tributaries. It is of vital importance for the protection of Northern Louisiana, as well as the planting interests in the Red River Valley, in the District of Arkansas, that Camden should be held by us. General Magruder estimates that 30,000 bushels of corn will meet his necessities and enable him to maintain the line of the Ouachita until the coming crop can be gathered. The boats will be at the disposal of your officers, and I wish you would instruct them to use dispatch and energy in securing and removing the corn from the Bœuf. What is not needed for the District of Arkansas and your cavalry on the Ouachita can be transported up Little River to within sixteen miles of Alexandria, and be made available for the troops in the lower portion of your district. As the wants of the garrison at Camden are pressing, I wish the first load of the Fletcher sent to that point. You can afterward, as your necessities will allow, increase the amount of corn sent to Camden to 30,000 or even 50,000 bushels. The boats will remain under your control, and General Magruder instructed that he can depend upon your officers forwarding to Camden the corn necessary for the support of that garrison.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 27, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that after consultation with Major-General Forney he has determined to reorganize his division, forming four brigades, to be constituted as follows:

First Texas Infantry Brigade—Brigadier-General Waul commanding: Eighth Texas Infantry, Twenty-second Texas Infantry, Thirteenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Twenty-ninth Texas Dismounted Cavalry.

Second Texas Infantry Brigade—Acting Brigadier-General Waterhouse commanding: Third Texas Infantry, Seventeenth Texas Infantry, Nineteenth Texas Infantry, Sixteenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Chisum's regiment dismounted cavalry.

Third Texas Infantry Brigade—Eleventh Texas Infantry, Fourteenth Texas Infantry, Gould's battalion Texas dismounted cavalry, Martin's regiment Texas dismounted cavalry.

Fourth Brigade Texas Infantry—Acting Brigadier-General King commanding: Sixteenth Texas Infantry, Eighteenth Texas Infantry, Twenty-eighth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Thirty-fourth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Wells' regiment dismounted cavalry.

Chisum's regiment has been dismounted and is attached to the Second Brigade. The Twenty-ninth, Martin's, and Wells' regiments Texas cavalry have not arrived. They will be sent to Natchitoches to be dismounted and assigned. Before publishing the proposed organiza

tion the general commanding desires to know if you wish to make any changes, and also that the cavalry regiments may be dismounted.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 28, 1865.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Telegram of January 31* received 23d February. It is physically impossible to cross troops over the Mississippi at this season. When the streams fall and the river bottoms become passable the attempt will be made if the enemy's operations here permit. This will not be before June. If it is desired I should cross with the troops, to whom shall I turn over the command of the department? I cannot at this season control military operations on both banks of the Mississippi, and should not be charged with its responsibilities. In the summer, to a certain extent, it may be practicable. Now the communication by individuals is uncertain, dangerous, and difficult in the extreme; by bodies it is impossible. The enemy has massed a force of not less than 50,000 men between Morganza and New Orleans, and has collected a formidable fleet of gun-boats and transports. Mobile is believed to be their objective point. Both that place and Red River are reported as theaters of intended operations. Red River has overflown its banks, and the season is most propitious for a successful advance.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Central Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Staff	8	.....	.....	8	9	.....	.....
13th Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry *a*	25	427	427	526	711	.....	.....
Goode's company cavalry, Waller's battalion	3	21	21	29	73	.....	.....
Smith's company cavalry, Twenty-fifth Regiment Texas Cavalry.	3	49	49	60	67	.....	.....
Hughes' light battery	2	70	70	85	104	.....	4
Dunn's company cavalry, Waller's battalion	2	48	48	52	85	.....	.....
McCord's frontier regiment cavalry *b*	14	112	112	190	436	.....	.....
Total	57	727	727	950	1,485	.....	4

a Lieut. Col. H. P. Cayce, commanding, Velasco, Tex.
b Colonel McCord, commanding, near Bastrop, Tex.

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* See Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 124.

Abstract from return of the Western Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. James E. Slaughter, C. S. Army, commanding, for February, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Staff	7	1	1	8	8	.....	.....
Northern Division	33	216	216	291	388	.....	.....
Eastern Division	10	120	120	146	236	.....	.....
Western Division	17	199	199	289	456	.....	.....
Southern Division	22	398	398	512	865	.....	.....
Fort Brown	19	179	179	215	336	.....	6
Fourth Regiment, Arizona Brigade	10	252	252	291	520	.....	.....
Total	118	1,365	1,365	1,752	2,809	.....	6

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER, *Commanding District of Texas, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated January 29, and to say that the heavy rains and impassable condition of the roads will delay the dismounting of the cavalry at Hempstead and their reorganization into an infantry division for the support of the position at Galveston. Gillespie's, Anderson's, and Bradford's regiments, which are ordered to be dismounted, will make a small addition to your force on the island. Until the arrival of the division which will be organized at Hempstead you can strengthen the garrison by any means in your power from the Reserve Corps or the troops at other points within your district. In regard to the defense of Galveston there is only one point which he wishes to impress upon you, the garrison must be saved and arrangements must be made for communications with the mainland, so as to leave means at your disposal for the withdrawal of the garrison at the last moment. The importance of the position, in both a political and military point of view, requires that we should hold possession of that place as long as we possibly can, and no efforts should be spared to strengthen its defenses and increase the probability of our being able to hold it. On the other hand, the position is so weak and the means at the disposal of the enemy so extensive (Galveston being the only port in our possession) the place must fall and that speedily whenever a concentration of land and naval forces is brought against it. The problem which you have to solve is the holding the position at Galveston as long as possible without the sacrificing of its garrison. You may be unable to withdraw the guns and the material may be lost, but the garrison should be saved. In regard to the fortifications at Houston he directs me to say that it is the great strategic point in that section of country and the object of defenses there or in front of it is to delay the enemy until re-enforcements can arrive. An extensive system of works should not be begun at once. The means at your disposal should be concentrated to the completion in detail of strong works at the most important points. If time admits, these works can be afterward connected by a more extensive system.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., March 1, 1865.*

I. The following orders from department headquarters are published for the information of all concerned.*

In accordance with the above orders, the undersigned assumes command of the District of Indian Territory and superintendency of Indian affairs.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, and Supt. of Indian Affairs.

Abstract from field return of the Defenses of Galveston, Brig. Gen James M. Hawes, C. S. Army, commanding, for March 1, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.
	Officers.	Men.	
Staff	8	.....	8
Cook's battalion heavy artillery	16	211	339
20th Texas Battalion Volunteer Infantry	22	391	478
8th Texas Battalion Volunteer Infantry	15	224	285
2d Texas Battalion Volunteer Infantry	26	392	478
Timmons' battalion volunteer infantry	18	337	401
Bradford's regiment Texas cavalry	20	345	437
Pyron's regiment Texas cavalry	17	96	132
Dege's battery light artillery	3	100	125
Howe's engineer corps	1	29	33
Batteries Rodgers and Magruder	10	208	279
Battery Green	9	112	133
Battery Sherman	1	70	79
Battery Jackson	4	139	181
Battery Scurry	2	63	70
Total	172	2,717	3,458

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 2, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions of the 23d December, 1864, in respect to paragraph XXXV, Special Orders, No. 171 (1864), from your office, assigning Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper to the command of the District of the Indian Territory.† I inclose you a copy of the order relieving General Maxey and assigning General Cooper to that command.‡ General Cooper enters upon this duty when affairs in that district are in a better condition than have before existed since my arrival in this department. This favorable change is due in a great measure to the successful administration of General Maxey. I shall give General Cooper my full support. The change has not the concurrence of my judgment, and I believe will not result beneficially. Cut off as the department commander is from direct communication with Richmond, he should not be made responsi-

* See Special Orders, Nos. 40 and 45, Trans-Mississippi Department, pp. 1387, 1396.
† See Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 1019.
‡ See Special Orders, No. 45, Trans-Mississippi Department, p. 1396.

ble for events which may transpire in the districts under his command, unless he controls their commanders and has the power of changing them when circumstances demand.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL,
Commanding Division, Minden, La.:

GENERAL: You are directed to move your command to Shreveport, La. Boats will be sent to Minden to transport your baggage, in order that your trains may be brought empty.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NATCHITOCHES, *March 4, 1865.*

Mr. A. R. McDONALD:

SIR: Although I have positively prohibited the exit of cotton in the direction of the enemy's lines and the introduction of goods within our own, yet as you have acquired large quantities of cotton from our citizens under the promise of export privileges, you will be allowed to complete your arrangements and export the cotton on the presentation of satisfactory evidence that it will be shipped to Europe without the payment of a revenue tax to the U. S. Treasury. The boats for the exportation of the cotton that you bring within our lines in the fulfillment of your promise shall be entitled to protection. You will bear in mind that you must not receive cotton belonging to the Government, and any act knowingly committed by you in contravention to the interests of the public service will cause the immediate revocation of the privileges herein granted.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 4, 1865.

I. The following general system of furloughs is adopted for the troops serving in the field in this department, and will not be suspended except by authority of the department commander:

First. Each company will be entitled to furloughs for 10 per cent. of its "total present for duty," this total to include extra-duty men present with the brigade or division. Applications under this paragraph will show the actual condition of the company as to the members present and absent. The men now absent on furlough of indulgence will be included in this percentage.

Second. The length of these furloughs shall be determined by the distance to be traveled. In each case the soldier will be given twenty days at home, and one day additional for each twenty-five miles to be traveled in going from and returning to camp.

Third. Soldiers furloughed under this order who remain away from their commands beyond the time granted will be borne upon the company records for twenty days as absent without leave, during which time the company will not be entitled to the furlough privilege. At the expiration of the twenty days they will be dropped from the rolls as deserters. Failing to return immediately upon the termination of the furlough, charges will be preferred against them and punishment inflicted, unless the delay be satisfactorily accounted for.

Fourth. Furloughs will be granted by division commanders, and will show upon their face that they are granted under the provisions of this order.

Fifth. Nothing in this order shall be construed as limiting the number of furloughs upon medical certificates of disability.

II. Surg. C. M. Taylor, Provisional Army, C. S., is announced as medical director of general hospitals for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 5, 1865.

Lieutenant WARTELLE,
Comdg. Detachment Second Louisiana Cavalry, near Opelousas:

LIEUTENANT: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to write you as follows: Special Orders, No. 57, from these headquarters, has this day been issued, in pursuance of several permits from the chief quartermaster District of West Louisiana, approved by General E. K. Smith and recorded in Cotton Bureau at Shreveport, allowing J. Marks to carry beyond our lines, by way of Courtableau, 187 bales of cotton. This cotton will pass through your lines and the pickets and outposts on the lower Atchafalaya will, on production of a clearance of the custom-house authorities at Washington, La., permit it to pass without hindrance. You must be careful that this number (187) of bales pass at one time and in one voyage. This pass (No. 57) is good but for one time and will be of no effect after March 18, 1865. This cotton can only pass along the indicated route. This pass or order to transmit this cotton will be null and void and will not be respected by the pickets unless approved by yourself or Captain Prescott, commanding the company. You will send some intelligent non-commissioned officer with and in charge of the cotton to your advanced post, who shall then see that not more than 187 bales of cotton is being carried out of the lines. He shall also take up the pass (or Special Orders, No. 57) and you or Captain Prescott will indorse on it a certificate of the day and post when and where the cotton passed and forward it to these headquarters. But, to avoid hindrance to the party taking out the cotton by our scouts, you will give J. Marks the certificate inclosed (to be signed by yourself or Captain Prescott). You are directed to use the utmost caution and activity in this and all similar cases to prevent frauds being committed under pretense of law.

Very respectfully,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 6, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend the promotion of Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder to the grade of lieutenant-general in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and respectfully request that it may be brought to the favorable notice of the President for his action. General Magruder commands a corps consisting of one division of four brigades Arkansas infantry, one division of two brigades Missouri infantry, one division of two brigades Missouri cavalry, numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 effective men. General Magruder merits reward for his recapture of Galveston before I was assigned to the command of the department and for the successful military administration of his district. I will make no recommendation in regard to the date from which this promotion should take effect. The President must judge whether it should go back to the recapture of Galveston or whether it should be made subsequent to that of Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 6, 1865.

A bureau of the Engineer Department is hereby established, and until further orders will be located at Shreveport, La. All papers, reports, &c., required by regulations to be sent to Richmond will be forwarded to the chief of bureau, Trans-Mississippi Department.

Lieut. Col. H. T. Douglas is announced as chief of engineer bureau. He will continue to discharge the duties of chief engineer.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 7, 1865.

His Excellency President JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.:

I desire employing my whole force in co-operation with the armies east of the Mississippi. Two movements can be undertaken: an invasion of Missouri or a march across the Mississippi. Both are physically difficult; their successful execution is uncertain; near 400 miles of destitution separates us from Missouri. The Mississippi, carefully guarded by iron-clads, with at least 200 miles of exhaustion, separates [us] from supplies in Mississippi. If crossing is effected it will be without transportation or artillery. I desire strictly to carry out the wishes of the Executive, and ask instructions from War Department as to which movement shall be made. Neither can be undertaken before June, or possibly July. I will push preparations for both, awaiting instructions. My effective strength in department is 19,000 enlisted men of infantry and artillery; 17,000 enlisted men of cavalry, of which seventeen regiments (6,000 enlisted men) are being dismounted; in addition 4,000

enlisted men are absent on furlough, 10,000 absent on details, including all details under conscript law; 6,000 Reserve Corps in Texas, 2,000 in Louisiana, and 2,000 in Arkansas. Reserves only in part armed. If not instructed to move to Missouri, I desire permission to visit Richmond, to justify in person to you my administration of this department. General Buckner will command during my absence, and will push preparations for crossing troops.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HOUSTON, TEX., *March 7, 1865.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Shreveport:

A very reliable agent of the secret service has just arrived from New Orleans, and brings the information from the Catholic Bishop Odin and other reliable sources that the expedition now fitting out there is for operations against Texas. It is to be commanded by Canby and to consist of 40,000 men, to sail about the 10th instant.

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General.

(Copies telegraphed by General Smith March 7 to Lieutenant-General Buckner, at Natchitoches, and March 8 to President Davis.)

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 7, 1865.

Capt. JACK WATERHOUSE,
Company I, Lane's Regiment, Lane's Brigade, Major's Division.

CAPTAIN: I inclose herein a copy of an indorsement on a communication sent to Major-General Wharton.* I am instructed by the commanding general to say that he is exceedingly anxious to secure the crossing of troops to the Cis-Mississippi, but has no hope of effecting it unless the men go willingly, individually. The paper inclosed embodies the only plan by which organizations can be made, the officers and men of which will be desirous to cross.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S BRIGADE,
March 7, 1865.

Capt. J. G. CLARKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Forces Front Lines, Dist. of West Louisiana:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit you the latest information from the picket front, as follows: At 10 a. m. yesterday, 6th, all quiet at the mouth of Red River and along the Atchafalaya. The water had risen fifteen inches during twenty-four hours up to that time. At Fort De Russy, at 8 a. m. yesterday, the water was at a stand. On 5th instant (after the report of 8 a. m. was sent in) two gun-boats entered Red River

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*Not found, but see Boggs to Buckner, February 16, p. 1389.

under flag of truce. As nothing more is said of them by the commander of the outpost it is presumed that they did not ascend, but passed out of the river. He has been directed to forward more specific information. From Franklin to Berwick Bay all quiet along the Teche on the 5th instant, but the corporal commanding guard of three men on board of schooner Malta (mistook vessel) report that a Federal (armed) transport entered Vermillion Bayou last Friday, 3d instant, captured and safely carried off the schooner and tug. The corporal states that he made every effort in his power to burn or sink the vessel before she fell into the hands of the Federals. Sergt. J. B. Hébert, Second Louisiana Cavalry, acting scout, was attacked a few days ago by a party of four Federals, cavalry, on La Fourche. He killed one, wounded another, drove off the rest, and brought the horse, arms, and equipments of the killed man. They are creoles from La Fourche.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, *Lewisville, March 7, 1865.*

I. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price having reported at these headquarters for duty is assigned to the command of the Missouri Division of Infantry, comprising Parsons' brigade and Mitchell's brigade.

II. In accordance with instructions from department headquarters, Brig. Gen. M. M. Parsons will resume command of Parsons' Missouri brigade.

III. Capt. John W. Lewis, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty at district headquarters and will report to Major-General Price, commanding Division Missouri Infantry.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., March 7, 1865.*

I. The great scarcity of mechanics and tools outside of the army, rendering it nearly impracticable for farmers to secure the necessary repairs for their agricultural implements, now almost useless, and it being very important that the planting interests of the country should be fostered and every aid given to the producers of subsistence, not inconsistent with other interests of the service, in their efforts to raise as large crops as possible, all officers and agents, under the orders of the commanding general of this district, who have control of workshops of any description suitable for repairing farming implements, are hereby directed to set apart as many days in each week, not less than one, as the exigencies of the service will permit, for repairing such farming implements as may be brought to them by the citizens of this Territory for that purpose. Great industry and energy are required of officers in charge of and employés in the Government workshops, and the necessary repairs must be executed as rapidly as possible. The work done at these shops being gratuitous on the part of the Govern-

ment, the citizens will see the justice and propriety of their furnishing, as far as practicable, the material necessary for the repair of their implements, and they are earnestly requested to do so.

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By order of Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 8, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

The following dispatch is just received from General Walker at Houston:

A very reliable agent of the secret service has just arrived from New Orleans, and brings the information from the Catholic bishop and other reliable sources that the expedition now fitting out there is for operations against Texas. It is to be commanded by Canby and to consist of 40,000 men, to sail about the 10th instant.

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General.

The country is flooded, the streams out of their banks, and the movement of troops is impossible. General Wharton, with two divisions of cavalry, has been for nearly a month under orders of march for Texas, and from the impassable condition of the roads has been unable to move. If the expedition preparing at New Orleans sails on the 10th for Texas, a concentration cannot be made in time to prevent the occupation of Houston.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 8, 1865.

Hon. P. W. GRAY,
C. S. Treasury Agent:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 2d instant. I did not come to any determination in regard to opening the trade through our lines. I was awaiting the receipt of your letter in answer to mine on this subject. General Buckner was instructed that until I received your orders no system of trade would be adopted and no permits should be granted under that system. After receiving your letter I proceeded to Natchitoches, and after consultation with General Buckner determined not to sanction any system of trade through our lines with the enemy, and directed him to publish immediately a general order announcing that no cotton would be allowed to pass out. An exception was made to a limited amount (I think under 400 bales), which was paid by the Government for supplies received under a contract with Major Hays, chief quartermaster District of West Louisiana, approved by General Buckner, and a limited amount of cotton on the Ouachita belonging to the State of Louisiana, which was authorized to pass under the provisions of a contract made by that State for supplies. The cotton furnished under the contract of Major Stone and others, under the administration of Generals Taylor and Walker, were not to be allowed to pass our lines, but were subject to the regulations of the Treasury Department. I have been long

making up my mind in regard to the policy to be adopted in this matter. I have carefully considered it in all its bearings and suspended my decision until information could be collected from every quarter. In deciding I have been much embarrassed by the knowledge of our necessities on the one hand, and on the other by the effect upon the market of opening the cotton trade, and the consequent difficulties which by the fall in price of cotton might have been experienced by you in carrying out the President's regulations. This latter consideration more than any other determined me to close our lines, and I wish again to assure you that you will always find me ready to co-operate with and assist you in the discharge of your difficult duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 8, 1865.

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XVI. At the instance of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price a Court of Inquiry is hereby appointed to meet at Washington, Ark., at 12 m. on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the recent Missouri expedition under his command. The Court will give its opinion upon the facts which may be developed.

Detail for the Court: Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, Provisional Army, C. S.; Brig. Gen. E. McNair, Provisional Army, C. S.; Col. P. N. Luckett, Third Texas Infantry; Maj. O. M. Watkins, assistant adjutant-general, judge-advocate.

Should it become necessary during the investigation for the Court to change the place of meeting it will do so, notifying department headquarters thereof.*

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By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

H. P. PRATT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 8, 1865.

Capt. L. D. PRESCOTT, or
COMDG. OFFICER COMPANY A, SECOND LOUISIANA CAVALRY,
Washington:

CAPTAIN: By district general orders, issued in pursuance of instructions from department headquarters, our military lines are closed against the exportation of cotton. Special Orders, No. 57, from these headquarters, relative to passing cotton for Marks is hereby suspended until further orders, and you will take immediate steps to prevent that or any other cotton from leaving our lines. You can inform Mr. Marks or his agent (Mr. Levin) that I have written to department headquarters for instructions whether an exception is to be made in his favor.

Yours, &c.,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* For record of the Price Court of Inquiry, see Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 701.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Lewisville, Ark.:

A court of inquiry has been ordered for Major-General Price. He will not be assigned to duty until after sitting of the court. Turn over the command of the district to Major-General Fagan and come here en route for Texas. You can bring with you Kimmel, Major Magruder, and either Turner or Yancey, or both, if General Fagan does not require them.

By order of General E. K. Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, March 8, 1865.

* * * * * * *

III. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, commanding Missouri Division Infantry, will move his division to Collinsburg, La., in pursuance of instructions from department headquarters, as soon as in his opinion the roads may be practicable. Quartermasters and commissaries of the division will make all necessary arrangements. Major-General Price will take such steps, using his escort for this purpose, as to prevent straggling, keeping the men in their proper places in ranks at all times when on the march, and taking every necessary step to prevent depredations of any kind. Major-General Price will report to these headquarters his arrival at Collinsburg.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION,
Lewisville, Ark., March 8, 1865.

I. In conformity with General Orders, No. 38, dated headquarters District of Arkansas, Lewisville, March 7, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the Missouri Division of Infantry, comprising Parsons' brigade and Mitchell's brigade.

II. Capt. J. W. Lewis, assistant adjutant-general, is announced as assistant adjutant-general of the division, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION,
Lewisville, March 8, 1865.

I. In accordance with instructions from district headquarters, Colonel Mitchell, with his brigade, will take up the line of march by the most practicable route on Monday, the 13th instant, to Collinsburg, La., twenty miles south of Walnut Hills, on the Shreveport road.

II. The necessary arrangements will be made by the proper staff officers of the brigade to supply the command on the march.

III. In accordance with instructions from district headquarters, Brigadier-General Parsons, with his brigade, will take up the line of march by the most practicable route on Monday, the 13th instant, for Collinsburg, La., twenty miles south of Walnut Hills, on the Shreveport road.

IV. The necessary arrangements will be made by the proper staff officers of the brigade to supply the command on the march.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 9, 1865.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

SIR: I have been attacked in the columns of the Richmond Whig. I know that efforts have been made through other journals east of the Mississippi to prejudice the public mind and destroy confidence in the purity of my motives and in my ability to command. Whilst giving my energies to the maintenance and defense of the department specially intrusted to my charge, I have ever felt the deepest interest in the struggle elsewhere, and have never failed to co-operate with the means at my disposal in insuring its success. I have faithfully and honestly, to the extent of my abilities, discharged the great duties confided to me. I do not know that I have given you entire satisfaction. I do know that you are often embarrassed in doing what you believe to be for the general good. I desire to aid and not embarrass you in your action, and request that this letter may be regarded an application to be relieved from the command of the department whenever you believe that the public interests will be advanced thereby.

I am, most respectfully and sincerely, yours,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that if the Sabine can be passed you order Forney's division immediately by the most direct and practicable route to Huntsville, Walker County, Tex., where it will await further instructions from department headquarters. The regiments of Bee's brigade, which are to form part of that division, will be ordered to Huntsville, where they can be dismounted. This disposition of Forney's division is consequent upon the information received from General Walker and forwarded to you concerning the expedition preparing at New Orleans. Churchill's infantry have been ordered to this point. The Missouri infantry and Shelby's cavalry have been brought down to within thirty miles of Shreveport.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

General Smith wishes to know which is the best route and what depots can be relied upon for the march of Forney's division from Natchitoches to Houston. He proposes to send them to Woodville, and refers particularly to the routes by Liberty and Swartwout, or would it be advisable to move by Jasper to Beaumont?

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 11, 1865.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

SIR: Your letter of December 24, 1864, was received through the hands of Brigadier-General Harrison.* In regard to the military operations connected with the campaign of last spring in this department, the great distances marched, the deficiencies of transportation, the exhausted condition of the country, and the great difficulties encountered have not, I think, been fully appreciated. Especially is this the case in the exhausting effects of that campaign on both men and material. Immediately after the evacuation of Alexandria by the enemy I determined to push the advantages gained and to operate with my whole disposable force in Arkansas and Missouri. The larger proportion of that force was under General Taylor's command in Louisiana. His letter of May 24, 1864 (transmitted to you with his correspondence), represents the exhausted condition of his command and the impracticability of operating against the enemy in Arkansas and Missouri before fall. Our artillery was without horses, our transportation used up. The bullets of the enemy and long marches through a country without supplies had decimated our animals and left us unable to move. This applies equally to all the troops engaged in that campaign. With the limited means at our disposal time was absolutely essential to prepare us for taking the offensive. I immediately applied myself to the task of preparing for active operations late in August. The order directing the crossing of the troops to the east side of the Mississippi, received about the middle of July, broke in upon my plans, and my whole attention was then turned to its successful execution. The months of July and August were consumed in fruitless efforts to cross the river. General Taylor reported the transfer of troops to the other side impracticable, and on the 23d August General Buckner was ordered from department headquarters to suspend the crossing, and General Magruder was instructed to push preparations as rapidly as possible for operations in the valley of the Arkansas. The concentration not being effected until the season was far advanced, and heavy rains making movements slow and difficult, nothing was accomplished beyond a demonstration against Pine Bluff in favor of Price's advance into Missouri. The cavalry expedition into Missouri was directed by me after the receipt of the order transferring the infantry of my command east of the Mississippi. It was intended as a diversion in favor of our army in Georgia,

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*See Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 123.

and was the only possible assistance to our cause elsewhere which could be afforded with means then at my disposal. Though this movement did not realize the expectations of General Price, the objects for which it was undertaken by myself were effected. A concentration of the enemy's forces in Missouri was compelled. Fully 30,000 of his soldiers were employed there, and troops which were en route for Sherman's army were diverted from that destination and sent to operate against Price. I have been thus explicit, as your letter conveys the impression that the inactivity of my army, after the victories of last spring, disappointed your expectation. I could not have followed the movements of an army which embarked at New Orleans and sailed for the Atlantic, or which moved in transports up the Mississippi to a distant theater of operations. The Mississippi was an impassable barrier, and by the expedition into Missouri I made the only diversion in my power. The various promotions conferred upon me by yourself and the confidence which you have always reposed in my abilities have more than done me justice. I have always endeavored to merit this confidence, and I earnestly desire to promote the common welfare, and would willingly sacrifice every personal consideration to that end. I will as a soldier strive honestly and faithfully to obey all your instructions. If you doubt my ability or believe that another can better execute them, I request that he may be sent to relieve me of the responsible and onerous duties with which I am charged.

I am, most respectfully and sincerely, yours,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding, &c., Houston:

Forney's division has been ordered from Natchitoches to Huntsville by shortest practicable route. No calculations can be made on his march on account of high water.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S BRIGADE,
March 11, 1865.

Capt. W. A. WHITAKER,
Commanding Detachment East of Teche:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to write you as follows: It is a matter of first importance that he should be furnished immediately with reliable intelligence of the movements of the enemy at New Orleans, the strength of their force, their destination, and the time fixed upon for their departure. You will therefore select, say, some two of your best and most reliable men and send them at once into the city of New Orleans to find out not vague rumors but correct accounts of the number of the enemy, their location (whether in the city or at what points outside of the city), and if possible the corps, divisions, and independent detachments; the number of each and the name of the commanders; whether any portion of the enemy's force has left New Orleans, and if so, the name of the corps, division, brigade, or detach-

ment; its strength, destination, and the time it left New Orleans, and particularly whether any force has left the city for Mobile or the coast of Texas; if so, its strength, commander, and time of departure. In a word, captain, the men you select for this mission are intrusted with the most important duty that a soldier can possibly be called upon to perform. They must bring or send you without delay accurate information of everything and every movement of the great expedition which the enemy is now fitting out at New Orleans, and must immediately dispatch such information to these headquarters. Besides your own men you will also use such other persons for this purpose as you can. If you need money to accomplish your object let the brigadier-general commanding know at once and it shall be furnished you. All important dispatches should be duplicated. You are also charged not to let this matter of getting information from New Orleans interfere with the expedition upon which you have been specially ordered. During your expedition and pending your hearing directly from New Orleans through your own agents, you will dispatch to these headquarters any information you may receive of the enemy's movements in the city or on the river.

Assuring you, captain, that much depends on your own judgment and activity to insure success to the undertaking of which I have written above, I am, very respectfully, yours,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 11, 1865.

Capt. J. G. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Since the picket report of this morning the following intelligence has reached these headquarters from Pointe Coupée up to 8th instant: Transports still pass down the river loaded with troops; on the 5th one and on the 6th two loaded with infantry, and on the 7th a boat loaded with cavalry, passed down. Four regiments of negroes and about 100 white cavalry are at Morganza, under the command of Brigadier-General McKane [McKean], General Ullmann having gone down the river. The garrison is very quiet, making no raids into the interior above Morganza. The river is rising very rapidly.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S BRIGADE,
March 12, 1865.

Capt. J. G. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The Red River and Atchafalaya fronts were quiet up to 6 a. m. yesterday, and in the preceding twenty-four hours the Red River at its mouth had risen only six inches, being a much less ratio of rise than for the last six days. Up to night before last all was quiet on the Bayou Teche and Berwick City. Owing to the high winds and stormy weather my scouts from the La Fourche, who have to cross the

extensive system of lakes in the frailest kind of boats, have failed to make passage for the last two days, but up to the 7th instant all was quiet within the La Fourche. The only movements of troops reported up to that date was the withdrawal from Brashear City of the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Harris commanding and commandant of the post, and the relieving of the Thirty-third Illinois, which for a long period has been scattered along the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad guarding it from Bayou Des Allemands to the Black Crossing. The troops withdrawn were replaced by negro troops. Brashear City and the forts were on the 7th under command of Colonel Jones, commanding negro regiments. Two deserters from the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, stationed at Napoleonville, came into our lines on the 10th and report no new movement in the La Fourche. This cavalry regiment is weak and much demoralized, over twenty or thirty deserters from it having come in to me in the last two months. Its main camps are at Napoleonville and Donaldsonville.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Major Smith, assistant adjutant-general.)

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
March 12, 1865.

Capt. W. A. WHITAKER,
Commanding Detachment:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you modify the instructions sent you from these headquarters dated yesterday, 11th instant: That you do not send any of the enlisted soldiers of your command into the city of New Orleans or within the enemy's lines to gain information of the expedition now being fitted out there unless they volunteer to go. That you may not misunderstand, I repeat, be careful not to force them to go or to order them on that duty unless they go willingly and at their instance. But you will use every effort to get persons not connected with the army to go on that mission. It is hoped that you can get some one living within the enemy's lines to give you the desired information. Lest you may not have received the instructions of yesterday, I inclose you a copy.*

Very respectfully,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, March 12, 1865.

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III. By virtue of instructions from department headquarters, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price is relieved from the command of the Missouri Division of Infantry. The command of this division is devolved upon Brig. Gen. M. M. Parsons, next officer in rank.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 1419.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., March 12, 1865.*

I. Maj. W. B. Krumbhaar having been relieved from duty in this district, by orders from department headquarters, Capt. S. Howell, of Howell's light battery, is hereby announced as chief of artillery, District of Indian Territory, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Hereafter no public property of any description will be transferred or removed permanently from this district by any officer or soldier without first obtaining an order therefor from the district commander.

By order of Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 13, 1865.

Maj. W. H. THOMAS, *Chief of Subsistence:*

MAJOR: The maintenance of our troops in the field is dependent upon the receipt of supplies from the planters in the district in which they are serving. You will instruct your officers that the supplies must be had. If necessary, they will resort to impressment, and must call upon the district commander for a sufficient force to enable them to carry out these instructions. The question is reduced to one of two alternatives: the withdrawal of the troops, or the purchase of supplies on certified accounts. The troops cannot be withdrawn, and I trust that when the facts are presented to the planters their patriotism will induce them freely to part with such supplies as they can spare for the use of the army. I have made arrangements through the Treasury Department by which I hope to obtain an adequate supply of funds, which will be disbursed in the redemption of your certified accounts, given in receipt for supplies purchased or impressed under these instructions. In every case where an impressment is made the amount of supplies allowed by law for the support of families must be exempted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March 13, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays has been assigned by the Secretary of War to the duty of collecting and forwarding to their commands all officers and men in this department who belong east of the Mississippi River.

II. All officers and men who have come into this department by any authority other than by special order of War Department will immediately report in person to Brigadier-General Hays at Natchitoches, La.

III. All officers and men belonging east of the Mississippi River who have been assigned to commands or duty by department, district, or subordinate commanders will at once be relieved by their immediate commander and ordered to report in person to Brigadier-General Hays, at Natchitoches, La.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March 13, 1865.*

A depot for the manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage is hereby established at Falcon, Ark., under the charge of Capt. W. N. Peay, assistant quartermaster, who will report to and receive his instructions from Maj. W. H. Haynes, chief of clothing bureau, Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 13, 1865.

Capt. A. O. P. PICKENS,
Commanding Outpost, &c.:

CAPTAIN: No person, whether courier officer or courier, in fact no person whatsoever, will be permitted by you or your pickets to cross the Atchafalaya River without your authorization, given in accordance with your instructions, except at the point at Lyon's Ferry where the courier communicates with Captain Ratliff, and at this point only the courier will be permitted to pass. Until further orders no boat or skiff on the Atchafalaya will be left under the control of Lieutenant Leonard. His couriers are not intended to cross the Atchafalaya, and when communications from Lieutenant Collins come you will send them at once yourself without delay. If the courier-line on the west side of the Atchafalaya need boats or skiffs you will furnish them, but keep under your own guard alone. Notify Lieutenant Leonard that you will furnish him with such boats as he may need for courier duty, and if he or any other person undertakes to use or take boats without your approval, arrest them unhesitatingly and send them, with statements, to my headquarters. You and you alone command the picket front on the Atchafalaya and you are held responsible to close and keep our lines, and particularly to break up the cotton trade. You will investigate every attempt, whether successful or not, to pass cotton; and it is strange to me that you cannot break it up. If cotton passes over illegally at Pointe Coupée, pursue and burn it, impressing the teams and arresting every one concerned in it. If you do not break up this cotton trade with the means at your command, I will regretfully be forced to the conclusion that you are not vigilant and energetic. Cotton order, No. 30, from district headquarters, has been sent you and under no circumstances will you allow a bale to pass your pickets except on permits countersigned at these headquarters. You state you have left a skiff with Lieutenant Leonard. You will withdraw that skiff. If Mrs. Boone or any other person having a right and the means will keep a ferry, let them do it under your orders, always having a guard over the ferry. Increase, if necessary, your pickets along the Atchafalaya so as to insure the closing of your lines against persons and trade. Lieutenant Leonard, his couriers, and every person along your lines are subject to your orders in all that relates to your picket-lines and such rules as you establish, and you will energetically enforce your authority.

I am, captain, yours, &c.,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT., *Shreveport, La., March 14, 1865.*

Until further orders the ration of corn will be eight pounds, excepting in the case of artillery horses and animals continuously engaged in hauling supplies from one post to another.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *March 14, 1865.*

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Lewisville, Ark.:

General Smith desires to know if you received the cipher dispatch of March 8.

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has ordered General Maxey to report to you, to be assigned to the command of the division to be formed of the dismounted cavalry and King's old Texas brigade. The command will be formed into two brigades. He further directs that a third brigade be formed, withdrawing one regiment from each of the infantry brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Hébert and Harrison, and one of the three dismounted regiments (Anderson's, Bradford's, or Gillespie's). The regiments withdrawn from Hébert's and Harrison's brigades will be replaced by the two other dismounted regiments. He directs that this brigade be attached to Maxey's division. He further directs that the cavalry commands of your district be organized into one brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 15, 1865.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the great need of funds for military purposes in this department as set forth in the inclosed papers, being copies of a correspondence between the Hon. P. W. Gray, C. S. Treasury agent, Trans-Mississippi Department, and myself upon this subject, and also of a letter from Judge Gray to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and estimate of pay funds. The Treasury agents have not succeeded in crossing sufficient funds to this department. Over $50,000,000 are already due for the pay of troops alone. I respectfully urge that Col. Phil. Stockton and Maj. Richard Howard,

commissaries of subsistence, whom I have ordered to Richmond for the purpose, may be intrusted with the transportation of the above specified amount, or as much of it as possible, to be placed in the treasury here and drawn out on warrants as required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

ENGINEER BUREAU, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 15, 1865.

General E. KIRBY SMITH:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the defenses of the District of Texas with a view to the preparations necessary to defeat an advance of the enemy into the interior of the country, should he gain a foothold at any point on the coast from Sabine Pass to the Brazos. I consider the reduction of the defenses of Galveston and of Sabine Pass a work of so short a time, if prosecuted with vigor and the usual combinations of the enemy, that I shall discuss the question which I now consider it our duty to direct our energies and attention to, regarding those works in the enemy's possession. I have previously recommended that an interior line of defense, looking to the coast, should be adopted, and suggested Liberty, on the Trinity River, the head of navigation, and on the railroad from Houston to Orange, as one point to be fortified, and Richmond, on the Brazos, and on the line of railroad from Harrisburg to Alleyton, as a second point. In this suggestion I had in view what to my mind is an absolute certainty, viz, that the enemy, after establishing himself on the coast, would move on Houston as an objective point in his campaign. My plan was to make Liberty and Richmond intrenched camps for defense by 2,000 or 3,000 men, while Houston was strongly fortified and the enemy forced to take it by siege. In holding the positions at Liberty and Richmond you force the enemy to move over long lines or to expose his flanks in advancing directly on Houston from Galveston. In the first instance you gain time and seize every strong point in your retreat, delaying the enemy and forcing him to develop. In the second, by enterprise and skill you are in position to inflict disastrous defeat upon him. I of course do not attempt for a moment to prove that either of the points is impregnable and cannot be turned, but, taking the ground that fortified positions are only intended to force the enemy to develop and to delay his operations, and around which an army should operate, I believe that my plan, if carried out, will result in material good. Houston is the heart of Texas, the point at which the railroads center, and if occupied by the enemy affords him a point within easy and rapid communication with his depot, which he may either establish at Beaumont, moving via Sabine Pass or Galveston, having captured that position, and from which he may at leisure and with perfect security discuss his further advance.

Take Galveston and we are at once forced to abandon Sabine Pass and the mouth of the Brazos, and with the probability of losing our material and men at both points should we attempt to concentrate our forces at Houston, as we should have the longer lines to move over to reach that point; or on the contrary, take either Sabine or the mouth of the Brazos, and Galveston is turned and must be abandoned. By fortifying Liberty and Richmond we have points on either line to meet the enemy and delay his movements, affording us time to remove our

men and material from the opposite one and the center, Galveston, while forces from the interior may be hurried to our assistance. Of course, Houston can be turned, but if we are strong there and can delay the enemy's advance we may beat him before we are obliged to abandon it. In my humble opinion the line from the mouth of the Brazos to Sabine Pass is more dangerous to us than any other from Brownsville to Memphis. If I am correct in my judgment, we should have our interior line ready, and be prepared to meet the enemy on his debouch from the coast, and I earnestly recommend that those points above referred to may be fortified, and that we direct our attention to preparing for the removal of the men and material from Galveston at the shortest possible notice, and to this end I would recommend the construction of fifty skiffs, about twenty-one feet long, four feet beam, with a view as a dernier resort to facilitate the removal of the garrison to the mainland. With no intention to intrude my views upon you, I give them in accordance with my duty for your considertion.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. DOUGLAS,
Chief of Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 15, 1865

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to instruct you to proceed with De Morse's and Wells' regiments of cavalry to the headquarters of Major-General Forney, who is now moving with his division on the route to Houston via Logansport. You will turn over to Major-General Forney these two regiments and proceed to Hempstead and report to Major-General Wharton for orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 15, 1865.

Lieut. A. HÉBERT,
Company I, Second Louisiana:

LIEUTENANT: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you inform him minutely and without delay whether you know of any cotton being run out to the enemy from the section of the Atchafalaya where you were lately on duty; and if so, when and where, the parties by whom owned, to whom sold, and such others as may have been aiding and abetting in this unlawful trade and passage of cotton through our lines; whether you knew, had reason to suspect, or heard from any source entitled to respect that any officer or soldier of the C. S. Army was directly or indirectly engaged in such trade or passage of cotton, or knew or suspected the same without reporting it or taking proper steps to prevent it. If so, you will furnish their names and the time and place of their misdemeanor. You will also state what you may know or have heard of a man named Foote, said to be engaged in running cotton through our lines to the enemy. You may also report the names of other persons who you may know or suspect to be engaged in

this unlawful trade, and the several points where you know, suspect, or have heard that cotton is improperly crossed over the Atchafalaya. You are required, lieutenant, to furnish at once a full, clear, and positive answer to each and all of the questions above propounded.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
Houston, Tex., March 16, 1865.

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III. Brig. Gen. James E. Harrison will proceed to Huntsville, Nacogdoches, or wherever the brigade lately known as "King's brigade" may be found; will take command of said brigade and move it without delay to Houston. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to General Harrison to Nacogdoches.

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W. N. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 16, 1865.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official reports* of the expedition into Missouri, under the command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price. Upon the termination of the campaign in this department in May last, I at once set about preparing for an offensive movement into Missouri with all my available force. While engaged in these preparations orders were received directing the crossing of the Mississippi River by the infantry of my command. This changed my whole plan of operations. The only diversion in my power by which our armies elsewhere could be aided was a cavalry expedition into Missouri. General Price was ordered into Missouri with all the cavalry of the District of Arkansas. Every facility was given him in fitting out his expedition. He crossed the Arkansas with some 4,000 effective men, well supplied with an efficient artillery train, and with ample material for his army. Immediately after the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, and preparatory to the prosecution of the campaign in Arkansas and Missouri, General Shelby, with 1,200 picked men from his command, was ordered into Northeast Arkansas. He was directed to break up the railroad communication between Little Rock and White River, and was instructed to collect and organize the absentees and conscript element scattered through that country. This duty was thoroughly and efficiently performed by General Shelby. The railroad to Devall's Bluff was broken up and the supplies at Little Rock thereby so reduced that could we have moved in force with our infantry north of the Arkansas that position, in all probability, would have been evacuated without a blow being struck in its defense. General Shelby succeeded in collecting and organizing into three brigades a force of some 8,000 men, commanded by Colonels McCray, Dobbin, and Shanks. By a

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* See Vol. XLI, Part I.

series of rapid and successful moves the enemy's detachments were defeated, his own command in part armed and equipped, and the control of the White River country secured. Every effort made to collect and render available the element organized by General Shelby had hitherto proved fruitless. These men, many of whom were deserters, were poor and with large families, had lost nearly everything by the ravages of the enemy, and could not be made to abandon their homes in an unprotected and exposed position and join the commands east of the Mississippi or south of the Arkansas River. The best disposition by which their services could be made available was to employ them in Missouri. General Shelby was directed to hold his entire command in readiness to accompany General Price. The junction of the two columns was made before crossing the Missouri frontier, and General Price received an addition of at least 8,000 men to his command, of which 4,000 were armed and equipped. General Taylor was placed in command of the troops which were to cross the Mississippi, and was directed to conduct the movement in person. All the means in the department were put at his disposal to insure success (see correspondence relative to crossing troops forwarded to the War Department August 28, 1864*). General Taylor reported the crossing impracticable and recommended their employment elsewhere. On the 25th of August orders were issued at department headquarters for the concentration of the infantry in Arkansas, and General Magruder, commanding that district, was directed to push preparations for the attack of the Federal forces at Pine Bluff and Little Rock, and the reoccupation of the Arkansas Valley. The lateness of the season and heavy rains prevented any result from the last movement other than a temporary diversion in favor of the Missouri expedition.

The movement of General Price accomplished all the objects for which it was inaugurated by me. A concentration of the enemy's forces in Missouri was compelled; at least 30,000 of his soldiers were employed there, and troops en route for Sherman's army were diverted from that destination and sent to operate in that State. A large number of recruits were obtained, and but for the losses incident to the retreat the results of the expedition would have been most brilliant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *March 16, 1865.*

Hon. R. W. JOHNSON,
C. S. Senate:

MY DEAR SIR: I have prepared the papers for Major Burton, and ordered Captain Lewis to accompany him for the successful accomplishment of his instructions. The inclosed letters clearly demonstrate the importance of sending funds in large amounts immediately to the relief of this department. I have sent Colonel Stockton and Major Howard on a similar mission with that of Major Burton and Captain Lewis; they are both trusty officers with the energy and experience requisite to insure success. I hope the Trans-Mississippi delegation will insist upon the funds being furnished and these officers being intrusted with its transportation across the river. The Treasury messengers do not keep us supplied, and, if either this or some other efficient method for our relief is not resorted to, I cannot be held responsi-

* Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 88.

ble for the consequences. I inclose you two dispatches lately sent to the President, which I wish destroyed after being read. They were sent in cipher, and are too important to be risked in crossing the Mississippi; also copy of two letters* which were forwarded a few days since. Your relations with the President will, I am sure, be good; the interests of the country require they should be so. Will you impress upon him, if you have the opportunity, that I am striving for the general good of the cause, and to merit his personal regard; that, let my enemies say what they may, I will honestly and faithfully carry out the instructions of the War Department and his wishes to the best of my abilities. I hope you will urge the appointment of general officers, as recommended by me at the close of the campaign last spring. The inclosed memorandum exhibits clearly the necessity for appointing general officers. Of seven major-generals three only are commanding divisions, whilst the return shows twelve divisions of troops in the department. A good efficient lieutenant-general who can ably support the department commander is greatly needed. I doubt whether any aid can be expected in this respect. General Walker, as well as Magruder, can be promoted; the former is ranked by both Price and Forney, and unless he is promoted cannot be retained in command of a district. Communication with Richmond is growing more difficult daily. You can and must have appreciated the necessity of granting more powers to the department commander He should have the power of assigning to duty all appointments or promotions created under the law (subject to the approval of the President and confirmation by the Senate). He should have a controlling influence over the Treasury agency established at Marshall. The whole control of cotton is in the hands of Judge Gray; the support of the army is dependent upon his action. He has tendered his resignation, is overwhelmed by the responsibilities thrown upon him, and has not the business capacity for conducting the purchasing bureau upon a scale commensurate with our wants. I feel a delicacy in advancing these opinions as I am department commander; but they are necessities created by the circumstances and the times in which we live. If I cannot be trusted another commander should relieve me with whom these powers can be safely confided. I do not court the responsibilities of this vast command. I shall labor conscientiously to discharge them, but the greatest kindness the President could confer upon me would be to relieve me by some one in whose ability as well as correctness he can implicitly confide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Inclosure.]

MEMORANDUM.

Major-generals belonging to the service of troops in Trans-Mississippi Department: (1) Magruder, (2) Price, (3) Forney, (4) Walker, (5) Wharton, (6) Polignac. (7) Fagan. Major-Generals Magruder and Walker are district commanders, virtually commanding corps. General Polignac is absent in Europe, leaving but four major-generals for the command of divisions. General Price will not be placed on duty during session of his court of inquiry.

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* See correspondence of 9th and 11th, pp. 1417, 1418.

(1) Brigadier-General Churchill (won his promotion), commanding division Arkansas infantry of four brigades.

(2) Brigadier-General Parsons, commanding division Missouri infantry of two brigades, largely increased by dismounted cavalry and recruits from Missouri.

(3) Major-General Forney, commanding division of Texas infantry of four brigades.

(4) Brigadier-General Thomas (an efficient division commander, and much needed for Polignac's division), commanding division of Louisiana infantry of three brigades (lately increased by four regiments of dismounted cavalry).

(5) Brigadier-General Maxey (won his promotion), commanding division of Texas infantry of three brigades, organized from King's brigade and eight regiments of dismounted Texas cavalry.

(6) Brigadier-General Hawes, commanding division of Texas infantry of two brigades.

Major-General Fagan's corps or division.

(1) Brigadier-General Shelby, commanding division Missouri cavalry of two brigades.

(2) Brigadier-General Clark, commanding division Arkansas and Missouri cavalry of three brigades.

Major-General Wharton's corps or division.

(3) Brigadier-General Steele, commanding division Texas cavalry of two brigades.

(4) Brigadier-General Bee, commanding division of Texas cavalry of two brigades.

(5) Brigadier-General Cooper, commanding division of Indians of two brigades.

(6) Colonel Bagby (won his promotion), should be a major-general, commanding division of Texas and Louisiana cavalry of two brigades.

Brigadier-General Slaughter, commanding one brigade of Texas cavalry (unattached) in District of Texas.

Brigadier-Generals Churchill and Maxey should be promoted. I have asked that Liddell or Hays be promoted and assigned to command Louisiana division of infantry. Colonels Bagby, Debray, Gano, Brent, and W. H. Brooks, having cavalry commands, should be promoted. Colonels Waterhouse, King, and Jones, commanding brigades of Texas infantry, should be promoted. Brigadier-Generals Rust and Sibley are without commands and not on duty.

Urge the promotion of Dr. S. A. Smith to the grade of brigadier-general, that I may make him chief of staff (provided the President contemplates keeping me in command of this department).

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi, March 16, 1865.

Maj. J. P. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that at the mouth of Red River and on the Atchafalaya River everything up to yesterday morning was quiet. There were ten gun-boats lying at or near Ackland's, on the

Mississippi River. Bands of deserters and jayhawkers are infesting the country north of Red River and between the Black and Mississippi Rivers. I have ordered Lieutenant Griffin with a detachment of cavalry into that section of country. The ratio of rise at the mouth of Red River has declined to three inches in twenty-four hours. A great flood from the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers is pouring into the Ohio, but on the 7th instant the river was falling at Saint Louis. On the lakes and lower Teche all is quiet. The pickets report no accumulation of supplies at Brashear City, and that the garrison consists of two regiments, negro troops, and 250 white artillerists of an Indiana regiment. A few days ago 250 negro troops crossed Berwick Bay and came up the railroad track about a couple of miles for the purpose of destroying a bridge over Black Bayou, which was falsely reported to the enemy as having been rebuilt, and then recrossed to Brashear City. I send you a New Orleans paper of 13th instant sent me by Captain Murphy, commanding Lower Teche.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Capt. J. G. Clarke, assistant adjutant-general.)

SHREVEPORT, *March 16, 1865.*

General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Lewisville, Ark.:

General Smith has received telegram from Camden reporting the movement of enemy. He has ordered Missouri troops not to move for the present. Wishes all cavalry in readiness to move if found necessary. He believes the move of enemy but a demonstration preceding movement in force from below.

BEN. ALLSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *March 16, 1865.*

General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Lewisville, Ark.:

General Smith means only to suspend the movement of the Missouri brigade now at Camden, as has been telegraphed to General Parsons, not of other troops.

BEN. ALLSTON,
Colonel, &c.

SHREVEPORT, *March 16, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I thought till last evening that there was no doubt about my going to Richmond. General Smith told me last night that while he thought I would be of service in effecting the object of the mission to Richmond, it was not essential that I should go, as it had been determined to send Major Burton, and that he would not order me to go unless I desired it. I do not desire it and shall therefore remain. Major Burton starts in the morning for Lewisville, and will call to see you. He says he will be glad to have Mr. Barr accompany him, and that he will call to see you and will take great pleasure in carrying your letters and doing anything in his power for you in

Richmond. I returned yesterday from Marshall, when I found your letter of 9th. Have to go back to Marshall to day to proceed on my return trip by Linden, and may not get back to Lewisville before Burton starts for the east. I saw Governor R. only for a few minutes, and in company.

Very truly, your friend,

E. C. CABELL.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 17, 1865.

Hon. R. W. JOHNSON,
Senator:
(Through Major Burton, quartermaster, Shreveport, La.)

Allotment of appropriations made by the War Department, Richmond, for the military service in the Trans-Mississippi Department to 31st December, 1864: Total amount, $78,488,567; amount drawn on requisitions for military purposes to date in Confederate Treasury notes, say, $20,739,660; balance, $57,748,907.

JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 17, 1865.

Maj. J. P. SMITH:

MAJOR: There is nothing of interest to report from the mouth of Red River and along the Atchafalaya. All was quiet there at sunrise yesterday, 16th. The water rose three inches in the previous twenty-four hours, and some portions of the Mississippi River front in Pointe Coupée Parish were under water. Up to 6 p. m. Wednesday, 15th instant, all was quiet at Berwick Bay and along the Teche. Sergeant Smith, one of my scouts in the La Fourche country, reports that the corps of General A. J. Smith and Steele left Kennerville for Mobile about 5th instant, but that there is still a force in New Orleans which is to follow them. He has sent a party living within the enemy's lines to New Orleans, and he expects full and valuable information as soon as he can return. No re-enforcements have been sent to Berwick Bay, but a dispatch was reported as received at Brashear City on the 13th instant, stating that Colonel Harris' regiment (white), Eleventh Wisconsin, would probably be sent back to the bay. It is reported that the enemy is fitting out an expedition in launches in Bayou Bœuf, some ten miles east of Berwick Bay, supposed to be intended for Grand Lake and the bayous east of the Teche. A large quantity of oars was brought up from New Orleans to that point on the 14th instant. A scout from Thibodeaux reports that the Third Rhode Island Cavalry [*sic*], by the Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry. Four hundred additional negro troops had arrived at Thibodeaux. I send you inclosed New Orleans Times, 14th instant, obtained from the La Fourche. Red River had risen two inches in twenty-four hours up to 6 a. m. yesterday, 16th instant, at Fort De Russy and mouth of Choctaw Bayou, about forty miles below Alexandria.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Capt. J. G. Clarke.)

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S BRIGADE,
Lodi, March 17, 1865.

Capt. J. C. MURPHY,
Commanding Advance Post, Lower Teche:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the expedition which you report as fitting out on Bayou Bœuf and believe to be designed for the lakes and bayous east and north of you. Keep a sharp lookout lest it is also designed to fall upon your rear and cut you off. You had better keep Captain Whitaker informed as nearly as possible of the movements of the enemy in Bayou Bœuf, and of any changes which they may make in their programme. The newspaper (New Orleans Times) of 12th instant, which you are informed had been taken from the package en route to this place, was stolen or lost between Cheneyville and this point.

Very respectfully,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 18, 1865.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The copy of Brigadier-General Hays' letter of October 19, 1864, with inclosures, forwarded from the War Department December 2, is received. When General Hays reported to me, under orders from the Adjutant-General to collect all absentees from commands east of the Mississippi, I directed every assistance to be given him, and believed that I was carrying out the instructions of the War Department when General Orders, No. 72, department headquarters, September 14, 1864, were published. This order affected all who came into this department subsequent to the fall of Vicksburg, an event which took place soon after I assumed command here. Previous to that time it was believed that but few absentees had crossed the Mississippi, and a specific date was named in the general order to prevent confusion and misunderstanding respecting the men who escaped capture at Arkansas Post and those who remained in the department when General Hindman's troops crossed the river. The latter, by instructions from the War Department to General Holmes, were allowed to remain as part of his command, and formed so large a proportion of the effective force of the Arkansas troops that their removal would have been equivalent to breaking up some of the best organizations in that district. The former were collected and organized soon after the fall of the post. In some cases nearly entire companies and regiments had escaped capture. No order had ever been published transferring them from the department. They were regularly on duty here when the exchange of their comrades was effected at City Point and information had been received that the Arkansas Post prisoners had left Richmond under orders to return to this department. Colonel Logan, Eleventh Arkansas Cavalry, reported for duty at these headquarters under orders from the War Department, and was instructed to report to the commander of the District of Arkansas, and was by him directed to collect the absentees of his regiment. Colonel Griffith, commanding the Seventeenth Arkansas Cavalry, subsequently reported here, with instructions to collect the absentees from his regiment. Every aid was given him to effect this object, and he received authority by special order to recruit for the

Eleventh and Seventeenth Regiments in the counties of Sebastian, Yell, and Perry, and north of the Arkansas River. When Colonel Griffith was ordered to report to General Hays with his regiment (the Seventeenth), he was directed to turn over the men of the Eleventh to Colonel Logan. I cannot find any communication from General Hays claiming Colonel Logan and his command, nor can I find that any orders have been issued at these headquarters forbidding them to report to General Hays. If they belonged to the other side, they were covered by the provisions of Department Orders, No. 72. Certainly had the matter been referred to me by General Hays I would promptly have carried out the instructions of the War Department. The men in McCord's regiment claimed by Colonel Griffith appeared, on examination, to belong neither to the Eleventh nor to the Seventeenth Regiment, but had been left in this department when General Hindman's troops crossed the river, and the Secretary of War had authorized General Holmes to assign them to commands.

Pursuant to instructions contained in General Cooper's letter of May 2, 1864, such men as applied for transfers to commands in this department were assigned, awaiting the action of the War Department on their applications. Upon the arrival of General Hays this system was suspended. Less than 100 assignments were made under its operations. Most of the applications have been returned from Richmond disapproved, and in every case the applicant was immediately ordered to report to Brigadier-General Hays. The only exceptions to the provisions of General Orders, No. 72, were the few assignments above referred to, made under the authority granted in General Cooper's letter of May 2, 1864. General Hays was so informed in a communication from department headquarters dated September 29, 1864, herewith inclosed, marked A. I am surprised at the complaints made by General Hays in his letter of October 3, 1864. By reference to General Orders, No. 72, department headquarters, it will be seen that his letter was written but a few days after the announcement of his arrival and the publication of that order, before a sufficient time had elapsed for its promulgation to the troops, and before its effects could be known. Had General Hays made to me the complaints which he did to General Bragg, in his letters numbered 3 and 4, he would have received full explanations and entire co-operation in carrying out his instructions. I believe that General Orders, No. 72, would effect all that was contemplated by the War Department. The inclosed copies of Department Orders, No. 11 and 54, of 1863, and No. 2, 1864,* are evidences of the efforts made by me to return absentees and deserters to their commands east of the Mississippi. In every case all the aid possible has been promptly given to officers engaged in collecting them. I have also the honor to inclose a copy of General Orders, No. 20 (1865),† which was published on the receipt of the copy of the communication of General Hays, indorsed at the War Office November 26, 1864. I have been thus explicit in answering that communication, as I believe that if the facts had been fully understood at the War Department I would not have received the censure indorsed thereon. I request that this communication may be laid before His Excellency the President, by whom that indorsement was made.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

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* Not found as inclosures, but see Vol. XXII, Part II, pp. 837 and 1068, and Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 851.

† See Order of March 13, p. 1422.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 18, 1865.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the following officers or agents have been recently sent into this department by Col. W. Richardson Hunt and Maj. T. H. Price, for the purpose of obtaining supplies of lead, viz, Maj. J. B. Pleasants, Captain Nance, Lieut. R. H. Dickey. The fact of these officers following each other closely, together with the instructions which have been furnished them, evidences a great solicitude in obtaining a supply of lead east of the Mississippi River. I am satisfied that lead can be obtained directly from Mexico if proper energy is displayed and proper orders are issued from the War Department. It never will be by the overland route and across the Mississippi. The streams are now out of their banks, the bottoms are submerged, and the country is impassable for trains of wagons. The deficiency of transportation here is great and there is no money to make purchases with. Impressments cannot be resorted to under the law without the money to pay for them, and the people refuse to submit to it. The lead will have to be transported a distance of nearly a thousand miles from the Rio Grande to the Mississippi, and should it ever reach the banks of that river its successful crossing is very problematical. Capture would most probably be the result of the attempt. The ordnance department finds great difficulty in supplying the wants of our army owing to the distance it has to be transported and the want of funds for payment. The little that we have on hand, if successfully crossed, would afford no relief. Lead can be obtained in any amount in Mexico. The present Government will not oppose obstacles in its exportation. I would therefore suggest that either or both of the following courses be pursued: First. That the Hon. P. W. Gray, agent of the Treasury Department, be directed to obtain control of one or more of the mines in Mexico; that schooners be freighted for ports or points on the coast of Florida or elsewhere, as might be judged best by the War Department, shipments to be made in chartered vessels, cotton deposited as indemnity to owners of vessels in case of loss, with high freights or charters offered and premiums for successful runs. Second. That means (cotton or corn) be placed in the hands of Major-General Huger, chief of ordnance bureau Trans-Mississippi Department, with instructions to make purchases in Mexico, to have the lead run to the coast of Florida; or that he be authorized to contract with parties for delivery of lead at desired ports or points and empowered to offer such high rates as will make the matter a success, he in that case to have sole control of means of payment and management of the business. Responsible parties will contract here with General Huger, if he is furnished with adequate means of payment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 18, 1865.

JAMES L. LOBDELL,
Quartermaster's Agent:

SIR: Capt. H. B. Stevens, assistant adjutant and inspector general on the staff of Brigadier-General Thomas, officially reports that you

stated to him that cotton has passed the pickets at or near Bayou Rouge or some other points. In view of this statement I call on you to aid me in discovering the guilty parties, and therefore request you to forward to me a statement of the time when such cotton passed the points, if possible, where it crossed, and the name of any party, soldier, officer, or citizen, in any way connected with it. On the 11th instant I addressed you a letter of similar import as this and based on your statements made in a letter to Major Hays, chief quartermaster, to which letter I have as yet received no reply. As I am not disposed to believe that you would make statements of the character attributed to you without proper knowledge upon the subject, I fully expect to be enabled through you to detect the guilty parties. I am determined, as far as I am able, to arrest every person, whether officer or soldier, under my command who may be accused, upon any evidence worthy of credit, of being guilty of illicit trading with the enemy, and I request you, not only in this but in any other case of unlawful trade with the enemy or improper evasion of our picket-line, now or hereafter arising and which may be known to you, to give me information in writing and at the same time to notify the nearest outpost officer so that if possible he may seize the cotton or arrest persons unlawfully passing our lines. Captain Prescott will hand you this, and I beg you to furnish him, at your earliest convenience, an answer to my two letters.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, FRONT LINES, DIST. OF WEST LA.,
Near Alexandria, March 18, 1865.

Col. I. F. HARRISON,
Commanding Harrison's Brigade:

COLONEL: You are hereby informed that on this day, in virtue of superior orders, I assume command of all the cavalry on the front lines, including therein your brigade. All your reports and papers of every kind will be forwarded to these headquarters.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi, March 18, 1865.

Capt. A. O. P. PICKENS,
Commanding Outposts:

CAPTAIN: The eight bales of cotton detected in attempting an evasion of our lines will be immediately burned by you, as we have not transportation to carry it into the interior and secure it from the enemy. What steps have you taken to obey my orders "to pursue the twenty-two bales of cotton east of the Atchafalaya and burn it if found?" In addition to your pickets you will establish a patrol to pass up and down the banks of the Atchafalaya, particularly at night. Lieutenant Stafford reports that there are pirogues and skiffs on the Atchafalaya not under guard. How does this happen? Twenty-two bales of cotton

passed your lines and eight more were detected and prevented passing by the courier officer, and up to the present time you have been unable, apparently, to detect any guilty parties. Whenever cotton is moved to exposed positions with the intention of being passed through your lines without permission it will be destroyed. I am looking for your report on this cotton smuggling with much interest.

Yours, &c.,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., March 18, 1865.*

I. Quartermasters at the posts and depots within this district are hereby directed to issue to the indigent farmers, who cannot otherwise procure it, seed corn at the rate of one bushel for each ten acres intended to be planted in that crop, when presented with a certificate of principal or district chief, setting forth that the applicant cannot otherwise procure the same.

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By order of Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, FRONT LINES, *Lodi, March 19, 1865.*

Col. I. F. HARRISON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: The inclosed copy* of a telegraphic communication to department headquarters is sent you for your information and government. To ascertain whether the enemy intend advancing on Monroe, you will immediately send out scouting parties on the threatened roads until you open communication with our nearest cavalry in the direction of Camden, from whom information can be obtained and forwarded to you of the progress of the raid. The roads leading down the Bayou Bartholomew should be observed. If Major Buckner, chief of staff, is still using the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry and you require troops from this regiment to make your reconnaissances, you will apply to him in my name for permission to order sufficient detachments from this command to carry out these instructions. If Major Buckner should be where you can consult him you will advise with him relative to what orders should be issued, so as to hold McNeill's regiment ready to cross to the west side of the Ouachita without delay when necessary, and if he should not be present you will, by my orders, detach enough troops from the regiment to make the reconnaissance ordered, and will issue the proper orders to hold the regiment in such a position that it can be crossed without delay as soon as you may be satisfied that the enemy's raid is threatening Monroe. You will inform Major Buckner of any order you may give to this regiment. The rest of your command will be held so as to be under your hands, to be disposed of as future developments may direct. This will be borne in mind by you,

* Not found.

that if the enemy advance toward Monroe you may reasonably expect that co-operating forces and gun-boats will move up the Black and Ouachita Rivers. The present stage of the roads and streams renders it doubtful whether the enemy will undertake to push the forces spoken of in the inclosed telegram as far as Monroe, but prudence dictates that the instructions contained herein should be carried out. If the enemy should advance as far as Monroe a small party of cavalry will be kept between him and the Shreveport roads, and any advance in that direction will be promptly communicated to department headquarters at Shreveport and district headquarters at Natchitoches. You will acknowledge the receipt of this communication immediately and promptly forward all the information you may obtain.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Shreveport, March 19, 1865.

Colonel DAVIE,
Minden, La.:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General McNair, commanding division, directs that you, assuming command of your own, Shaver's, and Gaither's regiments, march at once with your command to this point or wherever the division may be. Upon your arrival the regiments under your command will rejoin their respective brigades.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 19, 1865.

Col. L. A. BRINGIER,
Commanding Seventh Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: Captain Murphy reports that some days ago indications were manifested of the intention of the enemy to fit out a number of small boats in the Bœuf. If this be so, it is probable that some operations might be directed against Captain Murphy's detachment. If such should be the case, you will assume command of all the companies of your regiment and conduct their military operations. The expedition sent by the enemy in the manner indicated could not be very formidable, and it is highly probable that he is ignorant of the vicinity of your regiment; and hence while meditating a surprise might be surprised himself. Until it is determined that some degree of permanency is attached to the position of your regiment, I do not deem it advisable to change the relations of the advanced post with these headquarters. A copy of this communication will be sent to Captain Murphy, who will be directed to inform you immediately of any indication threatening an attack from the enemy on him.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March 20, 1865.*

So much of General Orders, No. 11, current series, as assigns Maj. D. N. Speer, inspector of field transportation, to the charge of that department in the District of West Louisiana is hereby revoked. Maj. George Tucker, inspector of field transportation, is charged with the operations of his department in the District of West Louisiana. He will establish his office at Shreveport, La., and report to and receive his instructions from Maj. C. D. Hill, chief inspector Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, TEX., *March 20, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE:

DEAR SIR: Since my interview with you in Washington I have determined to remain here until my exchange or release from parole was duly announced, and until I could ascertain through my friends what position I am destined to fill on reaching the army. Your kind promise to find me employment I remember with gratitude, and I would prefer serving with you to any man in the Confederacy. General Churchill has offered to use his influence to get me the position of paymaster in his division, and requests me to accept it. I am doubtful of his power to get the appointment; indeed, there are already so many unemployed officers that I imagine the chances of a new appointment poor or doubtful. Failing to get a desirable position, I would attach myself to the Reserves under General Robertson. Now, general, I am anxious to return to the army, and at the same time find myself under the necessity of economizing and must, if I can manage to avoid a long and expensive trip, and would with that view prefer remaining here until my position is decided and not go to the army or Shreveport to remain there an indefinite time unemployed. I am under obligations to you for many kind wishes and hope you will lay me under additional ones by letting me hear from you and giving me your advice in this emergency. I am looking anxiously for the result of the court of inquiry you demanded, and have no doubt of your triumph and that your ememies will be confounded, &c. I met your son to-day. Your family are well, and he is getting well of the dog bite. I see no material change in affairs in this part of the country since you left. Those in authority seem to anticipate an early invasion and that the Rio Grande will probably be the theater. It is to be hoped not, since the supplies for this country all come from that quarter and trade appears brisk. I imagine the Government officials might procure a full supply of clothing for the army from that quarter. General Robertson appears very active in preparing the Reserves for duty in the event of an invasion.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. McCREERY.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 21, 1865.

His Excellency P. MURRAH,
Governor of Texas:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inclose to Your Excellency a letter from the Secretary of War, with the report of the Indian agent, in

reference to the friendly disposition of certain Indian tribes who have heretofore been hostile to us. You will not fail to see at once the great importance to the Confederate States, and more especially to the State of Texas, of keeping these savage tribes, if possible, in friendly alliance with ourselves and in hostility to our enemies. To attain this most desirable end, and to carry out the instructions of the President, I have adopted the suggestion of Major Vore, and have concluded to meet the Indian chiefs early in May, if possible, at Council Grove. Brigadier-General Cooper, commanding Indian Territory, strongly recommended to me the selection of Brig. Gen. J. W. Throckmorton as one of the commissioners to represent the Confederate States in this matter, and feeling that no more efficient or prudent man could be selected, I have taken the liberty of inclosing him an appointment as such commissioner. The great distance to be traveled and the near approach of the time for the assembly of the chiefs made it highly important that the selection should be made at once. I was thus prevented by necessity from conferring with you on this subject so important to your State. I trust the short time allowed me for action will be a sufficient excuse for my failure to do so. I also hope that you will fully agree with me as to the propriety of Brigadier-General Throckmorton being present at this meeting and allow him to go upon this mission. I am not certain as to the precise locality of Council Grove. Should it be the point of that name in Kansas, near and south of Fort Riley, General Throckmorton will not be expected to attend. Some other more convenient point for meeting the wild prairie Indians will, however, no doubt be agreed upon, at which his presence will be necessary.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March 21, 1865.*

All persons acting as drill masters who have not received appointments from the War Department will immediately rejoin their respective commands, their acting appointments having been revoked. Those not selected from military organizations will be immediately enrolled and assigned to commands by the enrolling officer of the district in which they may now be serving.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, FRONT LINES,
Lodi, March 21, 1865.

Capt. J. G. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I respectfully request to be informed if it is expected that I am to issue any order to the cavalry on the Black and Ouachita Rivers relative to the prevention of the cotton trade, or whether it is the desire that this matter should be controlled by Major Buckner, chief of staff, District of West Louisiana, now in Northern Louisiana. Having taken command of the cavalry on the front lines but a few

days past, I have received no official information of the state of affairs relative to this trade, but I learn unofficially that there are several boats under flag of truce in the Black or Ouachita Rivers from whom supplies are received and to whom cotton is delivered. I therefore respectfully request to be specifically instructed whether I am expected to inforce General Orders, No. 30, district headquarters, in North Louisiana, or whether the supervision and control of the cotton trade is vested in any other officer. I have not already issued any orders upon this subject, for the reason that while in charge of cavalry headquarters I received information that our relations with these flag-of-truce boats were specially controlled by superior authority.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[MARCH 22, 1865.—For Davis to Lee, in reference to obtaining troops from the Trans-Mississippi, see Vol. XLIX, Part II.]

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 22, 1865.

Maj. J. P. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor this morning to report all quiet along our entire front up to latest dates; at mouth of Red River, along the Atchafalaya and Courtableau up to 8 a. m. yesterday, 21st instant, and on the Teche and at Berwick Bay at 7 p. m. 20th instant. A gunboat appeared on the 19th in Cote Blanche Bay, some twenty-five miles northwest of Franklin. She was supposed to be looking for scouts and blockaders. The water was still rising at mouth of Red River about one inch in twenty-four hours. The pickets immediately on north and south banks of river reported all quiet yesterday morning.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Capt. J. G. Clarke, assistant adjutant-general.)

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. P. BAGBY,
Commanding Cavalry Forces:

GENERAL: I am satisfied that the forces of the enemy concentrated recently at New Orleans have been greatly exaggerated. I merely express this to you as my opinion and not as a fact. The only troops of General Thomas' command that have reached New Orleans, as far as I know, are of A. J. Smith's Sixteenth Army Corps. This corps is composed of three divisions, commanded at the battle of Nashville by McArthur, Garrard, and Moore, respectively. Thomas had four corps in that battle. The Twenty-third (Schofield's) is now in North Caro-

lina; the Sixteenth (A. J. Smith's) is in Louisiana. The Fourth Corps (Wood's), consisting also of three divisions, I believe to be in Tennessee, from the fact that I have never heard of its arrival at New Orleans. The last I heard of it it was still in Tennessee. The last of the four corps was Steedman's, which was a provisional corps only, consisting of cavalry, negro troops, and some detached brigades. The removal of either of these last two named corps would have reduced the Federal forces in Tennessee and North Georgia so much that I think it hardly probable to have been done. This, then, would give Canby Smith's corps and Steele's troops, including some cavalry from Memphis, in addition to the troops of the Department of the Gulf, the principal body of which is under Granger. I would infer from these facts that Canby cannot in the last six weeks have been re-enforced over 20,000 troops. These are merely my inferences, derived from such limited data as I possess. Of course, the secret service must be in possession of a detailed statement of the troops at New Orleans, which will either confirm or overthrow these theories of mine. I have, nevertheless, considered it my duty to express these ideas to you.

Yours, truly,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMDEN, *March 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE:

GENERAL: Yours of the 20th has been received. I should like very much to see you and, as you wish, have a full and free conversation. There are many things about which we should talk, on some of which I would wish your advice. I thank you most sincerely for the flattering confidence you have manifested in my friendship and ability by proposing to trust the defense of your well-earned reputation as a general in my hands, although I am satisfied you can select much abler counsel. But, general, from the orders I received last night I am satisfied we are on the eve of an active campaign. For many reasons I would not wish to be out of it. It would produce dissatisfaction among many officers and soldiers of the division if the command of it, by the absence of you and myself, should devolve on another. Officers to whom I have shown your letter have so expressed themselves to me. I hope, therefore, you will excuse me.

Wishing you a successful and complete vindication from all that may be charged or insinuated against you, I remain your friend, truly,

M. M. PARSONS.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas:

The probability of enemy operating in Texas calls for concentration to oppose him. Forney is en route, is your senior, and would necessarily claim command. I have ordered Magruder to Texas. On being relieved make your selection between commanding District of Arkansas or a division of infantry. Answer.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Shreveport, March 22, 1865.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: I would respectfully ask that a steamer be ordered to Minden immediately to transport the sick and baggage of Shaver's and Davie's regiments to this point. Owing to the condition of the roads, it is impossible at present to transport them by land, and the teams of these three regiments were so jaded and worn out from constant use in the District of Arkansas that it was impossible to do otherwise than store them. Your earliest attention is solicited to the above.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

E. McNAIR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 23, 1865.

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XXXVII. Harrison's, McNeill's, and Capers' regiments, Louisiana Cavalry (Third, Fourth, and Fifth), are constituted a brigade to the command of which Brig. Gen. Henry Gray is hereby assigned. He will report to General E. K. Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, for that purpose.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 23, 1865.

Capt. J. G. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Forces Front Lines:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Harrison reports to me that "there are now in the Ouachita River the following Federal steamers (under flag of truce), viz, Chuck, Zephyr, Rob Roy, and Music;" that they are under the orders and control of Maj. J. A. Buckner, chief of staff, District of West Louisiana, who is acting under orders from lieutenant-general commanding. There is a guard of six or eight men under a lieutenant on each boat, who receive their orders from Major Buckner, who also grants all permits for the purpose of going on board of them. This furnishes you with all the information in my power, and unless otherwise instructed by you I shall not deem it my duty to give any instructions relative to the enforcement of district General Orders, No 30, in North Louisiana, as doubtless Major Buckner, chief of staff, has instructions on this subject.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 23, 1865.

Maj. J. P. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The Atchafalaya and the mouth of Red River rose two inches in twenty-four hours previous to 11 a. m. yesterday. The Mis sissippi has again risen. On the 21st instant an expedition of the enemy came up Grand Lake and landed fifty negro troops just back of Charenton, on the Bayou Teche. Captain Murphy immediately attacked them with twenty men of Company F, Seventh Louisiana Cavalry, and drove them back to their transport, which opened with artillery on him. The expedition then left and sailed for Bayou Pigeon. I do not know whether a certain truce reported in New Orleans papers to have been made between the Federal General McKane [McKean] and the Confederate Captain Ratliff has been violated by the expedition, as I have no knowledge of its terms. I have ordered Captain Murphy's detachment to be re-enforced by another company of the Seventh Louisiana Cavalry, in view of this expedition and another which is being prepared by the enemy in the waters of the Black, in rear of Brashear City. The prohibition against the trade from New Orleans to Matamoras has been removed, and it is understood that it was originally caused by the suspicion of the military authorities that Col. Harai Robinson, provost-marshal, was speculating in permits. I send you the New Orleans paper of the 20th instant, received from Captain Murphy on the lower Teche.

Yours, &c.,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Capt. J. G. Clarke, assistant adjutant-general.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., March 23, 1865.

I. Capt. B. W. Marston is relieved from duty with the Indian Division, and is hereby announced as assistant inspector-general, District of Indian Territory, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, FRONT LINES, BRENT'S CAV. BRIG.,
Lodi Plantation, March 24, 1865.

Maj. J. P. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Everything on the Red River, Atchafalaya, Bayou Teche, Black and Ouachita Rivers are reported as quiet. Nine gun-boats at the mouth of the Red River. Colonel Harrison, on the 22d, says that nothing has been heard of the column of the enemy reported from department headquarters as advancing from Arkansas toward Camden. His pickets are on the Bayou Bartholomew, and on the 19th instant he was ordered by me to open communication with the nearest body of

our troops in the vicinity of Camden. On the 22d one steamer loaded with infantry passed up and two with cavalry passed down the Mississippi. Scouts still continue to bring reports that the main body of Federal troops have left New Orleans. Captain Murphy and Lieutenant Collins both forwarded papers of the 21st from New Orleans. The crevasses reported heretofore about twenty two miles below Alexandria have greatly enlarged themselves. There are five in all, and I fear the road on the south bank will be lost to us. In view of this fact I have given orders to keep up our communications with Fort De Russy and below by crossing to the north bank of Red River, at Madame David's.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Capt. J. G. Clarke, assistant adjutant-general.)

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 24, 1865.

Lieut. C. A. MOUTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Vermillionville:

LIEUTENANT: You are directed by the brigadier-general commanding to acquaint yourself as thoroughly as possible with the number of hands left on the plantations in La Fayette and Vermillion Parishes, and to report to him at as early day as practicable the names of the planters who are making their hands do faithful work, and also of those who are not. You will impress on the planters in his name the necessity of their planting as much corn as possible for the support of the citizens and such detachments of our army as may be necessary for the protection of this country. You will warn all planters not to plant more cotton than is required to pay their State and Confederate taxes, and you must be very careful to report those who plant an excessive amount of cotton. Give the people to understand that they must work their negroes to the fullest extent in cultivating corn. Their failure to do so will be regarded as an evidence of indifference and disloyalty to our cause. We are all well here and send our love.

Very respectfully,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 24, 1865.

Capt. L. D. PRESCOTT,
Commanding Outposts, &c.:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to inquire of you whether the planters of Saint Landry are taking steps to use their available means of planting as recommended by him through you. He directs that you look closely to this matter. Report at your earliest convenience such planters as have negroes left and not making them useful in putting in crops for the necessary support of our people, and on the other hand reporting such as are planting more cotton than is sufficient to enable them to pay their State and Confederate taxes. You are expected to consider it as a part of your duty to see the

planters of Saint Landry and impress upon them the necessity of raising as much corn as possible for the support of our army and citizens. As to giving you authority to give sick men leaves of absence, it is impossible under the law. But you are bound to take the best care possible of your sick, and if you have not suitable hospital arrangements for caring for them properly, they must not suffer; and under those circumstances, using your own discretion, you may, if you see fit, allow sick men to go home for a few days, keeping your eye well on them and counting them present sick, but you must take great care that such indulgence is not abused, and remember that you are as much responsible for the conduct of such men as if they were in your camp.

Very respectfully,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March 25, 1865.*

All post and depot commissaries will report to and receive instructions from the chief purchasing commissary of the purchasing district in which they are located.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Shreveport, March 26, 1865.

Col. J. C. WRIGHT,
Commanding Detachment of Dismounted Cavalry:

COLONEL: Brig. Gen. E. McNair, commanding, directs that you continue your march with the dismounted cavalry under your command until you arrive at the east bank of Red River, where you will remain until the morning following your arrival, when boats will be in readiness to cross your command. Brigadier-General McNair desires to know if Cook's entire battalion has been dismounted or whether the men under your command are detached bodies of the troops from the different commands of Cabell's brigade.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March 27, 1865.*

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, Provisional Army, C. S., will relieve Brig. Gen. E. Greer, Provisional Army, C. S., of the duties of superintendent of the bureau of conscription in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The general commanding takes this occasion to express his high appreciation of the services of Brigadier-General Greer in the discharge of the onerous duties of this bureau, which, from a state of utter disorganization and

confusion, has under his administration been thoroughly and completely systematized, as also his regard for the firmness, justness, and impartiality that has characterized his official conduct.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 73. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March 27, 1865.*

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IX. Brig. Gen. E. Greer will relieve Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson of the command of the Reserve Corps in the State of Texas. On being relieved Brigadier-General Robertson will report to Major-General Magruder, commanding District of Texas, &c., for assignment to the command of one of the brigades in the division of Brigadier-General Maxey.

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By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

P. B. LEEDS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, FRONT LINES,
Lodi, March 27, 1865.

Col. I. F. HARRISON,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I respectfully request you to take the most suitable means to procure and forward to me information concerning the strength of the Federal forces at Vidalia, Natchez, or any other point in front of you, the name of the commanding officer, brigade, and division composing the forces, specifying, when practicable, the number of the regiment. By frequent and careful examination of persons coming from the Federal lines, statements of deserters and newspapers, and a careful record of all data received by you, in a little while the information desired will begin to develop itself. The importance of knowing the description and style of the regiments, brigades, and divisions is apparent from the fact that in this way we can identify the transfer of troops. The command of the Mississippi by the enemy necessitates on our part as particular observations of the garrisons and forces at Vicksburg and Natchez as if these points were on the west bank of the river. Proper instructions embodying these views will be forwarded to the outpost officers and scouts, who will be able by intelligence and energy to furnish you with many particulars, and such other means will be adopted by you as your discretion may select.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., March 27, 1865.*

I. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, or persons serving with or attached to the army in this district are strictly prohibited from committing any depredations or outrages upon the per-

sons or property of citizens, or other persons lawfully within the Indian Territory; and are required to protect them and their property against depredations, outrages, or wrongs on the part of others.

II. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers are required to arrest and turn over for safe-keeping, to the commanding officer of the nearest military post or station, any person or persons found violating or known to have violated the provisions of paragraph I of this order, with charges in writing setting forth the nature of the offense, the time and place, together with names of witnesses, to the end that persons so offending may be dealt with according to law.

By order of Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *March 27, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Commanding West Sub-District, Brownsville:

Inclosed with this you will receive my reply to the propositions of Major-General Wallace, of the U. S. Army, which, after you have read, you will please forward by flag of truce to Brazos Santiago, where I presume he is still awaiting my answer, as he has not communicated with Brigadier-General Hawes, at Galveston.* It was natural in you to agree to meet Major-General Wallace under flag of truce, believing, as you doubtless did, that the propositions he would submit for discussion would be such as might lead to an honorable peace and such as officers jealous of the honor of their country would entertain. Yet I regret that you should have consented to entertain, or rather receive, the proposals actually made, since to have acceded to them would be the blackest treason to the Confederacy. No one is more desirous of terminating this war honorably than myself, but I beg that in future you will exercise the greatest caution and that you will not permit yourself to be drawn into such discussions as took place in your interview with Major-General Wallace. The fact that an officer of his high rank in the enemy's army is found at so remote a corner of the Confederacy has in itself something sinister and suspicious. If the terms he was prepared to propose had been such as one could honorably entertain, it would not have been necessary for him to have come to the Rio Grande to open negotiations. The nature of his propositions sufficiently explain why his overtures were not made to our authorities nearer Richmond, and they should have been returned to him without discussion, as they would have been by our Government.

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March 28, 1865.*

I. The following orders, issued by the War Department, regulating the Reserves and Bureau of Conscription, are republished for the information of the department:

II. The generals of Reserves will hereafter control the enrolling officers and conduct the business of conscription and enrollment in their respective States, under the direction of the Secretary of War, through the Conscript Bureau.

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*See March 27, p. 1275.

III. Commanders of conscripts and of camps of instruction will be under the direction of the generals of Reserves.

IV. As soon as practicable, all officers and men now employed in the enrolling service, whether as enrolling officers, conscript guards, clerks, or otherwise, except such as are retired or assigned to light duty by the medical boards, will be relieved by details from the Reserve forces and sent to the field.

V. All applications for exemption and detail will be transmitted to the superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription for decision. The office of Congressional district enrolling officer is abolished, and reports and returns of the commandants of conscripts will be made to the Bureau of Conscription, and a copy of each will also be furnished to the generals of Reserves. An officer may be assigned to duty in each Congressional district by the generals of Reserves as inspector of conscription.

VI. The troops raised under the act of Congress, approved February 17, 1864, styled "Reserves," constitute a peculiar force, auxiliary to but in a measure distinct from the more permanent army, and are exclusively under the orders of the general officers assigned to their command in the several States, subject to the following modifications:

When a commander of active forces requires the Reserves as re-enforcements, application will be made to the Secretary of War or directly to the general commanding the Reserves; and when Reserves are assigned, in pursuance of such application, to a district, department, or army commander, they become, during the period of such assignment, subject to his control, to the extent that he alone will direct their military movements, determine all applications for furlough, and be responsible for their being furnished with the necessary supplies, equipments, &c.; but questions appertaining to their permanent organization into companies, battalions, and regiments, the grant of discharges, details, &c., will at all times be determined by the general commanding Reserves.

When Reserves are assigned to the active forces by the War Department, its order will be necessary for their recall; but when transferred by the general commanding Reserves, he may recall them at his discretion, the orders therefor being transmitted through the commander of the district, department, or army in which such Reserves may be serving; but if their detention be deemed by him indispensable, he shall immediately submit the question to this office for decision of the War Department, in the meantime retaining the Reserves affected by such orders. During the assignment of Reserves with the active forces the commanding officer will have punctually transmitted to the general commanding Reserves a monthly return of such Reserve troops, similar to that required by paragraph 445, Army Regulations, to be made to the Adjutant and Inspector General. Whenever Reserves are serving with active forces, no discrimination in the issue of rations and supplies of camp equipage between the two classes of troops will be permitted.

VII. Generals commanding Reserves in the several States will without delay select and send officers, one to each Congressional district, empowered to summons and after inspection forward to the camps of instruction all persons holding certificates of permanent disability, and such persons assigned to light duty as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for active service. All such as may upon examination be pronounced by select medical boards so qualified will be assigned to duty in the field.

The inspectors of conscription may be charged with this additional duty in the absence of other suitable officers.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, FRONT LINES,
Lodi Plantation, March 28, 1865.

Maj. J. P. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report all quiet on the front lines of this district. According to the latest intelligence Red River was rising slowly at its mouth, about one inch in twenty-four hours on yesterday, 27th instant, at 8 a. m., and was falling about the same rate at David's Ferry. Two steamers passed Saint Joseph on 21st instant, going down the river, loaded with troops (infantry, it is supposed); another passed down on same day, loaded with cavalry. A communication of 17th instant received this morning from Capt. W. B. Barrow, east of the Atchafalaya, states that Captain Morvant, of Crescent Regiment, and Lieut. Ed. White, of Captain Barrow's company, were captured by a Federal raiding party from Morganza on the 12th instant. Captain Barrow and Captain Carmouche pursued the enemy, killing 2 and wounding 8 men, besides the colonel commanding; the names of the colonel and command are not stated, but they are supposed to be a detachment of Fourteenth New York Cavalry. I inclose New Orleans papers of 25th instant and Saint Louis Democrat of 18th instant.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Capt. J. G. Clarke, assistant adjutant-general.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 29, 1865.

I. The enrollment of conscripts will be made by the commandants of conscripts, under the direction of generals of Reserves in the several States. Applications for exemptions will be transmitted through the commandants of conscripts and generals of Reserves to the superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription for his action. All persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years found fit for field service will be assigned to commands in the field, under the direction of the generals of Reserves of the several States. Those found unfit for field service but fit for staff duty between those ages will be sent to camps of instruction to be detailed in the staff departments, under the direction of the superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription. Those unfit for duty, either in the field or staff departments, will receive certificates of exemption from the Medical Congressional Examining Board. All details from the Reserves will be made by the generals of Reserves in the several States, under the direction of the department commander.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, March 29, 1865.

Capt. L. D. PRESCOTT,
Commanding, &c..

CAPTAIN: The question of corn is one worthy of your gravest attention. The heavy drains on and the short crops in the Red River Valley admonish us that but little assistance can be rendered you from that source. This question is not to be considered alone in its relation to forage, but as regards food itself, and this latter aspect is to be the controlling one. You must take immediate steps to inform yourself if there be a sufficient amount of corn on hand to feed your troops and the people of your parish, and if there be a surplus on hand that and that alone must be devoted to forage purposes. We must frankly meet the necessities of our situation, and if necessary our horses must be put on grass, in order that the people and troops may not suffer for food. We are now on grass here, and the grass is not as good and nutritious as with you. The horses of the couriers must have preference over other horses, and you are instructed to give them that preference so far as to issue them small rations, not exceeding six pounds. The horses at your main camp must be grazed, and when not worked no more than a few ears, not exceeding three pounds, be given them per day. When detachments are sent out a preference should be given them. Colonel Bringier has already reduced his regiment to three pounds, and will probably, under instructions, make no issue to horses in camp. You will not vary from these instructions until further orders, and you will forward me as soon as practicable your report, showing whether, in your opinion, there be a sufficiency of corn for food, and what surplus, if any, can be devoted to forage. You must, by your personal influence and through your officers and men, stimulate the production of corn in every possible way, and where planters do not cultivate their proper breadth of corn crops you must admonish them and in addition report them to me. As before instructed, every assistance will be rendered the planters, and when their negroes are refractory their obedience will be enforced by you by details. The power of granting passes for four days is conferred on you, to be used only in favor of those whose presence at home is necessary for the production of crops, and prompt return in all cases will be insisted on. A separate register or list of all four-days' passes will be kept by you, showing the name of the party to whom granted, its date, and the date of return, which register will be forwarded to these headquarters on Saturday of each week.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 30, 1865.

Until further orders all negroes conscribed under the act of Congress approved February 17, 1864, will be turned over by the commandants of slave labor in their respective districts to the following officers of the Engineer Corps: Maj. R. P. Rowley, chief engineer District of Texas, &c.; Capt. C. M. Randolph, chief engineer District of West Louisiana; Lieut. H. K. Hodges, acting chief engineer District of

Arkansas. The chief engineer of each district will, under the direction of the chief of the Engineer Bureau, organize them into gangs of 100 each, selecting four of the number as foremen, over whom will be placed one manager and two overseers. Every eight gangs will constitute a section, for which a superintendent will be selected. Should any negro run away the chief engineer of the district will notify the commandant of conscripts of the State, who is required to take such steps immediately, through the enrolling officers, as will secure his return. Should the enrolling officer be satisfied that the runaway negro is lurking in the vicinity of his home he will enroll and forward another negro in his stead. The commandants of slave labor will make monthly reports to the chief of Engineer Bureau of all negroes received and delivered under their direction.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., March 30, 1865.*

The attention of the general commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, and through him that of his subordinates, is directed to complaints in the administration of the act of Congress approved February 6, 1864, imposing regulations upon the commerce of the Confederate States, to provide for the public defense, and of the rules adopted by the President the 11th of March, 1864, concerning the overland trade with Mexico by the military authorities in that department. The act of Congress and the regulations adopted by the President in accordance with the act, and to carry it into execution as to the commerce on the high seas, and the overland trade with Mexico, were designed with a view to secure the application of the cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, sugar, molasses, and rice to the great object of providing supplies for the Army and necessaries for the people during the continuance of the present war. To accomplish this purpose so much of the trade as might be carried on overland with Mexico was limited to men of approved loyalty and fidelity, and each exporter was required to give bond to invest a certain portion of the net proceeds of the merchandise exported in articles of consumption not prohibited by law, and to import them into the country. The rules adopted by the President were designed to insure the fulfillment of this object. It was not the intention of the Congress, nor is it the design of the regulations, to limit the dominion of the owner of these articles while they remain under his control within the Confederate States. The act of Congress prohibits the exportation of the articles except in accordance with uniform regulations. But if there be no intention to export them from the country, and if there be no reasonable ground for believing that exportation is intended, there is no power given to the Confederate authorities, civil or military, by the act of Congress alluded to to interfere with the property.

The act of Congress provides for certain forfeitures and penalties against persons, and for seizure of the articles mentioned in the contingency that certain acts are performed having for their object the violation of the law, and the regulations under similar conditions authorize the interposition of the military authorities to aid in the execution of the law. But the military authorities cannot be too cir-

cumspect and cautious in the performance of this duty. They must not suppose the power to seize all property of the kind mentioned that may be found laden on any vessel or vehicle exists. The power arises only when the officer has reason to believe that it was laden for exportation or there are circumstances indicative of a purpose to export it contrary to the terms of the act of Congress. This Department, in Order No. 43, of 1864, has explained this act, and also in letters to the generals commanding departments, to which reference is now made. The Department has been informed that many arbitrary and causeless seizures of property in transitu have been made; that the owners of the articles have been exposed to rapacity and imposition, and have been deprived of their property by officers and agents of the Government; that vexatious requisitions, not warranted by law, have been made; that delays and difficulties have been interposed in the delivery of licenses, and that exactions not warranted by the law or regulations have occurred in the administration of the department. The provisions of the laws and the regulations constitute the only restraints that can be imposed upon the trade with Mexico. The military authorities in the Trans-Mississippi Department have no other control of it than such as is warranted by the laws and regulations. They have no authority to add to them nor deviate from them. The commanding general is enjoined to cause an inspection to be made into the military agencies and instrumentalities that have been established under this act and regulations, to ascertain whether any abuses exist or acts of injustice have been done; to hold all officers or agents to a strict accountability for any violations of the law or orders, and to promote a fair and equal administration of them. In order that the people of Texas may not be exposed to the vexatious interference of military or other authorities with their cotton and other merchandise mentioned in the act of Congress, and that they may have the full benefit of the provisions of the law upon their compliance with the regulations of the President, the commanding general of the Trans-Mississippi Department is required to designate posts or depots on or near the San Antonio River, to which the articles mentioned may be conveyed preparatory to their export to Mexico. He will prohibit all officers from molesting in any form or under any pretext any property of the kind mentioned in the country east of that river, or in transitu to the posts or depots designated, or while at those posts. The Department will regard all or any interferences by the military authorities in contravention of this order as a grave offense, and upon a proper report will cause the offender to be brought to trial.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76 } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 30, 1865.

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XIV. Maj. Gen. J. H. Forney with his division will report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, commanding District of Texas, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

P. B. LEEDS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 30, 1865.

Lieutenant-General BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 27th instant, the commanding general directs me to say that Major-General Magruder has been assigned to the command of the District of Texas. General Forney has been ordered to report to him, and while serving in that district is temporarily transferred from your command. The division of Arkansas infantry has arrived at this place and General Churchill is directed to report to you. He has been informed that his division will be moved to Marshall, where it will still remain under your command. If the enemy's movements will permit, the commanding general proposes retaining Churchill there until the works projected at that point are completed. The Missouri Division of Infantry has been ordered to this point. On its arrival General Parsons as commanding officer will be subject to your orders.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 30, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches:

GENERAL: Your confidential communication of the 28th instant is received. I leave the matter referred to entirely to your decision. If it can be carried successfully into execution, the proposal should undoubtedly be accepted. The cost of importation of 3,000 stand of arms would alone amount to at least $60,000. I will assist and sustain you in any measures you may take for securing the cotton for payment. To guard against bad faith I would suggest that the payment should not be made until the object is secured.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: The inclosed communication from Col. H. T. Douglas, chief of Engineer Bureau, Trans-Mississippi Department, is transmitted for your consideration.* His recommendation of the construction of an interior line of fortifications, extending from the Brazos to the Trinity, meets my approval. You will immediately take measures for commencing the works, the details to be carried out after consultation with Colonel Douglas, who leaves in a few days for your headquarters. The difficulty of obtaining negro labor seems almost insuperable. To secure it you may have to resort to extraordinary measures. In the meantime the troops will have to be employed in the construction

* See Douglas to Smith, March 15, p. 1425.

of the works. The line of march from Houston and Liberty to Red River is as short as from Hempstead, and you are authorized to move Forney's division to those points, for the purpose of employing it in the construction of those works. I have been compelled to resort to the same measures and have employed the Missouri and Arkansas troops on the fortifications at Marshall and on Red River.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder is relieved from duty in the District of Arkansas, and will relieve Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker from the command of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi, March 31, 1865.

Col. L. A. BRINGIER,
Commanding Seventh Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: Upon yesterday Captain Whitaker was to have crossed the lakes for a raid into the La Fourche. Information has been received that the enemy have a large number of boats and launches in Bayou Black, in rear of Brashear City, capable of carrying 200 or 300 men. If this be correct, upon the crossing of Captain Whitaker, the enemy may adopt two courses: One to follow him and attempt his capture in the Bayou Pigeon, or to throw themselves on Murphy, and occupying the Teche country from New Iberia down, await Whitaker's return. To guard against these contingencies as far as possible, I desire you to proceed to the Teche and assume command of the front. You will move the main body of your regiment either to the Teche or to some point where you can easily counteract any attack of the enemy. I will not undertake to designate that point, leaving it to your discretion, with the remark that while it is probable that the enemy may prefer to land in the vicinity of Charenton, it is not certain that he would do so, as, for many reasons, he might endeavor to strike farther to the rear of Murphy. It would be well to conceal your movement as far as possible. Captain Whitaker is informed of the danger that he is exposed to, and may find himself forced to abandon his boats and take to the swamps. He expresses no fear of being entrapped. It would then be well to have a boat ready at the Bayou Portage or Fausse Pointe to cross at once and communicate with him when necessary. Captain Murphy had better be retained in the command of his detachment, so that he may continue to perform the valuable scouting and secret service he is rendering to these headquarters, but in active operations you will act according to your discretion. The reports and intelligence from the advanced post will be forwarded without delay. As soon as Whitaker returns and you are satisfied that there is no probability of a raid of the enemy, you can withdraw with your regiment to your camp, leaving always a good reserve in the vicinity of New Iberia. Captains Murphy and Whitaker both have written relative to the fine opportu-

nity presented for a raid to Houma. You can act according to your judgment, sending it or not, as after investigation you think best. All animals brought over by Captain Whitaker will be taken possession of by your quartermaster and held subject to my orders. Captain Murphy will show you the various orders he is acting under.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISVILLE, ARK., *March 31, 1865.*

Major-General PRICE,
Washington, Ark.:

GENERAL: I inclose an extra of the Natchitoches Times of 25th instant, which, though rather old, is yet of interest; first, because it shows how the recognition rumors we had some days since originated; second, it contains General Lee's report of the fight between Generals Hampton and Kilpatrick, of which we have heretofore had only rumors; and, third, it shows that, notwithstanding the contradiction received here, General Early did have a fight with Sheridan and was worsted, losing prisoners, &c., as mention is made in our papers of an effort to recapture the prisoners. Doctor Taylor received a letter this morning from Doctor Burton, dated Camden, 30th, saying that a Northern paper of the 20th had been received and that no battle had been fought up to that time. No mention of foreign news was made by Doctor Burton and it is to be presumed the paper contained none.

Very respectfully,

B. DAVIDSON.

Abstract from return of the Western Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. James E. Slaughter, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Staff	6	.....	.....	6	8	.....	.....
Northern Division	33	216	216	291	388	.....	.....
Eastern Division	9	103	103	133	199	.....	.....
Western Division	14	194	194	253	385	.....	.....
Southern Division	25	418	418	558	937	.....	.....
Fort Brown	15	167	167	205	331	.....	6
Total	102	1,098	1,098	1,446	2,248	.....	6

Organization of troops in the Western Sub-District of Texas, commanded by Brig. Gen. James E. Slaughter, March 31, 1865.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Col. CHARLES L. PYRON.

Post of San Antonio.

2d Texas Cavalry (one company), Capt. William G. Tobin.
2d Texas Cavalry (Company G, detachment), Lieut. Robert Collings.

Post of Fort Clark.

2d Texas Cavalry (Company G, detachment), Lieut. Charles J. Kehr.

Fort Duncan.

2d Texas Cavalry (one company), Lieut. William H. Ezell.
Benavides' regiment cavalry (one company), Lieut. J. W. Pyron.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Col. A. C. JONES.

2d Texas Cavalry (one company), Capt. George L. Patrick.
Unattached cavalry (one company), Captain Maulding.
Detachment cavalry, Lieut. John Dee.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Col. SANTOS BENAVIDES.

Five companies of cavalry, Benavides' regiment.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Col. JOHN S. FORD.

Benavides' regiment, five companies cavalry.
Cater's battalion, three companies cavalry.
Giddings' battalion, six companies cavalry.

FORT BROWN.

Maj. ALBERT WALTHERSDORFF.

Light battery, Capt. O. G. Jones.
One company cavalry, Captain Anderson.
One company cavalry, Captain Cocke.
One company cavalry, Captain Wilson.

Abstract from return of Wharton's Cavalry Corps, Maj. Gen. John A. Wharton, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Staff	19	.....	.....	19	20	.....	.....
Escort company	3	71	71	77	96	.....	.....
Scout company	4	78	78	83	98	.....	.....
Bee's division	194	2,245	2,245	3,153	5,147	.....	.....
Steele's division	131	1,818	1,818	2,476	4,625	.....	.....
Moseley's battery	2	58	58	66	102	.....	4
Nettles' battery	2	58	58	70	81	.....	4
Total	355	4,328	4,328	5,944	10,169	.....	8

Organization of Wharton's Cavalry Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. Wharton, C. S. Army, for March, 1865.

BEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HAMILTON P. BEE.

Debray's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. XAVIER B. DEBRAY.

5th Regiment Texas Cavalry, Col. Henry C. McNeill.
26th Regiment Texas Cavalry, Col. John J. Myers.
32d Regiment Texas Cavalry, Col. Peter C. Woods.

Hardeman's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. HARDEMAN.

Brown's regiment Texas cavalry, Col. Reuben R. Brown.
Crump's (Lane's) regiment Texas cavalry, Col. R. P. Crump.
Duff's (Thirty-third) regiment Texas cavalry, Col. James Duff.
Hampton's (Fourth) regiment Texas cavalry, Col. George J. Hampton.

STEELE'S CAVALRY CORPS.

Lane's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WALTER P. LANE.

Carter's (Twenty-first) regiment Texas cavalry, Col. George W. Carter.
Madison's regiment Texas cavalry, Col. George T. Madison.
Waller's regiment Texas cavalry, Col. Edward Waller, jr.

Parsons' Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. PARSONS.

Gurley's (Thirtieth) regiment Texas cavalry, Col. Edward J. Gurley.
Morgan's regiment Texas cavalry, Col. C. L. Morgan.
Parsons' (Twelfth) regiment Texas cavalry.
Watson's (Nineteenth) regiment Texas cavalry, Col. Benjamin W. Watson.

ESCORT COMPANY.

Capt. D. S. TERRY, Jr.

UNBRIGADED.

Valverde Battery Heavy Artillery, Capt. T. D. Nettles.
Moseley's Battery Heavy Artillery, Capt. William G. Moseley.

SCOUT COMPANY.

Capt. L. H. MCANELLY.

Abstract from return of Harrison's brigade, Brig. Gen. James E. Harrison, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff	3	.....	.....	3	3
15th Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. W. Daniel.	20	301	301	398	584
17th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. T. F. Tucker.	23	320	320	391	627
31st Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. F. J. Malone.	22	212	212	296	425
Merrick's battalion, Lieut. Col. George W. Merrick	14	167	167	275	373
Total	82	1,000	1,000	1,363	2,012

Abstract from return of the Defenses of Galveston, Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Staff	7	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....
2d Texas Volunteer Infantry	33	425	425	508	696	.....	.....
8th Texas Volunteer Infantry	21	312	312	377	502	.....	.....
20th Texas Volunteer Infantry	30	641	641	766	1,128	.....	.....
Timmons' volunteer infantry	18	336	336	399	556	.....	.....
Cook's First Regiment Heavy Artillery	28	440	440	645	828	.....	.....
Dege's battery light artillery	5	81	81	126	164	.....	8
Mann's regiment (cavalry)	29	361	361	449	594	.....	.....
Pyron's regiment (cavalry)	22	148	148	197	296	.....	.....
Border's regiment (cavalry)	16	225	225	273	545	.....	.....
1st Battalion Engineer Troops, Company E	1	36	36	38	97	.....	.....
Total	210	3,005	3,005	3,785	5,414	.....	8

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbott's (John) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Abreu's (Francisco P.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Adam's (Emil) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Adams' (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*
Adams' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Adams' (Nathaniel A.) **Cavalry** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Alden's (George M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Alexander's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment*
Allen's (Charles A.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Allen's (John D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Allen's (W. Irving) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Alsup's (Moses L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Alsup's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Alsup's (William N.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Amacker's (O. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment (Wingfield's).*
Anderson's (Jabez J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Anderson's (T. Scott) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Arkansas First Artillery, Colored. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Armstrong's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Arnold's (Nathan) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Arthur's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Atkins' (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 98th Regiment.*
Austin's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Avery's (Orin A.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Avery's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Ayres' (William) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bacon's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Badger's (Algernon S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Bagby's (Arthur P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Baird's (Spruce M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Baker's (Reuben) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (John Y.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Mititia.*
Ball's (Jackson) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Bancroft's (Edwin) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment Battery, E.*
Bander's (Abraham R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Barker's (Eben F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 75th Regiment.*
Barker's (Henry L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Barnes' (James) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 21st Battery.*
Barrett's (Theodore H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 62d Regiment.*
Barricklow's (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Barrow's (W. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Barry's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Frontier Cavalry, post.*
Bartlett's (Solon A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Bartlett's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 3d Regiment.*
Bartram's (Nelson B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 20th Regiment.*
Bassford's (Abraham) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Bates' (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Baylor's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Beach's (Augustus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Battery.*
Beal's (Lucius W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Beattie's (Adam) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 26th Battery.*
Beazley's (W. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Becker's (Frederick W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Bedoe's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Bedoe.*
Belden's (George P.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bell Artillery. See *Thomas O. Benton's Artillery, post.*
Bell's (Samuel S.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Bell's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Benavides' (Santos) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Benecke's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Benson's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Benton's (Thomas H., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Benton's (Thomas O.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Bentzoni's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 56th Regiment.*
Bergen's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bergmann's (Edward H.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bernard's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Berthoud's (Edward L.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Bicker's (Henry K.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Billings' (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bliss' (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 87th Regiment (new).*
Boardman's (Napoleon) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Bodungen's (Frederick W. von) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Boedicker's (Emil) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 84th Regiment.*
Bolin's Gang. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Bolin.*
Boller's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Bolton's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Bone's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *D. S. Terry's Cavalry, post.*
Bonham's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Boothby's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *New Orleans 1st Infantry, post.*
Border Cavalry (Bourland's). See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Border's (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Botic's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Botic.*
Bourland's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Border Cavalry, ante.*
Boutell's (Lewis H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 45th Regiment.*
Bowers' (George F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 76th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Bowles' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Bowles.*

Boyd's (George, jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*
Boyd's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Brackett's (Alfred B.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*
Bradford's (Charles M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Bradford's (J. D.) **Cavalry Scouts.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Bradley's (George) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Brady's (William) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Branson's (George W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Brawner's (Milton H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Brawner's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Bringier's (L. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Bristol's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Britton's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Brixey's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Brooks' (Eugene) **Cavalry.** See *Mobile First, Infantry, post.*
Brooks' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Brown's Band. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Brown.*
Brown's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Brown's (Albert H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Brown's (Buck) **Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Buck Brown.*
Brown's (George J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Brown's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Brown's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Brown's (Justin E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery A.*
Brown's (Reuben R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Brown's (William J., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Browne's (Samuel E.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment, Militia.*
Bruce's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Bruihl's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*
Brumback's (Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bryant's (Julian E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 46th Regiment.*
Buchanan's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Bucksath's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Burch's (Milton) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Burdsal's (Caleb S.) **Artillery.** See *William D. McLain's Artillery, post.*
Burgess Scouts. See *Thomas J. Burgess.*
Burkett's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st and 5th Regiments.*
Burns' (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Burris' (Milton) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Burt's (Edmund C.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Burton's (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Busey's (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Bush's (Daniel B., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Bushee's (Andrew T.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Butler's (Edmond) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Butts' (Cary W.) **Infantry.** See *Mobile Infantry, post.*
Butts' (Jesse D.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Byrne's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Byrne's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Caddell's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Cahill's (Lawrence) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 35th Company.*

Callicott's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*

Calloway's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Calvert's (Robert C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*

Cameron's (A. J.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*

Campbell's (Hugh J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 18th Regiment.*

Campbell's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Campbell's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Campbell's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*

Cannon's (James D.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Capers' (Richard L.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Carroll's (Charles A.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

Carroll County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*

Carroll County Provisional Militia, Infantry. See *Daniel Hoover's Provisional Enrolled Militia, Infantry, post.*

Carter's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*

Carter's (Haley M.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Carter's (Jim) **Band.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Jim Carter.*

Cary's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Casey's Home Guards. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Casey.*

Cater's (T. A.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *T. A. Cater.*

Catherwood's (Edwin C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*

Chandone's (Victor) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 172d Company.*

Chapin's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*

Chapin's (D. G) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Enrolled Militia (Freedmen).*

Chapman's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Chapman.*

Chapman's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*

Chapman's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Chariton County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*

Charpentier's (Stephen) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Chase's (John W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Company;* also *2d Light Battery.*

Chester's (William E.) **Militia.** See *Johnson County Militia, post.*

Chicago Mercantile Artillery. See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery, post.*

Childress' (George L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*

Chisum's (Isham) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Partisan.*

Christen's (Godfrey) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*

Chrysler's (Morgan H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Veteran).*

Clark's (Andrew G.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Battery.*

Clark's (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*

Clark's (Curtis) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Clark's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*

Clark's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 26th Regiment.*

Clark's (Thomas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Clarke's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Clarke.*

Clarke's (Charles E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Clarke's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*

Cleminshaw's (Sherman) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 169th Company.*

Clendenin's (David R.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Cliff's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Cliff.*
Coates' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Cobb's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 96th Regiment.*
Cochran's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Cogswell's (William) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Colbert's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Cole's (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Collings' (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Collins' Scouts. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Collins.*
Combs' (John K.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Comstock's (Joseph J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment.*
Conkey's (Theodore) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Connaway's (Dennis H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Connit's (Horace E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Conover's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Conrad's (Archelus M.) **Pontoniers.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Company.*
Cook's (A. V.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Cook's (Henry N.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Cook's (Jeremiah B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Cook's (Joseph J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Cooke's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Cooley's (Charles G.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Cooper County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Cooper's (Francis H.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Cooper's (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Copp's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Cowan's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Cowden's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*
Cowens' (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Cox's (James R. S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Coy's (Henry J.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Crandal's (Frederick M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 48th Regiment.*
Craven's (Hervey) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Cravens' (Jordan E.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment (consolidated).*
Crawford's (Cyrus) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Creagan's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Crebs' (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 87th Regiment*
Cremer's (Harrison W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Crocker's (Watson D.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery.*
Cross' (Elisha W.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Crosthwait's (William Y.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment.*
Crowe's (Samuel S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Crump's (R. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan.*
Culbertson's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Culver's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cunningham's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Curran's (Sterrit M.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Curry's (A. P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Curtis' (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Custard's (Richard C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 112th Regiment.*
Cutler's (Martin B.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Dale's (Nicholas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Daly's (Andrew) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*

Daniel's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Darrow's (Jonathan) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
David's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Davie's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Davis' (Aquilla J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Davis' (Berryman K.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Davis' (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Davis' (Gurnsey W.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Davis' (W. T.) **Infantry.** See *William G. Garth's Provisional Enrolled Militia, post.*
Davy's (Peter B.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Day's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Debray's (Xavier B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Decker's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Dege's (A. E.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
De Grendele's (Edward L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
De Morse's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Denison's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Denison.*
Denny's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Derry's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
De Smith's (Marquis) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Dette's (John F. W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Deus' (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Diehl's (Edwin P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*
Dietz's (Henry F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 41st Regiment.*
Dimon's (Charles A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Dobozy's (Peter P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Dole's (George) **Infantry.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Home Guards.*
Dolman's (Peter R.) **Militia.** See *Chariton County Militia, ante.*
Donohue's (H. C.) **Infantry.** See *Pettis County Militia, Infantry, post.*
Donovan's (Alonzo) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Donovan's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Doudna's (Willoughby) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Douglas' (H. Ford) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored.*
Dox's (Hamilton B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Driscoll's (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Duff's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Dumonteil's (Felix) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Dunlap's (Oscar F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Dunn's (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
Dyer's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Eads' (James D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Earle's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Earle.*
Earle's (Willard C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 70th Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eaton's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Eberhart's (Gustavus A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Edgar's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Edmiston's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Edwards' (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Elliott's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Elliott.*
Elliott's (Anderson) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Ellis' (Abraham) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Elmore's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Eppstein's (Joseph A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Evans' (Albert C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Evans' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Ezell's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Fair's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 54th Regiment.*
Fallows' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Farrar's (Bernard G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Farrell's (M. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Feary's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Felker's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Fenex's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 73d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Fenton's (Frank B.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Ferguson's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Ferris' (Eddy F.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Fettis' (Jesse) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Ffrench's (William) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Field's (Albert R., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Fish's (Stillman O.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Fisher's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment.*
Fiske's (William O.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Fitch's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Fitzwater's (Andrew J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment.*
Flagg's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Flint's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Floyd's (Spencer B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Fly's (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Foley's (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*
Foreman's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Home Guards.*
Foust's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Fouts' (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Freeman's (David M.) **Militia.** See *Carroll County Militia, ante.*
Freeman's (Thomas R.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Freer's Band. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Freer.*
Friesner's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Fristoe's (Edward T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Fritz's (Emil) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Frohock's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 66th Regiment.*
Frontier Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Fyan's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Gaither's (Beal) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Gallagher's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
Gandolfo's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Gannon's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Gardner's (Levi S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Gardner's (Patrick S.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Garfield's (Henry W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Garrett's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Garth's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Gaskill's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 81st Regiment.*
Gause's (Lucian C.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
George's (Milo) **Cavalry.** See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Gere's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Getchell's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 81st Regiment.*
Gibbons' (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Giddings' (De Witt C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Giddings' (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Gillespie's (Clayton C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Gillette's (Lee P.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gillpatrick's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 83d Regiment.*
Ginn's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Glasgow's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Gober's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Godfrey's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Goelzer's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Goodale's (Greenleaf A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Goode's (H. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
Goode's (Philip H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Battery.*
Gordon's (Anderson) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Gorham's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gould's (Nicholas C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Gould's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 6th Battalion.*
Grant's (Hiram P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Graversburg's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Graversburg.*
Gray's (Edmund B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Green's (Modesta J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Greene's (Joseph E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Greene's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Greeno's (Harris S.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Greer's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Greer's (Napoleon B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Greer's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gregg's (Lafayette) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Griffith's (Byron) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Griffith's (John) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 11th and 17th Regiments.*
Griffith's (Richard R.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Battery.*
Grim's (Paul P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Griswold's (Frank C.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Guinter's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Gurley's (Edward J.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Gustafson's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 112th Regiment.*
Hadden's (Jesse) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Hadley's (Julius L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Battery.*
Hall's (Alfred G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
Hall's (Cyrus) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Hall's (Francis M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hamblin's (George T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Hamilton's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (David) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Hamlen's (Charles H. J.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Battery.*
Hammer's (Elisha) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Hampton's (George J.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Hance's (Morgan A.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hardeman's (Peter) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Hardeman's (William P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Harding's (Chester, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Hardy's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment (Dawson's).*
Harmount's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment.*
Harris' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Harris.*
Harris' (Charles L.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Harris' (Warren W.) **Militia.** See *Howard County Militia, post.*
Harrison's (Isaac F.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Harrison's (M. La Rue) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Harrower's (Benjamin S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Hartwell's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Harvey's Scouts. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Harvey.*
Harwood's (Paul) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 57th Regiment.*
Haskell's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hatch's (Edwin A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*
Hatch's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 80th Regiment.*
Hawes' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 92d Regiment.*
Hawkins' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Hay's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Haynes' (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Hays' (Benjamin F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hayter's (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Healy's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Heddens' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hedge's (Franklin) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Heinrich's (P. H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Hencke's (Theodore W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Hennion's (Martin) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Henslee's (Murline C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Hepburn's (W. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Herder's (John N.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Hicks' Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Hicks.*
Hilderbrand's Gang. (Official designation not of record). See *Samuel Hilderbrand.*
Hildreth's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Hill's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Hill's (Reuben A.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hills' (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hinds' (Ezra F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Hobby's (A. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Hodsdon's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hodt's (Nicholas) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Holbrook's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Holland's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Holmes' (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Holmes' (Thomas O.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Holmstedt's (Ernest W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
Hook's (Albert C.) **Infantry.** See *New Orleans First, Infantry, post.*
Hoover's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Hopkins' (Frank G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 44th Regiment.*
Hopkins' (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 3d Battery.*
Hopkins' (J.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Hopkins' (Samuel W.) **Militia.** See *Warren County Militia, post.*
Hopper's (Gillum) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 73d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Hotchkiss' (Walter S.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Battery.*
House's (Albert E.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Houston's (John K.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
How's (Isaac D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 69th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Howard's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Howard.*
Howard County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Howard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Howe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Howe's (M. G.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Battalion.*
Howell's (Seymour) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howland's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Hubbell's (Charles M.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hubert's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 5th Regiment.*
Hudson's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 60th Regiment.*
Hughes' (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Hulaniski's (Thadeus C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Hulse's (Richard M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Humfreville's (Jacob L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hunt's (Charles B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Husband's Men. (Official designation not of record.) See *S. Husband.*
Hynes' (Dennis J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Ingold's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Ivory's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jackman's (Sidney D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Jackson's (Andrew) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Jackson's (Bill [Jim]) **Guerrillas.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Bill [Jim] Jackson.*
Jackson's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Jackson's (Zaremba) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Jacobi's (Arthur) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jacoby's (Lawrence) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*
James' (William, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Jamet's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Jamet.*
Jenkins' (Richard W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Johns' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment.*
Johns' (William M.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Johnson's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia*
Johnson County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Johnson's (Oliver P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Johnson's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Johnson's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnston's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jones' Scouts. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Jones.*
Jones' (Henry E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Jones' (J. Blackburn) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 68th Regiment.*
Jones' (John) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*
Jones' (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Jones' (O. G.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Jones' (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 78th Regiment.*
Jones' (Simon) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment.*
Judd's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*
Julian's (Isaac P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Karber's (Herman) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Kargé's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kates' (Theophilus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battery.*
Keeler's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Kehr's (Charles J.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Keith's (Menzo H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kelley's (Randolph B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Kelling's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Kelly's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*
Kelly's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kendall's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Kendall's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Kendrick's (Frank A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*
Kennedy's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Judson J.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kennicott's (Ransom) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Kerber's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kern's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
Kerr's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*
Keytesville Militia. See *Chariton County Militia, ante.*
Kidd's (R. A.) **Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See *R. A. Kidd.*
Kielmansegge's (Eugene von) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
King's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain King.*
King's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Kinney's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Kinsey's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Kirby's (Byron) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Knee's (Samuel G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Knight's (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Knowles' (Daniel C.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Battery.*
Koehne's (Henry L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Krekel's (Arnold) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Krumme's (Henry F. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment;* also *1st Battalion.*
Kuhl's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Kutzner's (Edward A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Lamberg's (Carl A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Landers' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Landgraeber's (Clemens) **Artillery**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Lane's (Walter P.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan.*
Lawrence's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Lawton's (William W. H.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion.*
Leake's (Joseph B.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Leaming's (Rush G.) **Cavalry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Le Clair's (Francis) **Cavalry**. See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Lee's (Omar S.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 26th Battery.*
Le Fever's (William C.) **Cavalry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Lehman's (Monte) **Cavalry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Lent's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lewis' (Alexander H. G.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Lewis' (Edwin E.) **Artillery**. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Lewis' (Henry J.) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 69th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Lightfoot's Men. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Lightfoot.*
Likens' (James B.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Lindsay's (Robert L.) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*
Lippincott's (Charles E.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Logan's (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Loring's (Albert) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery C.*
Loring's (Edward P.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment.*
Losey's (Henry E.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 67th Regiment.*
Love's (Wesley) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Lyle's (Martin A.) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Lyles' (Oliver P.) **Infantry**. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Lyon's (Charles D.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*
Lyon's (Orlo H.) **Artillery**. See *Iowa Troops, 3d Battery.*
McAlpine's (Thomas D.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 13th Company.*
McArthur's (James N.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
McCabe's (Francis) **Cavalry**. See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McClaury's (S. Hamilton) **Artillery**. See *William Cogswell's Artillery, ante.*
McCord's (Henry J.) **Infantry**. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
McCord's (James E.) **Cavalry**. See *Frontier Cavalry, ante.*
McCord's (William B.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
McElroy's (Robert) **Cavalry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
McFarland's (A.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
McFarland's (Archibald R.) **Cavalry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
McGhee's (James) **Cavalry**. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
McGrade's (Frank) **Cavalry**. See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McGuire's (J. Horace) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery G.*
McGuire's (William D.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery G.*
McKee's (William J.) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Mackey's (Cyrus H.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Mackey's (Thomas L.) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Macklin's (James E.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McKown's (Isaac) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

McLain's (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Colorado Troops.*
McLaughlin's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McMahan's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
MacMurray's (Junius W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
McNaughton's (Harlow P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*
McNeill's (A. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
McNeill's (Henry C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
McNulta's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
McNutt's (E. G. B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
McQueen's (Alexander G.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
McVean's (Donald C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 62d and 70th Companies.*
Madison's (George T.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Maginly's (B. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Main's (Zalmon S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Majors' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Malone's (Francis M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Malone's (Frederick J.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Mann's (Walter L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Maries County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Marion's (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Marland's (William) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery.*
Marr's (James) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Marsh's (Josiah F.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marshall's (Levi G.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Martin's (Leonidas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment, Partisan.*
Marvin's (Stephen G.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Mason's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Matthews' (Asa C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Mattson's (Hans) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Maulding's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Maulding.*
Maury's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
May's (Dwight) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Mayes' (William) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Battery.*
Mayo's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Meatyard's (Edward B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 64th Regiment.*
Menard's (Alfred B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Meredith's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Meredith's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Merriam's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 73d Regiment.*
Merriam's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Merriam's (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Merrick's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Merrill's Horse, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Milks' (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Miller's Scouts. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Miller.* (*Union*).
Miller's (Benton) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Miller's (George) **Company.** See *Cooper County Militia, ante.*
Miller's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Battery.*

Miller's (Martin O.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 70th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Miner's (Nelson) **Cavalry.** See *Dakota Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Missemer's (Cyrus J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*

Mitchell's (Albion L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*

Mitchell's (Greenville M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment.*

Mitchell's (Nathaniel C.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*

Mitchell's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*

Mizner's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Mobile First, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Mollencott's (Richard) **Artillery.*** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G*; also *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*

Monks' (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*

Montgomery's (Alexander) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Montgomery's (Alexander C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*

Montgomery's (Bacon) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Montoya's (Donaciano) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Moonlight's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Moore's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 65th Regiment.*

Moore's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*

Moore's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*

Moore's (Webster P.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Moran's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*

Moreland's (Abraham B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Morgan's (Charles L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Morgan's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*

Morgan's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 22d Regiment.*

Morris' (Edmund J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*

Morris' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Morrison's (Robert G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*

Morse's (Francis W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*

Morsey's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 59th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Morton's (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*

Moseley's (William G.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Moses' (Thomas, jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Mount's (Edward P.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Mudgett's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 80th Regiment.*

Mullings' (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*

Mullins' (Alexander W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*

Mullins' (Martin) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*

Murdoch's (Lindsay) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*

Murphy's (Edward B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Murphy's (J. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*

Murphy's (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Murrell's (Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Myers' (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*

Nash's (Edwin R.) **Scouts.** See *Omaha Scouts, post.*

Neely's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*

Nettles' (T. D.) **Artillery.** See *Valverde Artillery, post.*

Nettleton's (Edward P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 31st Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Newman's (Richard B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 45th Regiment.*
New Orleans First, Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union.*
Newton's (Robert C.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Nichols' (C. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Sidney D. Jackman's Cavalry, ante.*
Nichols' (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Nichols' (Edmund H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Nichols' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Nims' (Ormand F.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery.*
Norman's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Norris' (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
North's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Pawnee Scouts, post.*
Noyes' (John) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Nugent's (Edward B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Nutting's (Oscar F.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Nye's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 76th Regiment.*
Oakford's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, ante.*
O'Brien's (Nicholas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ogden's (Frederick N.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Oldham's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Olney's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Omaha Scouts, Infantry. See *Nebraska Troops.*
O'Neal's Militia. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel O'Neal.*
Orchard's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Orchard.*
Orff's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Osage County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Ovenshine's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Owen's (Erastus N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Owens' Scouts. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Owens.*
Paine's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Palmer's (Milo E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Park's (Luther T.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Parker's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Parker's (Livingston G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Parkhurst's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Parsons' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Patch's (Lewis J.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Patrick's (George L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Pattee's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th and 7th Regiments.*
Paul's (Thomas K.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Pawnee Scouts, Infantry. See *Nebraska Troops.*
Payne's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*
Pearce's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Pearsall's (Uri B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*
Peck's (Henry W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Peebles' (Ferdinand E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 47th Regiment.*
Peery's (Henry F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Pelham Cadets, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
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